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THE
HISTORY OF PARIS,

FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD
TO
THE PRESENT DAY:

CONTAINING
A DESCRIPTION
OF
ITS ANTIQUITIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Civil, Religious, Scientific, and Commercial Institutions,
WITH NUMEROUS HISTORICAL FACTS AND ANECDOTES, HITHERTO
UNPUBLISHED, TENDING TO ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFERENT
ÆRAS OF FRENCH HISTORY, PARTICULARLY THE
EVENTFUL PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

To which is added,

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING
A NOTICE OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT DENIS;
AN ACCOUNT OF THE VIOLATION OF THE ROYAL TOMBS;
IMPORTANT STATISTICAL TABLES DERIVED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES;
ETC. ETC.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

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PARIS, ETC.

CHAP. IX.

ROYAL MANUFACTORIES, MARKETS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ETC.

ROYAL MANUFACTORIES.

MANUFACTURE ROYALE DES GOBELINS.—From the fourteenth century dyers of wool have been established in the faubourg Saint Marcel, upon the Bièvre, the water of that river being accounted favourable to the process of dyeing. One of them, named Jean Gobelin, who lived in 1450, amassed considerable wealth, and possessed much property on the banks of that stream. Philibert his son, and Denise Lebret his wife, followed the same occupation, augmented their fortune, and left to their children considerable possessions, which were divided in 1510, and consisted of ten houses, with gardens, lands, etc. Their successors continued to labour with success, and

gave celebrity to the name of Gobelin, which the public applied to the quarter where their establishment was situated, and even to the river Bièvre which ran through it. The family of Gobelin having become very rich renounced the profession of dyers, and filled various offices in the magistracy, the treasury, and the army.

To the Gobelins succeeded Messrs. Canaye, who did not confine themselves to the dyeing of wool, but began to manufacture tapestry. About 1655, they were succeeded by a Dutchman named Glucq, and a workman named Jean Liansen, who excelled in the art. The beauty of the articles sent from this manufactory attracted the attention of Colbert, who resolved to place it under the special protection of the king. For that purpose he purchased, in 1662, all the houses and gardens which at present form the site of the manufactory, and erected work-shops and extensive buildings for the residence of the skilful artists whom he induced to join the establishment, over which, in 1667, the celebrated Lebrun was appointed director.

The buildings of this manufactory present nothing remarkable; they seem to have been erected without a plan, at different periods, and to have been added to each other as necessity required. Several rooms or galleries are ornamented with figures in plaster, pictures, and ancient and modern tapestry. The work-rooms are four in number, and contain pieces of tapestry in different states of forwardness. The workman, placed behind the canvas on which he is employed, has his back turned towards the model, to which he occasionally refers, in order to compare the colour of his yarn with that part of the picture he is copying.

Connected with this manufactory are an establishment for dyeing the yarn, a drawing-school in which the princi-

ples of the art are taught, and an annual course of lectures upon chemistry as applicable to dyeing.

Formerly works of this kind were confined to Flanders, where the celebrated pieces of tapestry after Raphael's Cartoons were executed; but at present there is no manufactory equal to that of the Gobelins, the reputation of which is spread over all Europe.

MANUFACTURE ROYALE DE LA SAVONNERIE.—This manufactory is established at Chaillot, upon the bank of the Seine, fronting the quai de Billy. Carpets are made here in imitation of those of Persia. In 1604 it was created a royal establishment by Marie de Médicis, in favour of Pierre Dupont, who invented the process for finishing the carpets, and who was placed at its head with the title of director. Simon Lourdct succeeded him in 1626. The works executed under the direction of both gave such satisfaction, that they obtained letters of *noblesse*.

The workshops of this manufactory were at first established at the Louvre, but, by command of Louis XIII., they were transferred in 1615 to a house at Chaillot, called *de la Savonnerie*, because *savon* (soap) had been formerly made there. It received a new organization in 1663, under the ministry of Colbert, but fell afterwards into a languishing state and was nearly abandoned, when, in 1713, the duke d'Antin, director of the royal edifices and manufactories, repaired the buildings and restored the activity of the manufactory. Upon a black marble tablet over the door the period of this restoration was inscribed.

The chapel de la Savonnerie, which was very plain, was dedicated to Saint Nicholas. Over its porch was the following very singular inscription:—

La très-auguste MARIE DE MÉDICIS, mère de LOUIS XIII, pour avoir, par sa charitable munificence, des couronnes au ciel comme en la terre par ses mérites, a établi ce lieu de charité, pour y être reçus,

alimentés, entretenus et instruits, les enfans tirés des hôpitaux, des pauvres enfermés; *le tout à la gloire de Dieu*, l'an de grâce 1615.

This is the only establishment of the kind in France. The pieces manufactured here are placed perpendicularly, like the tapestry *de haute lice*; but with this difference, that in the latter the workman is placed on the *wrong* side, whilst at the Savonnerie he has before him the *right*, as in tapestry *de basse lice*.

The largest carpet ever made is probably that manufactured at *la Savonnerie* for the gallery of the Louvre. It consists of seventy-two pieces, forming altogether a length of more than thirteen hundred feet.

MANUFACTURE ROYALE DES GLACES.—The art of manufacturing mirrors was introduced into France by Eustache Grandmont and Jean Antoine d'Anthonneuil, to whom an exclusive privilege for ten years was granted by letters-patent, dated August 1, 1634. In March, 1640, this privilege was ceded by the patentees to Raphael de la Planche, treasurer-general of the royal edifices. The undertaking being merely a financial speculation, continued in a languishing state till 1666, when Colbert created it a royal manufactory, and erected the spacious premises which it at present occupies in the rue de Reuilly, faubourg Saint Antoine.

Previous to the formation of this establishment, the finest mirrors possessed by France were brought from Venice; but in a short time the glasses of Paris greatly excelled those of Venetian manufacture in size and beauty. All the glass employed in the formation of mirrors was *blown* until 1559, when a Frenchman, named Thevart, discovered the art of *casting* it, which process was carried to a high degree of perfection in 1688, by M. Lucas de Nehon. The art of polishing the glass was invented by Rivière Dufresny, to whom, as a reward for his discovery,

an exclusive privilege was granted, which he afterwards sold to the manufactory.

The glass is cast at Tournai, near Cherbourg, and at Saint Gobin, an ancient *chateau* near la Fere; it is afterwards sent to Paris to be polished, silvered, and cut. Glasses are finished in this manufactory to the value of more than fourteen thousand francs, and are nearly ten feet in height by six and a half in width. A great number of workmen are employed in the establishment.

During the revolution mirrors to the amount of fourteen million francs were accumulated upon these premises.

MANUFACTURE ROYALE DE PORCELAINE, at Sèvres.—(See *Appendix*.)

MARKETS.

The first market-place in Paris was situated in the *Cité*, between the monastery of Saint Eloi and the street or road which still subsists under the name of the *rue du Marché Palud*. The increase of the population to the north gave rise to the establishment of a market in the place de Grève, which continued there till the time of Louis VI., surnamed *le Gros*, by whom it appears to have been transferred to a field or large piece of ground named *Campelli*, *Champeaux*, or *Petits Champs*.

This ground formed part of the manors of several lords, viz. the king, the bishop, the chapter of Sainte Opportune, the priory of Saint Martin, and that of Saint-Denis-de-la-Chartre, whose rights, defended with all the obstinacy that the feudal system authorised, occasioned great embarrassment to the monarch, who could only surmount the obstacles thrown in his way by granting indemnities, of which traces remained to the seventeenth century. The bishop of Paris was the most difficult to satisfy: pro-

prietor of the greater part of this vast field, the king was obliged to consent to share with him the sovereignty and emoluments of the market. A deed was executed between them in 1136, by which the bishop was to have the third of all the duties collected. The *prévôt* of the king was bound to swear fealty to the bishop, and the *prévôt* of the bishop to the king.

Philip Augustus, in 1183, formed two markets upon part of the ground *Champeaux*, where, as has been already stated, one had been established by Louis-le-Gros. The prior and *religieux* of Saint Lazare enjoyed the privilege of holding a fair in the vicinity of their house. This privilege Philip Augustus purchased and transferred to the markets, which he surrounded with a wall having several gates. These markets were termed *Halles*, from *aller*, to go, according to some, because every body goes to market; according to others, its meaning is the same as the English *hall*, a spacious room or mansion. Rigord, who was physician to Philip Augustus, and wrote his life, relates the foundation of the *Halles* in these terms :—

Factum est autem eodem anno, quod idem rex, ad preces multorum, et maximè ad suggestionem cujusdam servientis, qui, eo tempore, fidelissimus in negotiis regiis pertractandis esse videbatur, nundinas sibi et suis successoribus emit, et in civitate transferri fecit, scilicet, in foro quod Campellis vocatur; ubi, ob decorem et maximam institutorum utilitatem, per ministerium prædicti servientis, qui in hujusmodi negotiis probatissimus erat, duas magnas domos quas vulgus *Halas* vocat ædificari fecit, in quibus, tempore pluviali, omnes mercatores merces suas mundissimè venderent, et in nocte ab incursu latronum tutè custodirent: ad majorem etiam cautelam, circa easdem Halas jussit in circuitu murum ædificari, portas sufficientes fieri præcipient, quæ in nocte semper clauderentur; et inter murum exteriorum et ipsas Halas mercatorum stalla fecit erigi desuper operta, ne mercatores, tempore pluvioso, à mercaturâ cessarent, et sic damnum incurrerent.

In 1550, the *Halles* were rebuilt, and many houses erected in the neighbourhood.

Near the markets there was formerly a lofty octagonal tower called *le Pilon*, in which convicts sentenced to public exposure were exhibited to the gaze of the populace. It was built of stone, and was surmounted by a lantern of wood, in which the prisoners were placed; this lantern turned upon a pivot, so that those undergoing punishment could be exposed to the public on all sides.

In the accounts of the city of Paris for the year 1515, we find that Laurent Bazard, *exécuteur de la haute justice*, having ascended the pillory to inspect some repairs, the populace set fire to it, and the executioner was burned to death. A baker, named Lostière, one of the incendiaries, was apprehended and hung.

In 1673, Jean Deve, a *procureur*, and his associate, Mercier Marchand, being convicted of mal-practices, stood in the pillory on three successive market-days, two hours each day. Every half hour the *exécuteur de la haute justice* caused them to make the *tour* of the pillory. After this they were imprisoned in the Tournelle, and sent from thence to the galleys for life. The punishment of the pillory had not been inflicted in Paris for fifty years before.

The pillory of the *Halles* was rebuilt in 1471; destroyed by fire, as before noticed, in 1515; repaired in 1542, and finally demolished in 1789.

Historians attribute to Saint Louis three regulations relative to the sale of fish brought to the markets of Paris. From these it appears that it was necessary to purchase of the king the right of selling fish, and that there were *prud'hommes*, or *jurés des halles*, who inspected the markets, and received the fines incurred by the wholesale or retail dealers. The *prud'hommes* were appointed by the king's cook. Those who sold fish paid the duty of *ton-*

lieu for a stall in the market; they also paid the selling duty, the duty of *congé*, and that of *halage*, besides the fees of the *prud'hommes*. The king's cook obliged the *prud'hommes*, upon their appointment, to swear by the saints that they would select such fish as the king, the queen, and their children might want, and fix the price of it *en conscience*.

MARCHÉ DES INNOCENS, opening into the rue Saint Denis. —This extensive market was formed in 1784, upon the ancient cemetery attached to the church *des Innocens*.^{*} The soil was completely renewed, the ground paved, and, in 1813, a wooden gallery was erected.

In the centre of this market is a beautiful fountain, which stood originally at the angle formed by the rue Saint Denis and the rue aux Fers. It was erected in 1551, under the direction of Pierre Lescot, abbot of Cluni: the exquisite sculpture was by Jean Goujon. The decoration was divided into three parts, each composed of an arcade, accompanied by Corinthian pilasters surmounted by a pediment, and adorned with bas-reliefs representing Naiades.

Difficulties presented themselves in the formation of this fountain into a detached monument, as it required a fourth side to correspond with those wrought by the matchless hand of Goujon. The project suggested by M. Six was entrusted for execution to Messrs. Poyet, Legrand, and Molinos; and M. Pajou was charged with the bas-reliefs and figures of the new front. The lions of the basement and the other ornaments were executed jointly by Messrs. l'Huilier, Mezières, and Daujon. This quadrilateral monument is crowned by a cupola covered with copper, represent-

^{*} See *Church and Cemetery des Innocens*, Vol. I., p. 164.

ing the scales of fish. The entire height is forty-two feet and a half. On each of the four sides is the inscription,

FONTIUM NYMPHIS.

The following distich, by Santeuil, placed upon the original fountain, was effaced at its removal, but restored in 1819 :—

Quos duro cernis simulatos marmore fluctus,
Hujus nympha loci credidit esse suos.—1689.

The site of this market-place having been once the most celebrated burial-ground in Paris, the following appropriate inscription was proposed for it :

Quod loca flebilibus squalebant fœda sepulchris
Nunc præbent lautas civibus ecce dapes ;
Hic pete quod rapidæ tibi det producere vitæ
Tempora, supremum sed meditare diem.

MARCHÉ SAINT GERMAIN, rue de Seine.—This market occupies part of the spot originally devoted to the ancient *Foire-Saint-Germain*.

There were formerly five fairs in Paris, viz. *la Foire-Saint-Germain*, *la Foire-Saint-Laurent*, *la Foire-du-Temple*, *la Foire-Sainte-Ovide*, and *la Foire-aux-Jambons*, all of which belonged to ecclesiastics. The two former being kept open for several weeks, attracted a great number of jugglers, mountebanks, rope-dancers, showmen, etc.

The abbot and monks of Saint-Germain-des-Prés enjoyed from a remote period the privilege of holding an annual fair. The first mention of it is in a deed of 1176, in which Hugues, abbot of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, ceded to Louis-le-Jeune half the revenue of this fair, which began fifteen days after Easter, and lasted three weeks.

In 1278, there was a violent combat in the *Pré-aux-Clercs* between the scholars of the university and the

domestics of the abbey. The monks were sentenced to pay heavy fines, and to relinquish all right in the fair, which was then transferred to the *Halles*.*

The abbot and monks of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, having experienced great losses during the civil wars in the reigns of Charles VI. and Charles VII., petitioned Louis XI. to give them as an indemnity the right of establishing a fair in the faubourg Saint Germain. Their request was granted by letters-patent, dated March, 1482. This fair, exempt from all fiscal charges, commenced on the 1st of October, and lasted eight days; but being found to infringe on the privileges of the abbot and monks of Saint Denis, whose fair was held in the same month, long debates ensued, and it was decided that the fair of Saint Germain should be held on the 3d of February, and the seven following days. The duration was afterwards considerably prolonged, it being proclaimed on the 3d of February, and continuing till Palm Sunday. It was held on the site of the ancient Hôtel de Navarre, to which the monks added some land in 1489.

In 1486, the monks constructed one hundred and forty booths, which the abbot Guillaume Briçonnet rebuilt in 1511. These fell a prey to the flames in 1763. The fire reached the church of Saint Sulpice, and damaged the cupola of the chapel of the Virgin Mary.

The booths were rebuilt in the following year upon a more simple plan. The ground was divided into eight streets, which intersected each other, and were skirted with shops or booths. There were also several extensive *cafés*, wine-shops, gaming-houses, *théâtres forains*, and even three or four large theatres where the actors from the boulevards performed, besides places for various exhibitions, a Winter Vauxhall, and a ball-room.

* See Vol. II., page 257.

The fair was suppressed in 1789, but the booths were not entirely demolished till 1811, when the market, which is one of the finest, the most spacious, and most commodious in Paris, or even in France, was commenced, under the direction of Blondel. Its architecture is plain and substantial, and its plan such as to afford every possible advantage of light and air.

The form of the *Marché St. Germain* is a parallelogram of one hundred and three yards by eighty-three. The two longest sides open into the court by twenty-two arcades, and the two shortest by seventeen. Each of the four fronts has five entrances, closed by iron gates. A building to the south of the principal structure, appropriated to butchers, is in the same style, except that some of the arcades are filled up. It is entered by three iron gates, in front of one of which is a fountain attached to the wall, decorated with an allegorical figure of Abundance.

This market was not completely finished till 1820. The erection of a fountain in the centre is a part of the plan not yet carried into execution.

HALLE AU BLÉ. — The *Halle au Blé*, or corn-market, formerly situated in the vicinity of the principal *halles* of Paris, consisted of an irregular but very extensive space, surrounded by houses. There was also another *halle* or *marché au blé*, which from time immemorial had been held in the *Cité*, opposite the church of La Madeleine. This market belonged to the kings of France; but we find that, in 1216, Philip Augustus, who had constructed two *halles* on the ground called *Champeaux*, made a present of it to his butler, in recompense of his services. A century after it belonged to a canon of Notre Dame, and in 1436 became the property of the chapter of that church. It was not till the middle of the eighteenth century that the project was formed of uniting the two

markets, and establishing them in a quarter of Paris common to all the other markets.

In 1755, the city having purchased the ground upon which had stood the Hôtel de Soissons,* then recently pulled down, a resolution was formed to erect upon it a *Halle au Blé*. The edifice was begun in 1763, after the designs of M. le Camus de Mezières, and was finished in three years. Formed of a vast circular portico, surrounding a court one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, it is the only building of the kind in Paris, and may serve to give an idea of the amphitheatres of the ancients, which, although differing in form, presented the same general appearance. The immense court was left open at the time of its construction, but the surrounding gallery being found insufficient for the quantity of corn brought to market, it was determined to cover it with timber, and MM. Legrand and Molinos, architects, were charged, in 1782, to execute the works, after the ingenious and economical system of Philip Delorme. The cupola was one hundred and twenty-six feet in diameter, being only thirteen feet less than that of the Pantheon at Rome: its circumference was three hundred and seventy-seven feet, and its elevation, from the pavement to the summit, one hundred feet. Light was admitted by twenty-five large windows. In 1802, the cupola was destroyed by fire, through the negligence of a plumber. To prevent the recurrence of a similar accident, it was rebuilt with ribs of cast iron, covered with copper. This work was commenced in July, 1811, by Belanger, and completed in July of the following year, at an expense of 838,000 francs. The diameter of the new cupola is the same as that of the former, and light is admitted by a lantern, thirty-one feet in diameter, placed

* See Vol. II., p. 221.

at the summit. Thus the *Halle au Blé*, constructed entirely of stone, bricks, iron, and copper, is proof against danger arising from fire.

Attached to the outer wall is a column erected in 1572 by Catherine de Médicis in the court of the Hôtel de Soissons, and is the sole relic of that ancient building. It is of the Doric order, and has an elevation of ninety-five feet. It is said to have been built for astrological observations, and contains a winding staircase ornamented with bas-reliefs representing trophies, crowns, the letters C. and H. interlaced, broken mirrors, etc., emblems of the widowhood of that princess. At the time of the demolition of the Hôtel de Soissons, this column was purchased by a private individual, for the sum of 1500 francs, to save it from destruction, and was afterwards bought of him by the city of Paris. A very ingenious sundial has been placed on its shaft, and from the pedestal a fountain now sends forth its waters.

MARCHÉ AUX CHEVAUX.—Upon the demolition of the Palais des Tournelles,* in 1565, the inner court was devoted to a horse-market.

It was on this spot that some fatal duels took place on the 27th of April, 1578, between Quélus, Maugiron, and Livarot, favourites of Henry III., and d'Entragues, Riberne, and Schomberg, favourites of the duke of Guise. Maugiron and Schomberg, who were only eighteen years of age, were killed upon the spot; Riberne died on the following day; Livarot was confined to his bed for six weeks; d'Entragues was slightly wounded; and Quélus, who had received nineteen wounds, languished thirty-three days, and died in the king's arms at the Hôtel de Boissi.

When the death of the duke and cardinal de Guise, who were put to death at Blois, in 1588, by order of Henry

* See *Place Royale*, p. 30.

III., was known at Paris, the populace, excited by the preaching of the monks, ran to the church of St. Paul,* and destroyed the monuments erected to his favourites by the king, saying, "that such wicked men, who had died minions of the tyrant, and in the act of violating the laws, ought not to have monuments in the church." The tombs were of black marble; they bore statues, deemed correct likenesses, and were covered with inscriptions, some of which were as follows:—

Jacobi de Levi, clarissimæ familiæ et summæ virtutis adolescentis,

EPITAPHIUM.

Quid marmor, aras et artes suspicis? Dignus fuit hoc honore *Queslæus*, ingenio præstans, moribus facilis, aspectu gratus : cui artes erant virtutem colere, Deo, patriæ, et principi servire. Non injuriam, sed mortem patienter tulit. Grati animi est hoc monumentum. Obiit 4 kal. junii, anno 1578, ætat. 24.

Pauli de Caussade, comitis Samegrini,†

EPITAPHIUM.

Nil virtus, nil genus, nil opes, nil vires possunt. His omnibus et favore pollens jacet, victus fraude et multorum viribus : incautum vis obruit, quem nec publicus inimicus domuit, nec privatus terruit. Abi, viator, tace, et pro mortuo ora. Obiit 11 kal. aug., an. 1578, ætat. suæ 24.

Francisci Maugeronis, clarissimi et generosissimi adolescentis,

EPITAPHIUM.

Maugeronis in hoc sunt ossa reposita sepulcro,

Cui virtus annos contigit ante suos ;

Octo namque decem natus, non pluribus annis,

Alter erat Cocles, Annibal alter erat.

Testis erit tantæ juvenili Issoria capta

Virtuti, testis perditus huic oculus.

Obiit anno 1578, 5 kal. maii, ætat. 18.

In 1604, the horse-market was removed to a spot near the boulevard des Capucines by command of Henry IV.

* See Vol. I., page 173.

† See Vol. II., page 16, where the assassination of Saint Maigrin is related.

By letters-patent, dated July, 1642, permission was given to François Barajou, one of the king's apothecaries and *valets-de-chambre*, to establish a new horse-market in the faubourg Saint Victor, upon a spot called *la Folie Eschalart*. In 1760, a building was erected at one of the extremities, to serve for the dwelling and office of the inspector of the market. Considerable alterations were made in 1818; the ground was levelled, and the trees replanted on a more convenient plan.

HALLE AUX VEAUX. — A market for calves in the rue Planche Mibrai was transferred from thence, in 1646, to the quai des Ormes, where it remained till 1774, when it was again removed to part of the garden des Bernardins, its present site. At the four corners of the area, which forms a parallelogram, are pavilions for the inspectors of the market.

MARCHÉ SAINT JEAN, rue de la Verrerie. — The site of this market formed part of the property of Pierre Craon, who assassinated the constable Clisson, in 1391. His property was confiscated, his house demolished, and the ground given to the church of Saint Jean en Grève,* to enlarge its cemetery. The period when it was converted into a market is unknown.

MARCHÉ DE L'APPORT. — This is a small square, situate between the extremity of the rue Saint Denis and the angle of the *Place du Châtelet*. There was formerly a fountain here called *fontaine du Grand Châtelet*, and near it a cross, to which the *curé* and clergy of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois made an annual procession on Palm Sunday. After having chaunted, they went to the prison and delivered some debtors.

GRENIER A SEL. — At a remote period, there was near the Châtelet an edifice called *Maison de la Marchandise*

* See Vol. I., page 171.

de Sel, from which the rue de la Saunerie derived its name. This establishment was afterwards removed to the rue Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, but the buildings being neither sufficiently spacious nor commodious, a larger house, situate in the same street, which, from the thirteenth century, had belonged to the abbey of Joyenval, was purchased in 1698, and converted into a granary for salt; behind it were erected houses for the various officers belonging to the establishment.

ENTREPÔT ET HALLES AUX VINS ET EAUX-DE-VIE, etc., quai Saint Bernard. — The lords of the court of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. frequently engaged in commercial speculations. These, however, seldom originated with themselves. Upon an individual devising a lucrative establishment, he usually made it known, for certain pecuniary considerations, to some one of the king's household, who found no difficulty in obtaining letters-patent and reaping the benefit.

In 1656, two officers of the army, named de Chamarande and de Baas, obtained authority from Louis XIV. to establish a *halle au vin*. This project was opposed by the managers of the *Hôpital Général*, who, in 1662, gave their consent, upon condition that they should receive half the profits. The *halle* was built, and a chapel dedicated to Saint Ambroise was added to it. The insufficiency of the building had long been felt, when an imperial decree, dated March 30, 1808, ordained the construction of a much more extensive *halle*, upon the site of the celebrated abbey of Saint Victor.* A company of wine-merchants urged strong but unavailing objections to the situation proposed. The works were begun under the direction of Gaucher, and the first stone was laid August 15, 1813.

The plan of this structure embraces five principal piles

* See Vol. I., p. 228.

of building, two of which stand in the centre; the others, which are not yet completed, will form three sides of the immense area; the fourth side is bounded by a wall surmounted with iron rails. The two buildings in the centre are appropriated to the wines and brandies immediately for sale; the three others are storehouses of reserve.

The works, which were pushed at first with great activity, relaxed during 1815 and the two following years; but they have since made considerable progress, and the edifice will shortly be finished.

This establishment is formed to contain one hundred and seventy-five thousand hectolitres* of wine, and the expense is estimated at 10,000,000 francs.

GRENIER DE RÉSERVE, situate upon part of the garden of the Arsenal.†—This immense storehouse, which is one thousand and seventy-seven feet in length, was begun, after the designs of Delannoi, in order to form a public deposit for corn and flour. The first stone was laid December 26, 1807, by M. Cretet, then minister of the interior. According to the original plan, it was to have been five storeys high, exclusive of the attics in the roof, and the cellars, and to have been capable of containing one hundred thousand quintals§ of corn. Aqueducts were to have been formed from the granary to the *Gare de l'Arsenal*, to obtain water for working flour-mills and machinery for elevating sacks to the upper stories, and for the admission of boats into the interior of the building. Double staircases were to have led to the upper floors, to prevent the contact of porters ascending with burdens and those coming down. Courts and drying-rooms were to have been

* A hectolitre is about twenty-five gallons.

† For *Arsenal*, see *Bibliothèque de Monsieur*, Vol. II., p. 399.

§ A quintal is one hundred pounds weight.

built behind the principal edifice, as well as houses for the accommodation of the superintendants.

This plan was arrested by the events of 1814, and the structure, which had then risen above the first floor, was roofed in; the timber of the roof was taken from the scaffolding of the triumphal arch *de l'Étoile*. It now presents cellars, a ground floor, and a low attic formed in the roof. The cellars are destined to receive wine and oils, and the ground floor is reserved for wheat and flour.

The present edifice will contain thirty thousand quintals of corn. Its expense is estimated at 5,000,000 francs.

COUR BATAVE.—In 1791, a company of Dutch merchants purchased a piece of ground in the rue Saint Denis, upon which formerly stood a church dedicated to Saint Sepulcre, and other buildings. Upon this ground they erected the structure which bears the name of *Cour Batave*.—The principal court, which has the form of a parallelogram, is surrounded with porticoes, and a covered gallery, bordered with shops. The architecture is very rich in ornament, and if the revolution had not prevented the complete execution of the plan, this edifice would have formed a magnificent monument. From the centre of the *façade* rises a small tower with a clock, surmounted by Mercury, the god of commerce. In the second court was a fountain, which has recently been demolished. There is also a third court, surrounded with regular buildings. The whole were constructed under the direction of Messrs. Sobre and Happe.

MARCHÉ DE L'ABBAYE-SAINT-MARTIN.—A market dependent upon the abbey of Saint Martin, constructed, in 1765, upon a spot near that where the present one stands, being found much too small, a new market was commenced in 1813, upon part of the garden of the suppressed abbey, and was finished in 1817. It consists of two

ranges of substantial building, after the designs of Petit-Radel, sixty-seven yards in length by twenty-two in breadth. Their fronts present arcades, by which light and air are admitted. Between these two buildings is a fountain, erected after the designs of Gois junior. It presents a shell, from which the water falls in a sheet. The shell is supported by three allegorical figures, in bronze, representing the genii of Hunting, Fishing, and Agriculture, the produce of which supplies the market.

MARCHÉ DE BOULAINVILLIERS, near the rue du Bac, was established in virtue of letters-patent, dated 1780, by the sieur de Boulainvilliers, upon the site of the hotel occupied by the first company of the *Mousquetaires Gris* of the king's guard.

MARCHÉ SAINTE CATHERINE, built upon the site of the convent of the canons of Sainte-Catherine-du-Val-des-Écoliers. The first stone was laid August 20, 1783, by the sieur d'Ormesson, comptroller-general of the finances.

HALLE A LA MARÉE was established in front of the old pillory at the *halles*. Letters-patent of August, 1784, ordained the transfer of this market to the site of the *Cour des Miracles*, near the Petits Carreaux. It was built after the designs of Dumas.

MARCHÉ D'AGUESSEAU, near the church *de la Madeleine*. —Joseph Antoine d'Aguesseau, honorary *conseiller* of the *Parlement*, established a market, in 1723, near his hotel, rue d'Aguesseau, which, in 1745, was transferred to the place it at present occupies.

HALLE AUX DRAPS ET TOILES, rue de la Poterie, was constructed in 1786, after the designs of Legrand and Molinos, upon the site of a *halle aux Draps*, which had existed upon the spot for centuries. It is divided into two parts, of which one is destined to the sale of linen,

and the other of woollen cloth. Its total length is four hundred feet, and it receives light by fifty windows.

MARCHÉ AUX CUIRS, situated originally in the rue de la Lingerie, was transferred, in 1784, to the site of the ancient Hôtel de Bourgogne.*

MARCHÉ BEAUVEAU, faubourg Saint Antoine.—This market was built in 1779, after the designs of Lenoir le Romain. In the centre is a fountain. Its name is derived from madame de Beauveau-Craon, abbess of Saint Antoine.

HALLE A LA VIANDE, rue des Prouvaires.—Near this spot there was formerly a market for meat, which is now devoted to the sale of vegetables.

A vast project was formed by Bonaparte for uniting all the principal *halles* of Paris in a square of one hundred acres, extending from the rue Saint Denis, and taking in the *Cour Batave* and the *Halle au Blé*. The *Halle à la Viande*, which formed part of this plan, was commenced in 1813, but the events of 1814 suspended the works. They were afterwards continued upon a different plan, and the market was opened in 1818. It is surrounded by posts, from six of which water is supplied.

HALLE ET MARCHÉ A LA VOLAILLE ET AU GIBIER, commonly called *la Vallée*, stands upon the site of the church and part of the cloister of the Convent des Grand Augustins.† The first stone of this *halle* was laid on September 17, 1809. It is composed of three galleries separated by pillars, between which are iron rails. Its length is one hundred and ninety feet, and its breadth one hundred and forty-one. The front towards the quay presents eleven arcades; that towards the rue des Grand Augustins has twelve.

In 1496, the Seine rose so high as to inundate all the

* See Vol. II., page 192.

† See Vol. I., page 267.

houses on this spot, in memory of which the four following lines were inscribed on one of the buildings :—

Mil quatre cent quatre-vingt-seize
Le septième jour de janvier
Seine fut icy à son aise,
Battant le siège du pilier.

MARCHÉ DES CARMES, rue des Noyers, established upon the site of the Convent des Carmes,* replaces the inconvenient market in the Place Maubert, to which it is adjacent. This edifice was begun in 1813, under the direction of Vaudoyer, and was opened in 1819. Its plan resembles that of the Marché Saint Germain,† but it is less spacious. A fountain has recently been erected in the centre.

MARCHÉ DES JACOBINS OR DE SAINT HONORÉ, established in 1810, upon the site of the Convent des Jacobins,§ so celebrated during the revolution. It is conveniently disposed, and has two fountains.

HALLE AUX VIEUX LINGES, rue du Temple.—This very spacious market for old clothes is formed of four galleries, containing about eighteen hundred shops or stalls. It was begun in 1809, after the designs of Molinos, and completed in 1811.

MARCHÉ DES BLANCS MANTEAUX.—This small market, situated on the site of the Convent des Filles-Hospitalières-de-Saint-Gervais,¶ was begun in 1811, and opened in 1819. It consists of a structure which presents six arcades in front, and a separate building for butchers. Two fountains, ornamented with Egyptian figures, have been erected at the entrance.

MARCHÉ SAINT JOSEPH, rue Montmartre.—This market,

* See Vol. I., page 263.

† See page 9.

§ See Vol. I., page 262.

¶ See Vol. I., p. 334.

begun in 1813 and completed in the following year, stands upon the site of the chapel of *Saint Joseph*.*

MARCHÉ AUX FLEURS ET AUX ARBUSTES. — This market for shrubs and flowers was established in 1807, upon a spot extending the whole length of the quai Desaix. It is planted with four rows of trees, and ornamented with two fountains.

DÉPÔT DE LAINES ET LAVOIR PUBLIC, rue de la Boucherie. — This establishment was created in 1813, and placed under the superintendence of several members of the General Council of Agriculture. In 1820, it was re-organised. The greatest care is taken to perfect the dressing of wool, and to promote commerce in that staple article.

There are several other markets in Paris, not entitled to description, namely, a *Marché aux Fruits*, quai de la Tournelle; four *Marché aux Fourrages*, in the faubourg Saint Martin, the rue Saint Antoine, the *Marché Lenoir*, and the *barrière d'Enfer*; a *Marché des Herboristes*, rue de la Poterie; and a *Marché aux Pommes de terre*, Place du Légat.

BOUCHERIES.

Near the *Grand Châtelet*, on the north, was an establishment of butchers, called *la Grande Boucherie*, which, during the reign of Louis VI., in the beginning of the twelfth century, contained twenty-three stalls. It was then the only one in Paris, and the occupiers paid a rent of 30 livres *parisis* to the nuns of Montmartre. Louis VII. gave to the abbey of Montmartre *la Place des Pêcheurs*,

* See Vol. I., p. 353.

situated between these shambles and the Châtelet (*inter domum carnificum et regis castellacium.*)

In 1182, the knights-templars, after several disputes with the butchers of Paris, established a new *boucherie* upon their premises, which, by agreement, was to consist of only two stalls, each twelve feet wide.

In 1274, Gérard, abbot of Saint Germain, gave permission to the butchers upon his estate to erect sixteen stalls upon the road leading from the abbey to the Convent des Cordeliers. They were bound to pay the sum of 20 livres *tournois*, of which half went to the abbot, and the other half to the *prevôt* of the abbey.

At length the party of the Armagnacs or of the Dauphin caused the *Grande Boucherie* to be demolished; and the butchers, being thus deprived of their privileges, established their stalls on the pont Notre Dame. An ordinance of August, 1416, published in the name of Charles VI., decreed the establishment of four *boucheries*; one in the Halle de Beauvais; the second at the southern extremity of the Petit Pont, near the Petit Châtelet; the third near the Grand Châtelet, opposite the chapel of Saint Leuffroi; and the fourth round the walls of the cemetery of Saint Gervais.

ABATTOIRS.

Previous to the formation of these establishments for the slaughter of cattle, the butchers were accustomed to drive the oxen which they purchased at the markets of Sceaux and Poissy* through the streets of Paris, to the

* From the time of Saint Louis there existed at Poissy a market for cattle, which Colbert transferred to Sceaux, where he possessed an estate. Shortly after his death the duke du Maine, who became proprietor of the estate, consented to the re-establishment of the

great danger of the inhabitants. Besides, these animals contributed in a great degree to render the streets of the capital more dirty, while the slaughter-houses impregnated the atmosphere with a noxious effluvia. A remedy for these nuisances had long been desired, when, in 1809, Napoleon ordained the construction of five public *abattoirs* at the extremities of the city, and the suppression of the slaughter-houses in the central parts of Paris. Of these establishments, three are to the north of the city; viz. the *Abattoirs du Roule, de Montmartre, and de Popincourt*; and two to the south, viz. those of *Ivry and de Vaugirard*. Each of them occupies a considerable space, and contains several courts and piles of building.

The ABATTOIR DU ROULE, situated in the plain de Mousseaux, at the extremity of the rue Miromesnil, was built after the designs and under the direction of M. Petit-Radel. The works were begun in 1810. The edifice consists of fourteen piles of building and several courts, occupying a space two hundred and twenty-two yards in length by one hundred and thirty-one in breadth.

The ABATTOIR DE MONTMARTRE is situated between the rues Rochechouart, de la Tour d'Auvergne and des Martyrs, and the walls of Paris. The architect was M. Poidevin, under whose direction it was begun in 1810. It occupies a spot three hundred and eighty-nine yards in

market at Poissy, which was authorised by letters-patent, in 1701; but he refused to give up that at Sceaux. The latter market is held at a distance from the village of that name, and near the western extremity of Bourg-la-Reine.

The markets of Sceaux and Poissy supply Paris with cattle. The *caisse de Poissy*, so famed for the litigations to which it has given birth, pays, in ready money to the dealers, the price of the cattle which they sell to the butchers of Paris and those of the department of the Seine, and advances to the butchers the amount of their purchases, till it reaches the sum granted upon credit to each of them, by the prefect of the department.

length by one hundred and forty in breadth, and contains four *bergeries* (sheep-folds), four *bouveries* (cattle-houses), and other buildings.

The ABATTOIR DE POPINCOURT, near the rue de Popincourt, was also commenced in 1810, under the direction of Messrs. Happe and Vautier. It contains seven *bergeries*, seven *bouveries*, etc.

The ABATTOIR D'IVRY, situate near the barrière d'Italie, was begun in 1810, after the designs of M. Leloir. Although less extensive than the foregoing, it covers a considerable space.

The ABATTOIR DE VAUGIRARD, near the place de Breteuil, was begun in 1811, after the designs of M. Gisors. This edifice, like the others, consists of several courts and piles of building.

These five *abattoirs* being finished in 1818, at an expense of 16,518,000 francs, a police ordinance was issued, which fixed the 15th of September for their opening, and prohibited from that day cattle being driven to private stables or slaughter-houses.

Houses for melting the tallow and drying the skins are attached to each of these establishments. A duty is paid upon the animals slaughtered, in the following proportion, viz. an ox, six francs; a cow, four francs; a calf, two francs; and a sheep, ten sous; producing annually, including a small duty on tallow, 300,000 francs, which is appropriated for the expense of keeping up the buildings and paying the persons employed.

CHAP. X.

PLACES, AND TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

PLACES.

PLACE VENDOME.

This Place, called originally *Place des Conquêtes*, and afterwards *Place de Louis le Grand*, was formed upon the site of an hotel, erected in 1604 by the duchess de Mercœur, which passed into the family of Vendôme upon the marriage of Françoise de Lorraine, only daughter of the duke de Mercœur, with Cæsar, duke de Vendôme, son of Henry IV.

At the suggestion of the marquis de Louvois, who succeeded Colbert as *surintendant des Bâtimens*, Louis XIV. purchased in 1685, for 660,000 livres, the Hôtel Vendôme, which occupied a considerable space, with the design of forming a square, to be surrounded with public buildings, and, among others, the royal library, the mint, edifices for the different academies, and hotels for ambassadors. The works were in a state of forwardness when, in consequence of the death of Louvois, the execution of the project was abandoned. Some years after, the king presented to the city of Paris the ground and the materials collected upon it, with power to sell them, upon condition that a *Place* upon another plan should be

formed, and that the city should erect an hotel in the faubourg Saint Antoine for the *Mousquetaires Noirs*. This property was ceded for 620,000 livres, to the sieur Masneuf, who erected the Place as it now appears. Mansard, who furnished the first plans to Louvois, was charged to prepare the second.

The form of the Place Vendôme is octagonal, and the dimensions four hundred and fifty feet by four hundred and twenty. The style of the surrounding buildings is a basement surmounted by Corinthian pilasters. Most of the houses were built by the *fermiers généraux*.

This Place was formerly adorned by a fine equestrian statue, in bronze, of Louis XIV., which was cast near the convent of the Capucines, at the extremity of the rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs. The statue and horse were together twenty-two feet in height, and the other dimensions in proportion. The entire group was cast at once, and was the largest work of the kind ever attempted in Europe. Eighty thousand pounds weight of metal, of which seventy thousand pounds were employed, were melted in a furnace constructed for the purpose. The total expense was 750,000 livres. The king was represented in an antique costume, without saddle or stirrups. The designs were by Girardon, whom the work occupied for the space of seven years. It was cast in December, 1692, by Jean Balthazar Keller, a native of Zurich, in Switzerland. On the marble pedestal, which was thirty feet high, was the following inscription, composed by the Royal Academy of Inscriptions.

LUDOVICO MAGNO

Decimo quarto

Francorum et Navarræ

Regi christianissimo,

Victori perpetuo, religionis vindici, justo, pio, felici, patri patriæ,

erga urbem munificentissimo, quam arcubus, fontibus, plateis, ponte lapideo, vallo amplissimo arboribus consito, decoravit, innumeris beneficiis cumulavit; quo imperante securi vivimus, neminem timemus. Statuam hanc equestrem, quam diù oblatam recusavit, et civium amori, omniumque votis indulgens, erigi tandem passus est, Prefectus et Ædiles, acclamante populo, læti posuere, 1699.

Optimum Principem Deus servet.

There were several other inscriptions, which related to the principal actions in the life of Louis XIV.

The period (August, 1699) when this statue was dedicated was one of great scarcity in France, and the expense of its erection gave rise to violent murmurs, particularly as the king's finances were so reduced, that he was constrained to have recourse to extraordinary measures. A few days after the ceremony, a beggar's wallet was found suspended from the shoulder of the monarch.

In 1730, the pedestal was ornamented with trophies, etc. of bronze gilt, and surrounded with palisades. On the 10th of August, 1792, it was demolished.

In the centre of the Place Vendôme stands the famous triumphal pillar which Bonaparte erected to commemorate the success of his arms in Germany, in the campaign of 1805. It rests upon the foundation of the statue of Louis XIV., built upon piles at the depth of thirty feet below the surface of the ground. Its total elevation is one hundred and thirty-five feet, and the diameter of the shaft is twelve feet. It is in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome, and is built of stone, covered with bas-reliefs, (representing the various victories of the French army), composed of twelve hundred pieces of cannon taken from the Russian and Austrian armies. The bronze employed in this monument was about three hundred and sixty thousand pounds weight. The column is of the Doric order. The bas-reliefs of the pedestal represent the uniforms

and weapons of the conquered legions. Above the pedestal are festoons of oak, supported at the four angles by eagles, in bronze, each weighing five hundred pounds. The bas-reliefs of the shaft pursue a spiral direction from the base to the capital, and display in chronological order the principal actions of the campaign, from the departure of the troops from Boulogne to the battle of Austerlitz. The figures are three feet high; their number is said to be two thousand, and the length of the spiral band eight hundred and forty feet. Above the capital is a gallery, which is approached by a winding staircase within, of one hundred and seventy-six steps.

Upon the capital is the following inscription:—

MONUMENT ÉLEVÉ A LA GLOIRE DE LA GRANDE ARMÉE
PAR NAPOLEON LE GRAND,

Commencé le XXV août 1806, terminé le XV août 1810,
sous la direction
de D. V. DENON,
M. M. J.-B. LEPÈRE et L. GONDOIN, architectes.

Over the door leading to the staircase is a bas-relief, representing two figures of Fame supporting a tablet, upon which is the following inscription, no longer visible, it having been covered with a bronze plate:—

NEAPOLIO. IMP. AUG.
MONUMENTUM BELLI GERMANICI.
ANNO M.D.CCCV.
TRIMESTRI. SPATIA. DUCTU. SUO PROFLIGATI.
EX. ÆRE. CAPTO.
GLORIÆ. EXERCITUS. MAXIMI. DICAVIT.

The capital of the column is surmounted by an acroterium, upon which formerly stood the statue of Napoleon, measuring eleven feet in height, and weighing five thousand one hundred and twelve pounds. The white flag now

waves upon its summit. The platform upon which it rests is of white marble surrounded with palisades.

The total expense of this sumptuous monument was 1,500,000 livres.

Two of the hotels in the Place Vendôme, belonging to farmers of the king's revenue, were seized in 1717, and formed into a residence for the chancellor of France.

The approach to this fine Place down to the period of the revolution, when two new streets leading into it were opened, one on the site of the Convent des Capucines, the other on that des Feuillans, was very defective.

Until 1775, the fair of Sainte Ovide was held in the Place Vendôme. Booths were constructed in the area, and, during the continuance of the fair, which lasted a month, the spectacles of the boulevards were exhibited there.

PLACE ROYALE.

This Place was formed upon part of the site of the celebrated *Palais des Tournelles*, which Catherine de Médicis ordered to be demolished in 1565, on account of the fatal accident in it, which caused the death of her consort, Henry II. The inner court was then converted into a horse-market, and continued to be devoted to this object till 1604, when Henry IV. began the construction of the buildings which form the *Place Royale*. These buildings are uniform, with very lofty roofs, covered with slate. They were completed in 1612, and the same year the Place was the theatre of a magnificent tournament given by Marie de Médicis.

This Place, surrounded with thirty-five pavilions, is a square of four hundred and thirty-two feet. On the ground-

floor are piazzas open to the public. In 1639, cardinal Richelieu caused an equestrian statue of Louis XIII. to be erected in the centre.

The *Palais des Tournelles* was originally an hotel, built in 1390, by Pierre d'Orgemont, chancellor of France. Léon de Lusignan, king of Armenia, occupied it, and died there in 1393. Pierre d'Orgemont, bishop of Paris, son of the chancellor, sold it in 1402 for the sum of 14,000 *écus d'or*, to the duke of Berry, brother of Charles V., who ceded it, in 1404, to the duke of Orleans, and in 1417 it became the property of the king. This hotel was occupied by Charles VI. during his derangement; and afterwards by the duke of Bedford, regent of France, who dwelt there till 1436. The latter enlarged and embellished it so considerably, that Charles VII. and his successors preferred it to the Hôtel de Saint Paul, which was opposite. The inclosure of the *Palais des Tournelles*, with the park and gardens, extended from the rue des Égouts as far as the porte Saint Antoine, and contained all the ground upon which have since been opened the rue des Tournelles, the rue de Jean Beausire, the rue des Minimes, the rue du Foin, the rue Saint Gilles, the rue Saint Pierre, the rue des Douze Portes, and the rue Saint Louis, as far as the rue Sainte Anastase.

The name of *Tournelles* was derived from the great number of towers or turrets with which the palace was flanked. It contained a long gallery, which led to the king's chamber; several other galleries, and three spacious halls, viz. *la salle des Écossais*, *la salle de brique*, and *la salle pavée*. The buildings were surrounded with extensive gardens. Part of the *Palais des Tournelles*, which bore the special name of *Hôtel du Roi*, was adorned with paintings and sculpture; and over the entrance was a shield, bearing the arms of France, painted by Jean de Boullogne.

Louis XII., surnamed *le Père du Peuple*, died on the 1st of January, 1515, at the Hôtel des Tournelles.

In the year 1393, a masquerade was given in this palace, at which Charles VI. represented a savage. The duke of Orleans holding a flambeau too near the king, set fire to his dress, and but for the presence of mind of the duchess of Berry, he would have been burnt to death. According to Dulaure, four lords in waiting perished in endeavouring to extinguish the flames.

At a tournament held in the *Palais des Tournelles* in 1559, in honour of the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II., with Philip II. of Spain, the count de Montgomery broke a lance against Henry's helmet, and the king received a wound in the eye, which he survived only eleven days.

In the remains of this palace Henry IV. established the first manufactory of gold and silver stuffs ever known in Paris.

HÔTEL DE SAINT PAUL.—This royal residence occupied a vast space, extending from the rue Saint Antoine to the banks of the Seine, and from the rue Saint Paul to the moats of the Arsenal and the Bastille. Charles, dauphin, regent of the kingdom during the captivity in England of king John, his father, purchased of different individuals, between 1360 and 1365, several hotels and gardens, of which he formed one residence, afterwards called the *Hôtel de Saint Paul*, on account of its vicinity to the church of that name. Charles V., in 1364, declared it to be united to the domains of the crown. In the preamble of the edict we read :—“ *Considérant que nostre hostel de Paris, l’hostel de Saint Paul, lequel nous avons acheté et fait édifier de nos propres deniers, est l’hostel solennel des grands esbatemens, et auquel nous avons eu plusieurs plaisirs,*” etc. The same monarch added to the Hôtel de

Saint Paul those of the archbishop of Sens and the abbé de Saint Maur, and the Hôtel du Puteymuce. The hotel of the abbé de Saint Maur he destined for his son Charles and other princes of his family. Moreover, the king erected in this ample space the *Hôtel de la Reine*, and the buildings called *Beautreillis, des Lions, de la Pissotte*, etc. These several mansions, surrounded by an inclosure, were all designated the *Hôtel de Saint Paul*. They presented an irregular deformed mass, and were flanked with towers like the *Palais des Tournelles*.

The following notices of the interior of this palace will convey some idea of the customs of the fourteenth century, as well as of the state of the arts at that period.

Charles V. occupied the hotel of the archbishop of Sens. His apartments consisted of one or two saloons, an anti-chamber, a state-chamber, a bed-chamber called *la chambre où git le roi*, a dressing-room and the *chambre des nappes*. Besides these there were two chapels, *haute et basse*, two galleries, the *grande chambre du retrait*, the *chambre de l'estude*, the *chambre des estuves*, and one or two rooms called *chauffe-doux*, on account of stoves which warmed them in winter.

There was also a garden, a park, lists, an aviary, and a menagerie in which were lions and wild boars.

The garden was planted with vines and fruit-trees; lavender, rosemary, and vegetables abounded in it. The courts were flanked with pigeon-houses, and filled with poultry, which the king's farmers were obliged to send him. The beams of the principal apartments were enriched with *fleurs-de-lys* of gilt tin. At all the windows were bars of iron with wirework, to prevent the pigeons from entering the rooms; and the glass, painted in various colours, and enriched with armorial bearings, devices, and figures of saints, resembled the windows of a church. The seats con-

sisted of stools, forms, and benches ; but the king had arm-chairs, lined with red leather, and adorned with silk fringe.

Charles V. dined about eleven, and supped at seven, and the whole court was generally in bed by nine in winter and ten in summer. “ *La reine, durant le repas,*” says Christine de Pisan, “ *par ancienne et raisonnable coutume, pour obvier à vagues paroles et pensées, avoit un prud’homme au bout de la table, qui sans cesse disoit gestes et mœurs d’aucun bon trépassé.*”

During this reign it was customary to wear coats of arms on the dress : on the right arm ladies wore the shields of their husbands, and on the left their own. This fashion lasted nearly a century.

The Hôtel de Saint Maur, called also *Hôtel de la Conciergerie*, was occupied by Charles the dauphin, and Louis duke of Orleans. The apartments were as numerous as those of the king in the Hôtel de Sens. One of the rooms was called *le retrait, où dit ses heures monsieur Louis de France*. The *Salle de Mathebrune* was so called because the adventures of that heroine were painted upon the wall ; and the *Salle de Théseus* exhibited in painting the exploits of the Grecian hero. There were only two rooms wainscoted, one of which was called *la chambre verte*.

Each hotel had its chapel. Charles V. preferred hearing mass in the chapel of the Hôtel de Puteymuce, where the service was generally enlivened by the sound of the organ.

In this confused assemblage of buildings were several courts. The *cour des joutes* was the largest. The names of several others were, the court *des cuisines, de la pâtisserie, des saucerics, des celliers, des colombiers, des gelinières, du four, du garde manger, de la cave au vin des maisons du roi, de la bouteillerie* ; the court *où se fabri-*

quait l'hypocras, the courts *de la paneterie*, *de la tapisserie*, etc. The chimneys, of an extraordinary size, were even found in the chapels; they also contained stoves called *chauffe-doux*.

In 1367, four pair of dogs (*chenêts*), of wrought iron, were ordered for the palace; the lightest pair weighed forty-two pounds, and the heaviest one hundred and ninety-eight.

Charles V. had three habitations in Paris, the *Palais*, the Louvre, and the Hôtel de Saint Paul; and in the environs, the Château de Vincennes and the Château de Beauté, where he died. When the emperor Charles VI. visited Paris in 1378, Charles V. entertained him at the *Palais*, and afterwards at the Louvre. He dined with the queen at the Hôtel de Saint Paul, and departed thence for Vincennes, on his return to Germany.

At a later period, the Hôtel de Saint Paul, where the air was unwholesome from its proximity to a sewer and the city ditches, was abandoned by the kings of France, who preferred residing at the Hôtel des Tournelles. Thus deserted, it was falling into ruin, when Francis I., in 1516, sold part of it to Jacques de Genouillac, grand master of the artillery, to be added to the arsenal. This first alienation was followed by others, and all the parts of the hotel were successively sold. In the seventeenth century streets were formed on their site, the names of which indicate the situation of the establishments of this royal hotel. The rue de Beautreillis derives its name from a fine trellis upon the spot where it is opened; that de la Cerisaie shews the situation of a row of cherry-trees; and the rue des Lions indicates the situation of the menagerie. The spot occupied by the Hôtel de Puteymuce is marked by a street of that name, corrupted into Petit-Musc.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LOUIS XIII.—This statue was

dedicated on the 27th of September, 1693, with the pomp usual upon such occasions. It was formed of bronze, with a pedestal of white marble. The horse, which was the work of Daniel Volterre, a pupil of Michael Angelo, was considered by artists a masterpiece of beauty. Volterre died before the statue was finished, and Biard was charged to execute the figure of the monarch, which, unfortunately, bore no proportion to the horse, being much too large. The king was represented holding a truncheon. This symbol of command, however, fell from the hand, which was left raised, but at what period or by what means is not known. Upon the pedestal were the following inscriptions :—

IN FRONT.

Pour la glorieuse et immortelle mémoire du très-grand et très-invincible LOUIS LE JUSTE, XIII. du nom, roy de France et de Navarre : ARMAND, cardinal et duc de Richelieu, son principal ministre dans tous ses illustres et heureux desseins, comblé d'honneurs et de bienfaits par un si bon maistre et un si généreux monarque, luy a fait élever cette statue, pour une marque éternelle de son zèle, de sa fidélité et de sa reconnoissance, 1639.

BEHIND.

LUDOVICO XIII christianissimo Gallix et Navarræ regi, Justo, pio, foelici, victori, triumphatori, semper augusto, ARMANDUS cardinalis dux RICHELIVS, præcipuorum regni onerum adjutor et administer, domino optimè merito, principique munificentissimo, fidei suæ devotionis, et ob innumera beneficia, immensosque honores sibi collatos, perennè grati animi monumentum, hanc statuam equestrem ponendam curavit. anno Domini 1639.

On the side towards the city :—

POUR LOUIS LE JUSTE, SONNET :

Que ne peut la vertu ? que ne peut le courage ?
J'ai dompté pour jamais l'hérésie en son fort ;
Du Tage impérieux j'ai fait trembler le bord,
Et du Rhin jusqu'à l'Èbre accru mon héritage.

J'ai sauvé par mon bras l'Europe d'esclavage ;
Et, si tant de travaux n'eussent hasté mon sort,

J'eusse attaqué l'Asie ; et, d'un pieux effort,
J'eusse du Saint-Tombeau vengé le long servage.

ARMAND, le grand ARMAND, l'âme de mes exploits,
Porta de toutes parts mes armes et mes lois,
Et donna tout l'éclat aux rayons de ma gloire ;
Enfin il m'éleva ce pompeux monument :
Où, pour rendre à son nom mémoire pour mémoire,
Je veux qu'avec le mien il vive incessamment.

On the side towards the faubourg Saint Antoine :—

Quod Bellator hydros pacem spirare, rebelles,
Deplumes trepidare aquilas, mitescere pardos,
Et depressa jugo submittere colla leones,
Despectat LUDOVICUS, equo sublimis ahenos ;
Non digiti, non artifices, fecere camini,
Sed virtus et plena Deo fortuna peregit.
ARMANDUS vindex fidei, pacisque sequester,
Augustum curavit opus ; populusque verendam
Regali voluit statuam consurgere circo ;
Ut post civilis depulsa pericula belli,
Et circum domitos armis felicibus hostes,
Æternum dominâ Ludovicus in urbe triumphet.

This statue was destroyed in September, 1792, and the Place afterwards took the name of *Place des Vosges*. In the centre a beautiful fountain was constructed, consisting of an octagonal basin, into which the water, after playing to a considerable height, fell in the form of a wheat-sheaf. Since the restoration the fountain has been destroyed, and a new statue of Louis XIII. is now erecting upon its site.

PLACE DES VICTOIRES.

This Place was formed in 1685, by order of marshal François d'Aubusson, duke de Lafeuillade, who, out of gratitude to Louis XIV., determined to raise a statue in its centre in honour of his royal master. The city of Paris concurred in the purchase of the houses and gardens which previously occupied the site, and its construc-

tion was commenced by the architect Prédot, after the designs of Jules François Mansard.

Its form is the segment of a circle, whose diameter is two hundred and forty feet. The style of architecture of the surrounding houses is uniform, consisting of a range of Ionic pilasters, resting upon a basement of arcades. In the centre of this Place was erected a pedestrian statue, in gilt lead, of Louis XIV. It stood upon a pedestal of white veined marble, twenty-two feet in height. The king was represented in his coronation robes, which were preserved in the treasury of Saint Denis. At his feet, Cerberus crouched; and behind him, upon a globe, stood Victory, who with one hand placed a crown of laurel upon his head, and in the other held a bundle of palm and olive branches. The entire group was thirteen feet high; and with the globe, the Hercules' club, the lion's skin, the helmet and buckler, which formed its ornaments and accessories, was formed at a single cast of thirty thousand pounds weight of metal.

At the angles of the pedestal were four figures in bronze, twelve feet in height, representing slaves, in different attitudes and costumes, surrounded by arms and various symbols. According to some, they represented the nations which Louis XIV. enslaved; according to others, they were allegorical of the power of the monarch and the success of his arms.

The pedestal was adorned with bas-reliefs in bronze by Desjardins, and represented—1. The precedence of France over Spain, admitted by the latter in 1662; 2. The conquest of Franche Comté in 1668; 3. The passage of the Rhine in 1672; 4. The peace of Nimeguen in 1678.

The base was ornamented on two sides with bas-reliefs in cartouches, encircled with foliage, one of which represented the destruction of heresy, the other the

abolition of duelling. Eight consoles of bronze, four feet in height, supported the cornice of the pedestal. The arms of France surrounded by palms and laurels, and the king's device, were placed on the four sides under the cornices. On the pedestal were several inscriptions, and immediately below the statue was engraved in letters of gold—

VIRO IMMORTALI.

The inscriptions were composed by Régnier des Marais, perpetual secretary of the French Academy. We shall only transcribe the following, which was considered as the dedicatory dedication of the monument.

LUDOVICO MAGNO, patri exercituum et ductori semper felici. Domitis hostibus, protectis sociis, adjectis imperio fortissimis populis, exstructis ad tutelam finium firmissimis arcibus, Oceano et Mediterraneo inter se junctis prædari vetitis toto mari piratis, emendatis legibus, deletâ calvinianâ impietate, compulsis ad reverentiam nominis gentibus remotissimis, cunctisque summâ providentiâ et virtute domi forisque compositis.

FRANCISCUS vicecomes d'AUBUSSON, DUX DE LA FEUILLADE, ex Franciæ paribus, et tribunis equitum unus, in Allobrogibus prorox, et prætorianorum peditum præfectus, ad memoriam posteritati sempiternam, P. D. C. 1686.

The space round the monument to the distance of nine feet was paved with marble of different colours, and surrounded by an iron railing six feet high.

The Place des Victoires was likewise adorned with four large lanterns of bronze gilt, each supported by three Doric columns disposed in a triangle, and surmounted by a cornice and plinth, which were lighted every night. The columns, thirty-four feet in height, had capitals and bases of white marble. From the cornice of each group of columns were suspended six bas-reliefs, encircled with garlands of oak and laurel, representing the most remarkable events of the reign of Louis XIV.

In 1687, the duke de Lafeuillade entailed his principal estates upon his son, on condition that he should keep in repair the four lanterns in the Place des Victoires, and that every twenty-five years the principal group and the subordinate figures should be gilt with the same care and expense as at first. He also stipulated in the same deed that, every five years, on the fifth of September (the anniversary of the king's birth-day), a visit should be made to the Place by the *prévôt des Marchands et Echevins*, attended by an architect, who should draw up a report of the state of the monument, and that each of them should receive a silver medal, like those distributed on the day of its dedication. On one side of the medal was the effigy of the king, with the legend—

Ludovicus Magnus.

On the reverse was a representation of the monument with these words—

Patri exercituum et ductori semper felici.

On the exergue—

Unus inter proceres posuit in arcâ publicâ Lutiæ.

The successors of the duke de Lafeuillade were also bound to present a similar medal in gold to the king every five years.

The abbé de Choisy relates, that the duke entertained the design of purchasing a vault in the church des Petits Pères, and prolonging it under ground to the centre of the Place des Victoires, in order that he might be interred immediately under the statue of Louis XIV.

The lighting of the lanterns in the Place des Victoires was discontinued in 1699, in pursuance of an order in council, and a few years after they were demolished. This order was said to have originated in the following distich found one morning upon the pedestal of the statue:—

Lafeuillade, sandis, je crois que tu me bernes,
De placer le soleil entre quatre lanternes.

A few days before the *fête de la fédération* of July 14, 1790,* the slaves at the angles were removed to the court of the Louvre, from whence they were afterwards transported to their present situation, in front of the Hôtel des Invalides. The statue was destroyed on the 10th of August, 1792.

In 1793, upon the site of the statue, a pyramid of wood covered with canvas was erected, upon which were inscribed the rights of man decreed by the Convention, the names of the departments of France, and the victories gained by the republican armies. The Place then took the name of *Place des Victoires Nationales*.

On the 27th of September, 1800, Bonaparte, First Consul, laid the first stone of a monument to be consecrated to the memory of General Desaix and General Kléber, who died on the same day, the one assassinated in Egypt after the battle of Heliopolis, the other killed at the battle of Marengo. The model of this monument was made in wood by Chalgrin, but it was never executed. It presented an Egyptian temple containing, upon *cippi*, busts of the two generals.

At length, in 1806, it was determined to erect in honour of General Desaix a colossal naked statue, which was cast in bronze by M. Remond, after the designs of M. Dejoux. The pedestal, of white marble, presented a front of twelve feet, and was adorned at the angles by Egyptian pilasters. The statue was sixteen feet in height, and contiguous to it was a pyramid, upon which the victories gained in Egypt by the general were inscribed. Previous to the restoration it was removed by order of the government.

During the hundred days, it was in contemplation to place upon the pedestal a colossal statue in bronze of

* See Vol. II., p. 176.

the *Peuple Français*. Upon the second return of the king it was decided that a marble equestrian statue of Louis XIV. should be erected in the Place des Victoires, and M. Bosio, member of the Institute, was charged to prepare a model. When the latter was nearly completed, an ordinance of the king, dated April 14, 1819, decreed that the monument should be executed in bronze. The pedestal, formed of five immense blocks of Carrara marble, was erected after the designs and under the direction of Alavoine. This statue, dedicated on the 25th of August, 1822, was cast in three parts, under the direction of M. Carbonneaux, after the model of M. Bosio. At the angles of the pedestal are trophies of arms in bronze. The monarch, in the habit of the Roman emperors, and crowned with laurel, holds in his left hand the bridle of his prancing charger, and in his right a truncheon. The pedestal is decorated with two bas-reliefs, representing the passage of the Rhine by Louis XIV., in 1672; and the monarch, upon his throne, bestowing military decorations. On one end is the inscription—

LUDOVICO MAGNO,

And on the other—

LUDOVICUS XVIII. ATAVO SUO.

PLACE LOUIS XV.

It is difficult to conceive how a spot so advantageously situated as that which forms this Place should have remained so long neglected. It was, till the reign of Louis XV., a vast esplanade, or rather an unoccupied, irregular space which, lying between the garden of the Tuileries and the Champs Élysées, was detrimental to the beauty of both. About a century ago there was still on this spot a celebrated gate, called *Porte de la Confé-*

rence. No traces of the origin of the name are to be found. It is certain, however, that it was so called long before the reign of Charles IX.; that it received its name from some conference held near it, relative to a treaty, the nature of which is unknown; that in the year 1633 it was rebuilt; and that it was demolished in 1730. It was near this gate that cardinal Mazarine ordered his guards to assemble, when the puerile though powerful faction of cardinal de Retz and the duchess de Chévreuse obliged him to fly from Paris: but the animosity of the people, whose insolence he feared, having induced him to change his intention, he disguised himself, and secretly escaped on horseback by the *Porte de Richelieu*, which no longer exists, and slept in a barn about a league from Paris, “where,” says his historian, “his excellency reposed in his boots.”

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LOUIS XV.—After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the city of Paris determined upon the erection of a statue to Louis XV., *le Bien-Aimé*. On the 27th of June, 1748, the *prévôt des Marchands* and the *Échevins* requested permission of the king to raise a statue to him in whatever quarter of the capital he might be pleased to appoint. His majesty willingly accepted this testimony of the attachment of his people, and ordered M. de Tournehem, his architect, to invite the students of the Academy of the Fine Arts to propose such places in Paris as appeared to them most eligible for the execution of the design. Several other artists availed themselves of this opportunity to give proofs of their zeal and talents. Emulation to excel produced several masterpieces. Each artist chose the situation which appeared to him the most commanding, and designs were produced for the embellishment of the city which would have done honour to the architects of antiquity. From the drawings

and plans submitted to the king, he saw at a glance that several places selected could not be devoted to the object proposed without laying waste the mercantile quarters, by the demolition of a great number of houses. The monarch, therefore, presented to the city the vacant spot above mentioned, between the garden of the Tuileries and the Champs Élysées.

Upon this spot the Place Louis XV. was commenced in 1763, after the designs of Gabriel, but was not completely finished till 1772. Its length, from north to south, is seven hundred and fifty feet, and from east to west five hundred and twenty-eight. The plan, which is octagonal, is marked out by fosses, surrounded with balustrades and terminated by eight pavilions decorated with garlands and destined to be surmounted by allegorical statues. The principal beauty of the Place is derived from the objects which surround it. The terraces of the garden of the Tuileries bound it on the east. The Champs Élysées lie on the west. On the north are seen two spacious and magnificent edifices which, divided by the rue Royale, afford a view of the unfinished church de la Madeleine; and to the south are the pont Louis XVI. and the Chamber of Deputies.

The equestrian statue, placed in the centre, represented Louis XV. in the Roman costume, crowned with laurel, holding in his left hand the bridle of the horse, and in the right his truncheon. This statue, fourteen feet in height, was cast in a single piece. The celebrated Bouchardon presented the model, and M. Gor, commissioner of the foundry for the artillery, cast the statue on the 6th of May, 1758. Before this period the metal was always poured in at the top of the mould, a mode which generally rendered the operation defective, because the confined air prevented the metal from distributing itself

equally over every part. M. Gor, on the contrary, poured the metal upwards, and by this simple and ingenious process insured comparative success in casting monuments of all dimensions.

The height of the pedestal was twenty-one feet. In the first stone, which was laid by the *prévôt des Marchands* with the usual ceremonies, was enclosed a cedar box with a double bottom, containing seven medals, one of gold and six of silver. These medals bore, on one side, the king's effigy, and on the reverse his actions, the names of the municipal officers who assisted at the ceremony, and the date and year of the dedication. The pedestal was elevated upon two steps of veined marble. At the angles were four cariatides in bronze, supporting the socle with their heads and hands. These figures represented the cardinal virtues, viz. Faith, Temperance, Prudence, and Justice.

On the sides of the pedestal were bas-reliefs in bronze, seven feet and a half in length by five in breadth, and Latin inscriptions, surrounded with laurel branches of bronze gilt. On one side the bas-relief represented the king seated on a trophy of arms, giving peace to Europe; and on the other the king, crowned by Victory, appeared seated in a triumphal car, led by Fame, in the presence of the people. The extremities of the pedestal were adorned with two collections of ancient armour, and the angles of the cornice were ornamented with lions' heads, holding in their mouths garlands of laurel united to cornucopiæ. On one side of the base the arms of the king, and on the other those of the city, were engraved on two bronze plates.

The ornaments were all designed by Bouchardon; but the hand of death arrested him in the midst of his labours,

and Pigal, whom he appointed on his death-bed, completed the monument.

The inscription on the side facing the Tuileries was :

LUDOVICO XV
OPTIMO PRINCIPI,
QUOD
AD SCALDIM, MOSAM, RHENUM,
VICTOR,
PACEM ARMIS ;
PACE
ET SUORUM ET EUROPÆ
QUÆSIVIT.

Towards the Champs Élysées :

HOC
PIETATIS PUBLICÆ
MONUMENTUM,
PRÆFECTUS
ET ÆDILES
DECREVERUNT, ANNO
M.DCC.XLVIII.
POSUERUNT ANNO
M.DCC.LXIII.

The situation of the cardinal virtues, groaning beneath the burthen of an equestrian statue, was always regarded as the worst part of the design; and when Louis XV. became less popular, it gave rise to satires, of which the following is a specimen :—

O la belle statue ! O le beau piédestal !
Les vertus sont à pied, le vice est à cheval.

In the last year of the reign of Louis XV., when the finances of the state were in a ruinous condition, an individual had the temerity to mount upon the statue, and, after binding the king's eyes, to attach a cord to his shoulder, from the extremity of which was suspended a tin-box, and upon his breast the inscription—" *N'oubliez pas ce pauvre aveugle !*"

This statue, for more than twenty years, was enclosed by a miserable wooden fence, but in 1784, it was surrounded by order of Louis XVI. with a white marble balustrade and pavement.

On the 10th of August, 1792, the Legislative Assembly passed a decree for the destruction of this monument, which was carried into execution two days after. Considerable difficulty was found in forcing it from the pedestal: a foot of the horse still remained in its socket, upon which a wit observed, “*Royalty has yet one foot in the stirrup!*” The pedestal was left standing.

FIGURE OF LIBERTY.—This colossal figure in a sitting posture was erected on the pedestal of the statue of Louis XV. It was the work of Lemot, and was composed of masonry and plaster coloured to imitate bronze. It remained in its place from the end of 1792 to the 20th of March, 1800, when a decree of the consuls ordered that triumphal columns should be erected in all the departments of France, and that a departmental column should be raised at Paris in the *Place de la Révolution*, upon the foundations of the preceding monuments. On the 25th Messidor, an VIII., Lucien Bonaparte, minister of the interior, laid the first stone with great ceremony. The foundations of the pedestal were opened, and there was found the cedar box containing the medals, which had been deposited by the *prévôt des Marchands* at the erection of the statue of Louis XV. In its place was deposited a box of mahogany, with a double bottom, containing, in the first, eight medals, one of gold, three of silver, and four of bronze, representing the portraits of the three consuls and of general Desaix; and in the second a copper-plate, on which was engraved an account of the ceremony of laying the first stone. A vast frame of woodwork was afterwards raised, and covered with painted cloth, as

a model of the projected column; round its base all the departments were represented by figures joining hands. Neither the column of Paris, however, nor those of the departments, were ever constructed.

Upon this occasion the Place Louis XV. again changed its name, and was called *Place de la Concorde*.

In the year 1770, upon the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., with Marie-Antoinette, archduchess of Austria, the Place Louis XV. was the theatre of great rejoicings. The reception of this unfortunate princess, upon her first arrival in France, was most brilliant. Previous to the departure of the archduchess from her native country, every preparation had been made which could tend to give her an exalted idea of the august union which was about to mingle the blood of the Cæsars with that of the Bourbons. The fêtes began at Vienna, and were conducted with the utmost pomp and magnificence. After quitting the palace of Maria Theresa, the archduchess had scarcely reached Strasbourg, when her arrival upon the French territory was known to the king at Versailles; the intelligence having been conveyed to him in less than two minutes, although the distance is one hundred leagues. This communication, the rapidity of which was until then unexampled, was effected by means of twenty-five pieces of cannon, placed at four leagues from each other upon the road.

Among the anecdotes to which this journey gave rise was the following:—The cardinal de Rohan, having presented to the archduchess a woman about one hundred and five years of age, who had never been indisposed, the latter said to her in German: “Princess, I pray heaven that you may live as long as I have, and as exempt

from infirmities." "*Je le souhaite,*" replied her highness, "*si c'est pour le bonheur de la France.*"

The princess first alighted at the Hôtel de l'Intendance, where she received the homage of the different corporate bodies, and the compliments of six young women, whom the city had portioned, and who thus addressed her:—

Princesse, dont l'esprit, les grâces, les appas
Viennent embellir nos climats,
En ce jour glorieux quel bonheur est le nôtre !
Nous devons notre hymen à la splendeur du vôtre.
Le Ciel fait à l'état deux faveurs à la fois
Dans cette auguste et pompeuse alliance :
Nous donnerons des sujets à la France,
Et vous lui donnerez des rois.

In passing through Rheims, at the spot where stood the statue of Louis XV. the archduchess exclaimed "*Voilà le Roi!*" The countess de Noailles, the lady in waiting, having informed her it was in that city the kings of France were crowned, the princess replied with the same vivacity, "*Hélas! je souhaite que de long-temps M. le Dauphin n'y vienne.*"

The day of the celebration of the marriage was one of unequalled rejoicing in the capital; all France, as it were, seemed assembled in Paris, and never was public joy displayed with greater ardour. The shops were closed, and in the evening a general illumination took place.

The six companies of tradesmen had proposed to give a fête at their own expense; but it is said that M. de Sartine, then lieutenant-general of the police, advised them to employ the sum destined for the entertainment in the liberation of the unfortunate persons detained in prison *pour des mois de nourrice*.* On the 20th of the same month,

* Formerly when children were put out to nurse, the parents engaged to pay a certain sum monthly: if they failed in this engagement, they were arrested, and called *detenus pour des mois de nourrice*.

these companies, headed by the lieutenant-general of the police, had the honour of being presented to the dauphin and his royal consort, by the duc de Chevréuse, governor of Paris, to offer a congratulatory address, which was couched in the following terms :—

MONSEIGNEUR, les six corps des marchands de Paris s'empressent à vous offrir leurs hommages. Sujets fidèles, ils doivent se montrer encore citoyens utiles ; et pour célébrer dignement une alliance qui promet de si beaux jours à la nation, ils ont imité la vertu qui distingua toujours les princes de votre sang. Des pères de famille languissaient dans les fers : ils sont libres, Monseigneur ; ils le sont par vous, puisque le sentiment qui les délivre est dans votre cœur ; et par cet acte d'humanité, nous ne sommes que les interprètes de votre bienfaisance.

MADAME, les marchands de la capitale apportent à vos pieds le tribut de leurs hommages. Vous allez faire l'ornement et les délices de la France : elle vous devra le bonheur d'un prince qu'elle chérit. Quand le destin ne vous aurait pas formée pour le trône, vous seriez assurée de régner sur nous par l'empire des vertus et par celui des grâces.

The corporation, in their robes, were presented, two days before, by the grand master of the ceremonies. M. Bignon, *prévôt des Marchands*, delivered the address ; after which the city offered the presents customary on such occasions.

Before the rejoicings and solemnities were terminated, the Place Louis XV. and the rue Royale were the scene of one of the most dreadful calamities that ever occurred in Paris. On the 30th of May, a display of fireworks attracted an immense number of spectators to this spot. Unfortunately an opening had been made in the ground, and the materials for several unfinished houses lay scattered in the street. When the exhibition was over, the crowd proceeded towards the rue Royale, then the only thoroughfare from the Place on the north side. A great number of persons and carriages arriving from the boule-

ward at the moment, a dreadful crush took place. Some fell into the opening, others were driven against the heaps of stones, or trodden under foot by the horses; while several, in attempting, sword in hand, to force a passage, wounded or killed all who came in their way. The scene was dreadful. The carriage-horses were stabbed with knives, and to add to the confusion and distress a scaffolding gave way. On the following day one hundred and thirty-three dead bodies were found upon the spot, but the number who perished is said to have amounted to three hundred. As to the wounded and maimed, the number could never be ascertained. "I saw," says Mercier, "several persons languish nearly three years in consequence of the dreadful pressure. One whole family disappeared. There was scarcely a house that had not to mourn the loss of a relation or friend."

DISTURBANCE IN THE PLACE LOUIS XV. JULY 12th, 1789.—At the commencement of the revolution, when it was known in Paris that the constitutional ministry at Versailles had been dismissed, and that the court party braved the wishes of the nation, the populace immediately rose. The theatres were closed, as if to announce that the country was in mourning; and from a gallery of wax figures were taken the busts of the disgraced minister Necker and the duke of Orleans, who enjoyed the popular favour in proportion to the hatred which the court entertained for them. These two busts, covered with crape, were carried through the streets from the boulevard du Temple to the Place Vendôme, preceded by a muffled drum, and escorted by a multitude constantly increasing, and the *guet-à-cheval*, who had been forced into this service. At the Place Vendôme, whilst the busts were carrying round the statue of Louis XIV., a detachment of royal troops came up, who, in endeavouring to disperse the mob,

wounded several persons. The procession continued its march to the Place Louis XV., from whence the rioters proposed to repair to the Tuileries. Here the dragoons of the royal army made a charge upon the populace; the man who carried the bust of Necker was killed, the bearer of that of the duke of Orleans was dangerously wounded, and the busts were broken to pieces. A vast number of persons in the garden of the Tuileries were suddenly thrown into dreadful alarm upon beholding a body of the populace rush, with every symptom of terror in their countenances, to seek an asylum in the garden, and a troop of cavalry at their heels, cutting down on every side, and riding over all who came in their way. The prince de Lambesc, colonel of the royal German regiment, being observed, with his drawn sword, wounding an old man whose age did not permit him to escape, the cries of the populace against him resounded through the garden, and they attempted to burn his hotel. The military force succeeded in quelling the riot, but two days after the people flew to arms, and destroyed the Bastile.*

DEATH OF LOUIS XVI.—The day before the execution of this unfortunate monarch, which took place on the 21st of January, 1793, every precaution was taken against the possibility of his being rescued. *Sans-culottes* chosen from each division of Paris, and ruffians arrived from all the départements, were appointed to form a legion, in the midst of which was a train of artillery with lighted matches. Cannon were stationed in all the principal streets, upon the bridges, at the barriers, and even on the high roads to the distance of several leagues. Standing in groups in the streets was forbidden under pain of summary execution, and the people were commanded not to appear at the windows by which the king was to pass.

* See Vol. II., p. 360.

Besides these measures, in pursuance of a resolution moved by Robespierre at the club of the Jacobins, trusty individuals from each section of Paris were to form themselves into a body and press round the scaffold. What precautions to execute a sentence, the justice of which had been proclaimed, and which was announced as the expression of the public will!

On the same day (January 20th) Legendre (a butcher), deputy to the Convention, proposed to the Jacobins to divide the king's body into eighty-four parts, and send them to the eighty-four departments.

His Majesty retired to bed at two o'clock in the morning, enjoyed a quiet sleep, rose again at six, heard mass and received the sacrament. It was still dark, the noise of the drums, horses and cannon spread universal terror through the streets, and, the inhabitants being shut up in their houses, the most frequented places were deserted, and Paris appeared for several hours like a vast solitude. The victim was ordered to prepare for sacrifice at nine o'clock. The king himself announced the moment :--“ *Je suis prêt,*” said he. He descended the stairs of the tower of the Temple, and entered a carriage, in which his confessor, the abbé Edgeworth, took a seat by his side. Before him were placed two *gendarmes*, whose sinister looks clearly indicated the part they were commanded to act in case of any disturbance near the carriage. On his way the king appeared sad, but not dejected. At ten o'clock he arrived at the Place Louis XV., then called *Place de la Révolution*. He conversed for a few minutes with the abbé Edgeworth at the foot of the scaffold, which he ascended without the least hesitation, and took off his coat and untied his cravat himself. With a firm step he walked rapidly towards the left extremity of the scaffold, and looking at the people, or rather the armed force which

filled the Place, he said in a loud voice :—" *Français, je meurs innocent ; je pardonne à mes ennemis ; je désire que ma mort soit. . .*" A rolling of drums by order of Santerre drowned his voice. The ill-fated monarch then laid his head under the instrument of death, and the fatal blow was struck at twenty minutes after ten o'clock. The body and the head, placed in a wicker basket, were immediately carried to the Cemetery de la Madeleine, thrown into a grave twelve feet deep, and six feet in length and breadth, and covered with quick lime.*

During the fifteen months of the reign of terror a great number of persons perished by the guillotine upon this *Place*. The following are some of the most remarkable :—

July 17, 1793, Charlotte Corday ; *October 2*, the deputy Brissot and twenty of his colleagues, including Pétion, Buzot, Chambon, Rabaut-Saint-Étienne, etc. ; *October 16*, Marie-Antoinette, consort of Louis XVI. ; *November 14*, Louis-Philippe-Joseph, duke of Orleans ; *March 25, 1794*, the faction called the Hebertists, Maratists, and Orleanists, to the number of nineteen, including Hébert ; *April 8*, the faction called the Dantonists, including Danton, Camille-Desmoulins, Héraut de Sechelles, Fabre d'Eglantine, etc. ; *April 16*, the faction called the Atheists, composed of bishop Gobel, Chaumette (*procureur* of the commune), Anacharsis-Cloutz (deputy), the wife of Camille-Desmoulins, of Hébert, etc. ; *May 12*, Elizabeth-Philippine-Marie-Helene of France, sister of Louis XVI. ; *July 28*, Robespierre and his brother, Dumar Mayor of Paris and commander of the national guards, Saint Just and Couthon, all members of the Committee of Public Safety,

* See *Cimetière de la Madeleine*.

and several others; *July* 29, seventy members of the Commune of Paris; *July* 30, twelve other members of the Commune.

In this immense area the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies were reviewed on the 10th of April, 1814, when *Te Deum* according to the Greek ritual was sung for the triumph of the allies and the restoration of the Bourbons, at an altar raised in the middle of the *Place*, while a salute of one hundred guns was fired. The Parisian national guards were all under arms. At this period the original name of Place Louis XV. was restored.

GARDE MEUBLE DE LA COURONNE.—Formerly there existed near the Louvre a building where the furniture, jewels, etc. of the crown were deposited. In 1760, when the project was formed of constructing the two edifices, erected on the north side of the Place Louis XV., that which was nearest to the garden of the Tuileries was destined to receive these valuable objects.

The front of this structure, one hundred and one feet in length, is terminated by two projecting pavilions, between which, on the ground floor, is a gallery formed by arcades, ornamented with vermiculated rustics. From this basement rise twelve Corinthian columns, surmounted by an entablature and a bulustrade. The basement of each pavilion supports four columns of the same order, crowned by a pediment, above which rises a cluster of armour. The tympanums of the pediments are adorned with bas-reliefs. The other edifice beyond the rue Royale was constructed on the same line and the same plan. These magnificent structures, after the designs of Gabriel, form one of the principal ornaments of the *Place*.

The entrance to the Garde-Meuble was under the central arcade. A highly ornamented staircase conducted to

several rooms, the first of which was devoted to foreign and French armour. In this room were a suit ornamented with bas-reliefs designed by Julio Romano, which was worn by Francis I. when he was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia;* the suit which Henry II. wore when he was mortally wounded by Montgomery;† and those of Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV.; the latter was a present to that sovereign from the republic of Venice. Its chasing, which was of most costly execution, represented twelve cities of Flanders captured by him. Several other suits of armour adorned this room. Here also were the swords of Henry IV., of king Casimir, and pope Paul V.; the handle of the latter was richly gilt, and displayed the emblems of the papacy.

In the middle of this room were two small cannon inlaid with silver, mounted upon carriages, presented in 1684 to Louis XIV., by the ambassador of the king of Siam. These cannon were used at the taking of the Bastille. Among several other kinds of ancient arms was a collection of muskets, pistols, swords, lances, coats of mail, and maces of different nations and various times.

The adjoining room contained tapestry. There were twenty-two pieces that Francis I. bought of Flemish workmen for 22,000 crowns, representing the battles of Scipio, executed after the designs of Julio Romano; eight pieces forming one hundred and six ells, the subjects of which were the history of Joshua, and the amours of Psyche; the Acts of the Apostles, in ten pieces, after the designs of Raphael, forming fifty-three ells. There was likewise a great quantity of tapestry made by the command of Louis XIV. at the manufactory of the Gobelins, after the designs of Lebrun, Coypel, Jouvenet, Audry, and Detroy.

In the third room was a considerable number of va-

* Now at the King's Library.

† See p. 32.

luable objects, such as vases, bowls, cups of agate and rock crystal, sacred vessels, etc., presents from Oriental princes; the whole contained in eleven presses. One of them displayed the oratory of cardinal Richelieu, all the furniture of which was of massive gold, studded with large diamonds: among the costly articles which it contained was a pair of candlesticks of solid enamelled gold, enriched with two thousand five hundred and sixteen diamonds, valued at 200,000 livres. Upon the cruets, which were likewise of enamelled gold, the number of diamonds was twelve hundred and sixty-two. The crucifix, twenty inches and three-quarters in height, bore a Christ in pure gold, of which the crown and the drapery were set with diamonds. The prayer-book of the cardinal formed part of the oratory. This volume, written upon vellum, is entitled to a particular description. The cover was of morocco leather, bound round the edge with plates of gold. Upon one side was a medallion in enamelled gold, representing the cardinal, who, after the manner of the Roman emperors, held a globe in his hand. Four angels issuing from the corners placed crowns of flowers upon his head. The medallion, set in a garland of flowers, bore the inscription—

CADAT.

Upon the other side was a medallion presenting a flaming heart, intersected by his initials, D. H. A. R., connected in cyphers, with this inscription in the garland—

Solus, sed non unus.

We leave it to the learned to unravel these inscriptions.

Another press contained presents made to Louis XV. in 1740, by Said Mehemet, ambassador of the Porte, consisting of a caparison of scarlet cloth, embroidered with gold, silver and silk, and enriched with pearls; a saddle

of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold and silver, and studded with emeralds, diamonds, and rubies ; a pair of girths of golden web, adorned with pearls ; a portrait ; a golden apple, with ornaments of enamelled gold of various colours, and enriched with diamonds, three of which had been removed ; a head-stall adorned with enamelled gold, from which two diamonds had been taken ; a cartridge-box of enamelled gold, set with precious stones, of which two rubies were missing ; a powder-horn ; a mace of rock-crystal, ornamented with emeralds and rubies, two of which had been stolen ; a quiver of green velvet, enriched with gold, pearls, diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, from which two pearls were missing ; a smaller quiver with a golden chain, in which an emerald was wanting ; six sabres ; a rich poniard studded with precious stones, of which three diamonds were missing ; another poniard, with a quadrangular blade ; and several stirrups, pistols, muskets, holsters, poniards, knives, and costly slippers.

In another press were presents from the dey of Tunis, consisting of trappings for a horse, the dress of a Levantine, eight pieces of gold gauze, and five pair of slippers.

A press devoted to presents sent to Louis XVI. by Tip-poo Saib contained a very rich belt adorned with gold, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds ; a sabre which had been stripped of seven principal flowers, three emeralds, and three rubies ; another sabre from which seven rubies had been taken ; a Turkish scabbard and its ornaments ; a round buckler of copper gilt ; a bag of gold lace, three ells of gold gauze, eleven pieces of silk wrought with gold, and seven pair of slippers. In 1790, the same prince made Louis XVI. a present of an aigrette composed of one hundred and eight emeralds, seventy-four rubies, and forty-seven diamonds ; and a necklace consisting of one hundred and four pearls and twenty-four diamonds.

The most superb object in this room was the *nef** of gold, the work of Balin, which was used at the king's table upon state occasions. This *nef* or ship, supported by four mermaids, was adorned with diamonds, and weighed one hundred and six marks. In 1791, it was valued at 300,000 livres.

In the various rooms of the Garde-Meuble, as well as on the staircase and in the gallery, were a great number of statues and busts in bronze and marble, the greater part modern. There were also eighty-eight pictures, of which seven or eight possessed considerable merit.

To so many costly and curious objects must be added the diamonds of the crown, contained in a chest of drawers in one of the apartments. The National Legislative Assembly, by a decree of May 26, 1791, ordained that an inventory of these diamonds should be taken, as well as of all the articles in the Garde-Meuble, and a commission charged with its execution was appointed. The following is an extract of the report made on the 28th of September following, by M. Delattre, deputy, one of the members of the commission :—

“ According to an inventory taken in 1774, the number of diamonds amounted at that time to seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two, exclusive of a certain number which have been sold by the king's orders since 1784, for the sum of 75,050 livres, and without including an article of that inventory, which was withdrawn by the king's command, on the 13th of March, 1785. This article, composed of an indefinite number of diamonds and rubies, was employed to make a *parure* for the queen. Since the year 1784, the king at various times has sold one thousand four hundred and seventy-one diamonds, and in that year he bought three thousand five hundred

* A case in which the king's and queen's napkins were kept.

and thirty-six, to complete the setting of his buttons and sword ; but the diamonds bought were not equal in value to those that were sold. Moreover, this collection contains two hundred and thirty rubies, seventy-one topazes, one hundred and fifty emeralds, one hundred and thirty-four sapphires, three oriental amethysts, and other jewels of less value."

The National Assembly, by a decree of May 26, 1791, ceded to the reigning family the vast personal property belonging to the crown, valued at from sixteen to twenty millions of livres.

In the night of September 16, 1792, a considerable robbery was effected in the Garde-Meuble. Almost all the diamonds, including the *sanci* and the *régent*,* were carried off by a band of forty robbers, who ascended the lamp-posts by means of ropes, and gained admission by the windows : they entered without any obstacle, but were fortunately detected in their descent. The following is the account given of the robbery by the newspapers of the time :—" A sentinel perceiving a man descending by a lamp-post of the Garde-Meuble, arrested him : his pockets were filled with jewels, diamonds, gold and silver. The present of the city, a superb golden vase, was thrown upon the colonnade. Another robber, in attempting to escape, threw himself from the colonnade and was wounded in the head : his pockets were also loaded with brilliants, and he had a handkerchief filled with gold and silver, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and topazes. The robbery was considerable ; the *sanci* and the *régent* (the most valuable diamonds of the crown) were carried off."

* These two diamonds have obtained an historical character. In the fifteenth century the *sanci* was sold for a crown to the duke de Bourgogne by a Swiss. Don Antonio, king of Portugal, possessed it in 1589 ; he pledged it to Nicolas de Harlai de Sanci, for the sum

A few days after twenty-one of the robbers, armed with poniards, were apprehended, and most of the stolen objects recovered.

Under the government of Napoleon the Garde-Meuble was devoted to the residence and offices of the Minister of the Marine, who still continues to occupy it. Upon the summit of the roof a telegraph has been erected to correspond with the port of Brest.

PLACE DU CARROUSEL.

(See Vol. II., page 31.)

PLACE DE GRÈVE.

The word *grève* means a STRAND OR SHORE.

Louis VII., by letters-patent, dated 1141, ordered that the *Place quæ Grævia dicitur prope Sequanam*, should remain open, and without any buildings, for the convenience of the public, in consideration of the sum of 70 livres, which he had received from the citizens, à *Burgensibus suis de Græviâ*.

The principal ornament of this *Place* is the Hotel de of 40,000 livres. Sanci gave him for its purchase 60,000 livres more. This diamond received from that time the name of its proprietor. Sanci being short of money, was upon the point of selling it out of the kingdom, with several other jewels, when it was bought by James, king of England, who then resided at St. Germain. It afterwards became the property of Louis XIV.

The *régent* is more beautiful and valuable than the *sanci*. It took its name from the duke of Orleans, regent of France, who purchased it, in 1717, for two million livres. Its weight is nearly five hundred grains. The kings of France wore this diamond in their hats instead of a button. Bonaparte, when first consul, had it mounted upon the hilt of his sword.

Ville.* It formerly possessed a handsome fountain, of which Louis XIII. laid the first stone in 1624, with much ceremony. A spacious basin received the water, which flowed from four cornucopiæ held by a goddess, who stood upon a pedestal. Upon a tablet was the following inscription :—

Grandia quæ cernis statuit sibi regna Lyæus
Ne violenta gerat, suppeditamus aquas.

It was from this fountain, which was demolished in 1674, that wine flowed for the populace at public rejoicings.

The Place de Grève has long been the spot where criminals are executed. The punishment of death is rare in Paris, and the only mode of inflicting it now allowed by the laws of France is by the guillotine. The first person who suffered here was Marguerite Porette, burnt for heresy in 1310.

Allusion is made to this celebrated spot in Prior's humorous song of the thief and the cordelier, which begins—

Who has e'er been at Paris must needs know the *Grève*,
The fatal retreat of the unfortunate brave.

GIBBETS.—In ancient times it was the custom to suspend upon gibbets without the city the bodies of criminals who had been executed in Paris. These gibbets were called *justices*. The most remarkable was that of *Montfaucon*. This was an elevated spot situated between the faubourg Saint Martin and the faubourg du Temple, having upon its summit a solid mass of masonry, about sixteen feet high, forty long, and thirty broad. Upon the surface of this mass were sixteen stone pillars, thirty-two feet in height, which served to support large beams, and from the latter

* See Vol. II., p. 131.

hung iron chains, in which the dead bodies were placed. While this custom prevailed, there were generally fifty or sixty criminals waving in the air. When there was no room for a dead body, that which had been there longest was taken down, and thrown into a cave which opened into the centre of the enclosure. In the beginning of the eighteenth century this frightful gibbet had fallen into decay, and only three or four pillars remained.

Etienne Pasquier remarks, that the gibbet of Montfaucon brought misfortune on all those who had any hand in its erection or repair. “Enguerrand de Marigni,” says he, “handselled it (*l'étreenna*); Pierre Remi, *surintendant* of the finances under Charles-le-Bel, had it repaired, and was hanged on it. And in our time, Jean Monnier, *lieutenant civil de Paris*, having ordered repairs to be made to these *fourches patibulaires*, though he did not end his days there, like the two others, was obliged to make an *amende honorable*.”

A journal of the time of Charles VII. relates, that, on the 17th of October, 1409, *le sire Jean de Montaigu fut conduit du Petit-Châtelet aux Halles, haut assis dans une charrette, vêtu de sa livrée, à sçavoir d'une houpelande mi-partie de rouge et de blanc, le chaperon de même, une chausse rouge et l'autre blanche, des éperons dorés, les mains liées, deux trompettes devant lui, et qu'après qu'on lui eut coupé la teste, son corps fut porté au Gibbet de Paris, et y fut pendu au plus haut, en chemise, avec ses chausses et ses éperons dorés.* This Jean de Montaigu was *grand-maître de la maison du roi*, and *surintendant* of the finances. Père Dubreuil says, that his body was carried to Montfaucon in a sack of spices, which was furnished by the Célestins for its preservation, till they should be allowed to inter it.

In former times a singular ceremony was observed an-

nually in the Place de Grève, on the eve of the feast of Saint John the Baptist. The magistrates of the city having ordered a large heap of faggots to be piled up in the centre of the *Place*, the king, attended by his court, came in procession, and set fire to it. The earliest notice we have of this ceremony is of the year 1471, when Louis XI. performed it, probably in imitation of his royal predecessors. His example was followed by nearly all his successors. Henry IV. and Louis XIII. seldom failed to observe it, but Louis XIV. only performed it in 1648. This ceremony, called *le feu de la Saint Jean*, was celebrated with much pomp and expense. In 1573, it was performed in the following manner by Henry III. In the centre of the Place de Grève was erected a pole sixty feet high, having numerous cross pieces of wood, to which were attached five hundred *bouffées* (bundles of brush-wood), two hundred *cotterets* (faggots), and at the bottom ten loads of *gros bois*, with a great deal of straw. There was also a barrel and a wheel, probably containing combustible matter. The sum of forty-four livres was expended for *bouquets*, crowns, and garlands of roses. A great quantity of fireworks of all kinds were discharged; and to keep the populace in order, there were present one hundred and twenty *archers*, one hundred *arbalétriers*, and one hundred *arquebusiers*.* To the pole was fixed a basket, containing two dozen cats and a fox, who were destined to be burnt alive, *pour faire plaisir à sa majesté*. To the cries of the cats was added the noise of various instruments. The magistrates of the city, bearing yellow wax tapers, advanced in procession towards the pile, and presented to the king a taper of white wax, ornamented with red velvet, with which his majesty gravely set it on fire. When the wood and the cats were consumed, the king

* See Vol. II., p. 134.

entered the Hôtel de Ville, where a collation, consisting of tarts, cakes, and sweetmeats, was prepared. The Parisians carried off the ashes and burnt wood, in the belief that they would bring good luck.

Louis XIV. having appeared only once, the attendance of the king was discontinued, and the ceremony lost its splendour. Latterly the *prévôt des marchands*, the *échevins* and their suite, merely came, set fire to the heap of faggots, and then retired; but the custom has long fallen into desuetude.

PLACE DAUPHINE.

This *Place*, which opens upon the Pont Neuf, in front of the statue of Henry IV., was formed in 1608, and received its name in honour of the birth of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. Its form is that of an acute triangle, and the houses which surround it are irregularly built.

In the centre of the Place Dauphine a monumental fountain was erected, in 1802, to the memory of general Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo. It was raised by a subscription, to which more than six hundred persons contributed. The design was furnished by Percier.

This monument is composed of a cippus, surmounted by the general's bust crowned by France. The Po and the Nile, with their attributes, are represented upon a circular bas-relief. Two figures of Fame are engraving upon escutcheons, the one *Thebes* and the *Pyramides*, the other *Kehl* and *Marengo*. Upon the pedestal the name of the hero appears in letters of gold, encircled by a garland of oak, and below are inscribed what are said to have been his last words, but which were not ut-

tered by him, as he never spoke after he received the fatal shot :—

“ Allez dire au premier consul que je meurs avec le regret de n'avoir pas assez fait pour vivre dans la postérité.”

A trophy of arms is placed behind the pedestal, and upon its base are the following inscriptions :—

IN FRONT.

Landau, Kehl, Weissenbourg, Malte, Chebreis, Embabé, les Pyramides, Sediman, Samanhout, Kené, Thèbes, Marengo, furent les témoins de ses talens et de son courage : les ennemis l'appelaient LE JUSTE ; ses soldats, comme ceux de Bayard, — Sans peur et sans reproche. Il vécut, il mourut pour sa patrie.

BEHIND.

L. CH. ANT. DESAIX, né à AYAT, département du PUY-DE-DÔME, le 17 août 1768, mort à Marengo, le 25 prairial, an VIII * de la république. Ce monument lui fut élevé par des amis de sa gloire et de sa vertu, sous le consulat de Bonaparte, l'an X de la république.

The water flows into a circular basin from four lions' heads, in bronze, fixed in the pedestal.

In 1660, in consequence of the general peace, and the marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa of Austria, an arch and an obelisk, upwards of one hundred feet high, were erected in the Place Dauphine. Verses in Latin and French, composed by Père Cossart, a Jesuit, were publicly read, of which Lemaire, in his Work on Paris, says :— “ Never did the city of Rome, in its greatest glory, erect a more superb amphitheatre than that of the Place Dauphine on the day those verses were read.” The arch was in imitation of white marble, enriched with gold, and adorned with *termini*, which represented the four elements.

FIRE had his forehead encircled with a fillet, and was

* June 14, 1800.

dressed like the vestals who watched the holy flame. His hair was frizzled, his countenance lively, and his eyes sparkling.

WATER was represented with his hair wet and dripping; he was crowned with reeds, and his dress resembled that in which sea-gods are usually represented.

AIR had a gay and smiling countenance, with curled hair, adorned with feathers; his dress was of a very light thin material.

EARTH looked manly and serious; his hair, negligently dressed, was crowned with a garland of flowers.

In one of the bas-reliefs of the pedestal appeared Cupid, holding a net over a labyrinth, below which was written—

Solus invenit viam.

In another bas-relief he was represented dispersing chaos, and creating order. The motto was—

Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit.

On one of the pediments of the attic was seen Piety, clothed in a purple mantle, ornamented with gold, holding in one hand a flaming heart, and with the other embracing a pelican, in the act of feeding her young from her breast. Beneath her feet appeared Impiety, under the figure of a wolf. On the other pediment Meekness was represented overcoming Cruelty. In her hand was an olive branch, in her arms a lamb, and at her feet a tiger, from whose mouth issued a swarm of bees.

Below these pediments was an imitation of tapestry, the border of which was azure, with *fleurs-de-lys* of gold. It represented the king and queen holding a globe, and seated in a car drawn by a cock and a lion, led by Hymen. Concord, with a bundle of rods, was driving away Discord and War; Peace, crowned with an olive wreath,

held a cornucopia in one hand, and with the other beckoned the Arts and Sciences, which had been banished by the war.

Between the arch and the obelisk was Atlas, with armour under his feet, and on his shoulders an azure globe, sparkling with *fleurs-de-lys* of gold. Fame, with two trumpets, appeared above a crown, supported by two genii; in her hands were scrolls, bearing the cyphers of the king and queen.

One of the bas-reliefs of the obelisk represented France, in the attitude of a suppliant, receiving with joy from the hands of the queen-mother an infant, which Divine Providence had just brought her. This child was Louis XIV., surnamed *Dieu-donné*.^{*} In the other was a portrait of the queen, as the genius of France leaning on a shield, at the sight of whom Bellona fled in terror.

On the apex of the obelisk was Glory, seated on a celestial globe. She had wings, and wore a golden crown. In one hand she held a cornucopia and a trumpet, with a scroll on which was written—ÆTERNITAS; and in the other an azure circle with gold stars, and the cyphers of the king and queen.

PLACE MAUBERT.

This Place derived its name from *Albertus Magnus*,[†] called *maître Aubert*. This celebrated doctor, after teach-

* The surname of *Dieu-donné*, given to Louis XIV., afforded occasion for many epigrams. When that monarch became enamoured of Madame de Montespan, there appeared a satirical song, in which was the following couplet :—

Que *Deo-datus* est heureux
De baisser ce bec amoureux,
Qui d'une oreille à l'autre va
Alleluia !

† See Vol. II., p. 251.

ing for some time at Cologne, came to Paris to continue his exercises; and the schools not being sufficiently spacious to contain the students who flocked to hear him, he delivered his lectures in this Place.

It formerly possessed a fountain, which bore the following inscription by Santeuil:—

Qui tôt venales populo locus exhibet escas,
Hic præbet faciles, ne sitis urat, aquas.

There is still a post with a bronze head, through which water flows into a basin.

PLACE SAINT GERVAIS.

Upon this Place stood, at a remote period, a gate called *Porte Baudet* or *Baudoyer*. In 1366, Charles V. gave permission to the *prévôt des Marchands* and the *Échevins* of Paris to erect a cross in it, as appears from the following document:—

CAROLUS, Dei gratiâ Francorum rex, notum facimus tam præsentibus quàm futuris, quod nos dilectis nostris, præposito mercatorum, scabinis, et habitatoribus villæ nostræ Parisiensis, concessimus et concedimus per præsentis ex nostrâ auctoritate regiâ, certâ scientiâ, et gratiâ speciali, ut ipsi quandam crucem lapideam, marmoream, aut aliam qualem eis placuerit, in bivio seu plateâ, nuncupatâ gallicè *la Porte Baudoyer* dictæ villæ, super vel sine gradibus, aut aliâs qualiter et quotiescumque sibi expediens videbitur, construere, erigere, vel fieri facere valeant, absque eo quod eis vel successoribus suis propter hoc aliquod præjudicium generetur nunc vel temporibus futuris, nec quod ob hoc ad amendam trahi possint quoquo modo, seu ab aliquo aliquid reprehendi, etc. Datum in domo nostrâ juxta Sanctum-Paulum, anno Domini 1366, et regni nostri 3, mense maio.

Lemaire, in his work entitled *Paris Ancien et Nouveau*, says: “The other *quartiers* of Paris, though proud of their agreeable situation, will eternally envy the Place Saint Gervais the happiness of having been selected for

erecting a mountain, on which the arts and sciences were seen rendering their homage to the greatest of kings, on the 20th of August, 1660. This mountain was forty feet high, and resembled Parnassus, as its summit was covered with laurels, and from its sides gushed two fountains, as beautiful as could have been the Castalian and Hippocrene springs. For the facility of passage, the lower part of the mountain was pierced like a grotto, the entrance of which was formed by palms, around which Cupids were playing. Among these palms was seen Virtue supporting a golden medal, three feet and a half in diameter, encircled by a garland of flowers, and surmounted by a royal crown. On the medal were the effigies of the king and queen, with the legend *Jungit amor*. On the sides, two Cupids supported the arms of France and Castile. On the declivity of the mountain were seated the Nine Muses, in light dresses of silver and gold. They were headed by Apollo, whose auburn hair was crowned with laurels and hyacinths; he wore a scarlet mantle adorned with gold, and held in his hand a golden lyre. Near him was Calliope, who, as queen, wore a crown of gold, and held several chaplets of laurel in her hand. The other Muses were represented with their characteristic attributes. Above the palms, on each side of the medal borne by Virtue, were a number of figures, who, with their long dresses, their laurel crowns, etc. represented, *assez naïvement*, the greatest poets and most illustrious authors, holding forth the pieces they had already composed, or those which they were meditating, to the glory of the happiest and most flourishing reign ever known, namely, that of *Louis-le-Grand*."

There are in Paris about sixty other spots called *Places*, but they are merely areas, in general very small, without

any public monument, and by no means entitled to description.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

PORTE OR ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE SAINT ANTOINE.

At the spot where the rue Saint Antoine is intersected by the boulevard stood a gate, erected in the middle of the sixteenth century, and adorned with bas-reliefs. The rapid victories gained by the French arms under Louis XIV. determined that monarch to convert this and other city gates into triumphal arches, to perpetuate to future ages the glory of his reign.

Upon the conclusion of peace between France and Spain in 1770, Blondel received orders to enlarge and ornament the Porte Saint Antoine, in commemoration of that event. To the gate, which was of the Doric order, the architect added a similar arch on each side, by which was formed a front fifty-seven feet in length by fifty in elevation.

On the front towards the city, the tympanum of the central gate presented the arms of France and Navarre sculptured in relief. In those of the two lateral arches were a copy of the medal struck in honour of Louis XIV. by order of the municipality. On one side it bore the effigy of that monarch, with the legend—*LUDOVICUS MAGNUS, * FRANCORUM ET NAVARRÆ REX. P.P. 1671.* On the other side Valour, resting upon a shield, bore the arms of the city; above was inscribed *LUTETIA*, and beneath *FELICITAS PUBLICA*. In the attic was a globe between two clusters of arms surmounted by the sun, having a tablet on each side with the following inscriptions:—

* This was the first monument in which Louis XIV. was styled *LE GRAND*.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS,
 Promotis imperii finibus,
 Ultra Rhenum, Alpes
 Et Pyrenæos,
 Pomarium hoc more prisco
 Propagavit
 Anno R. S. H. M.D.C.LXX.

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS
 Et vindictas conjugis augustæ
 Dotales urbes
 Validâ munitione cinxit,
 Et hoc vallum civium deliciis
 Destinari jussit.
 Anno R. S. H. M.D.C.LXXII.

The front towards the faubourg was much more richly ornamented. Above the entablature extended an attic, decorated at its extremities with obelisks. Between the pilasters were two niches with statues, by François Anguier, the one representing Hope, and the other Public Security; above and on each side was a ship, similar to that borne in the municipal arms; upon a bracket, between the two statues, was a bronze bust of the king, by Vanopstal. The attic over the central arch was crowned by the arms of France and Navarre in the midst of trophies of arms; and in the tympanum were two recumbent statues representing France and Spain joining hands, and Hymen standing between them, to indicate the union of the two nations. In the imposts of the arch were allegorical figures of the Seine and the Marne. Above the principal gate was a black marble tablet with the following inscription:—

Paci
 Victricibus Ludovici XIV.
 Armis,
 Felicibus Annæ consiliis,
 Augustis Mariæ Theresiæ nuptiis,

Assiduis Julii cardinalis Mazarini
 Curis,
 Portæ, fundatæ, æternum
 Firmatæ,
 Præfectus urbis, Ædilesque
 Sacravère
 Anno M.DC.LXX.

Above the lateral arches was inscribed—

LUDOVICO MAGNO,
 Præfectus et Ædiles. Anno R. S. H. 1672.

Quod urbem auxit, ornavit.
 Locupletavit. P. C.

This gate was demolished in 1778, in pursuance of an order in council of the preceding year.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE DU TRONE.

At the extremity of the faubourg Saint Antoine is a circular area surrounded by trees, which took the name of *le Trône*, because a magnificent throne was erected there in 1660, at the expense of the city, upon which Louis XIV. and his queen Maria Theresa received homage and an oath of allegiance from their subjects on the 6th of August of the same year. As a memorial of that solemnity, Colbert proposed to erect a triumphal arch, to which he had a further inducement in the circumstance, that it was by this road that ambassadors extraordinary entered the capital.

The municipality of Paris offered to defray the expense, and eminent architects and artists were charged to prepare designs. The most beautiful were presented by Lebrun, Levau, and Charles Perrault, but those of the latter were preferred. He proposed to erect a mass of building one hundred and forty-six feet in breadth by one hundred and fifty in elevation, pierced by three arches, and orna-

mented with a range of Corinthian columns, in pairs, like those of the colonnade of the Louvre. The height of the arches was to have been double their breadth. Over the lateral arches he intended to place bas-reliefs, and between each pair of columns would have been seen, in the background, medallions representing the principal actions and conquests of Louis XIV. Upon the entablature was to have been a socle extending the whole length of the cornice, and serving as a pedestal for slaves and trophies. Above the entablature he proposed to erect an attic, surmounted by a pedestal and an equestrian statue of the king. The front of the attic was to have borne an inscription between two bas-reliefs, and that of the pedestal to have been ornamented with the royal arms.

Upon the adoption of Charles Perrault's designs his brother Claude was appointed surveyor, and Guittard was charged with the execution of the monument. The first stone was laid on the 6th of August, 1670, and the works made rapid progress till they reached the bases of the columns. They were then suspended, and it was determined to finish them in plaster. Upon the death of Louis XIV. the regent decreed its demolition, which was carried into effect in 1716.

Upon inscriptions being proposed for this monument a dispute arose among the *literati* of the time, to decide whether they ought to be in Latin or in French. The question excited considerable interest, and several volumes were written upon the subject.

PORTE OR ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE SAINT DENIS.

This triumphal arch, which stands upon the site of the Porte Saint Denis, built under Charles IX., was erected by the city of Paris in 1672, after the designs of Blondel, to perpetuate the rapid victories of Louis XIV. It is seventy-

two feet in height. The principal arch is twenty-five feet wide and forty-three in height, and in the *piedroits* are two arches, five feet wide by ten in height. Over the lateral arches are pyramids in *bas-relief*, which rise to the entablature, and are surmounted by globes bearing *fleurs-de-lys* and crowns.

Towards the city, one *bas-relief* represents Holland, under the colossal figure of a terrified woman, sitting upon a dead lion, who holds in one paw a broken sword, and in the other an inverted quiver of broken arrows. On the other appears the Rhine, in the person of a vigorous man, smitten with astonishment, leaning upon a rudder, and holding a cornucopia. On the side towards the *faubourg*, the pyramids rest upon lions *couchans*. Trophies of arms, which ornament the four pyramids, are of exquisite workmanship. Above the arch is a *bas-relief*, representing Louis XIV. on horseback, crossing the Rhine; on the *fricze*, in bronze letters, is—

LUDOVICO MAGNO.

The *bas-relief* of the opposite side represents the taking of Maestricht. In the *spandrels* of the arch are figures of Fame.

Girardon was at first charged with the sculpture, but being called to Versailles, it was executed by Michael Anguier.

Upon tablets placed under the pedestals of the pyramids are four inscriptions, by Blondel. On the right, towards the city—

Quod diebus vix sexaginta
Rhenum, Wahalim, Mosam, Isalam, superavit.
Subjecit provincias tres;
Cæpit urbes munitas quadraginta.

On the left—

Emendatâ malè memori Batavorum gente.
Præf. et Ædil. poni CC.
Anno D. M.DC.LXXII.

On the right, towards the faubourg :—

Præf. et Ædil. poni CC.
Anno R.S.H. M.DC.LXXII.

On the left :—

Quod trajectum ad Mosam
XIII diebus cæpit.

These inscriptions were effaced during the revolution, in consequence of their being insulting to Holland; but the arch having fallen into decay, it was repaired in 1807, under the direction of Cellerier, and the inscriptions were restored.

In the vicinity of this spot stood a fountain, called *Fontaine de Ponceau*, erected in 1605, under the *prévôté* of François Miron. Upon the construction of the Porte Saint Denis the following inscription, by Santeuil, was placed upon its tablet :—

Nympha triumphalem sublimi fornice portam
Admirata, suis garrula plaudit aquas.

Since the revolution the fountain has been rebuilt in a more elegant form.

The kings and queens of France always make their public entry into Paris by the Porte Saint Denis. Formerly all the streets through which they passed to Notre Dame were hung with tapestry, commonly surmounted with silk stuff and *draps camelotés*. The air was perfumed with scented water, which, as well as wine, hippocrass, and milk, flowed from the different fountains. The deputies of the six companies of merchants carried the canopy, and next came the companies of trades, representing, in characteristic costumes, the seven mortal sins, the seven principal virtues, and death, purgatory, hell, and paradise. At certain distances were orchestras of music, and stages on which pantomimic actors represented subjects from the Old and New Testaments, such as the sacrifice of Abraham, the

combat of David and Goliah, Balaam's Ass opening his mouth to rebuke the Prophet, and Shepherds watching their Flocks, to whom the Angel announced the birth of Christ.

Froissard relates that, at the entrance of Isabella of Bavaria, there was in the rue Saint Denis, *à la porte des Peintres*,* a sky with clouds and stars very richly executed, above which appeared the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, sitting in majesty. In this heaven were placed some chorister children in the form of angels, who sung melodiously. When the queen, in her open litter, passed under the gate, two angels descended from paradise, bearing a rich crown of gold adorned with precious stones, which they placed on her majesty's head, singing—

Dame enclose entre fleurs-de-lys,
Reine êtes-vous de Paradis,
De France et de tout le pays,
Nous remontons en Paradis.

In speaking of the entry of Isabella, John Juvenal des Ursins says that “ Charles VI. wished to see it, and said to Savois, his favourite, ‘ Savois, get on my good horse, and I will get up behind you, and we will disguise ourselves, and go to see the entry of my wife.’ They accordingly went and reached the Châtelet at the time the queen was passing. The crowd was great, and numerous *sergens* armed with thick sticks, in attempting to keep back the crowd, struck lustily on all sides. The king and Savois endeavoured to get nearer; but the *sergens*, who did not know them, gave them many hard blows, and the king received some on his shoulders. The adventure was told at court in the evening in the presence of the *dames* and *demoiselles*, who were greatly amused by the recital, and the king himself laughed heartily.” The next day the *bour-*

* A name formerly borne by the Porte Saint Denis.

geois of Paris, according to custom, carried magnificent presents to Charles VI., and having knelt down, said to him, *Tres-chier et noble sire, vos bourgeois de la ville de Paris vous présentent ces joyaux.* They were vases of gold. The king replied, *Grand merci, bonnes gens, ils sont moult beaux et riches.* They afterwards went to the queen, when a bear and a unicorn offered her still richer presents. In these times nothing was thought so ingenious as masquerades of this kind.

At the entry of Louis XI. in 1462, a very strange exhibition was presented : — *Devant la fontaine du Ponceau étoient plusieurs belles filles en syrènes, toutes nues, lesquelles en faisant voir leur beau sein, chantoient de petits motets et bergerettes.* At these ceremonies the shouts of joy and congratulation was not *Vive le Roi*, but *Noël, Noël.*

The first woman hung in France was executed at the ancient gate of Saint Denis.

PORTE OR ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE SAINT MARTIN.

This triumphal arch was erected in 1674, after the designs of Pierre Bullet, a pupil of Blondel, architect of the Porte Saint Denis. It is fifty-four feet wide, by an elevation of fifty-four feet including the attic, the height of which is eleven feet. It is pierced by three arches; that in the centre is fifteen feet wide by thirty in elevation; the lateral arches are eight feet in width by sixteen in height.

The edifice is wrought in vermiculated rustics as high as the entablature, which is surmounted by an attic bearing the following inscriptions :

Towards the city—

LUDOVICO MAGNO
Vesuntione Sequanisque bis captis,
Et fractis Germanorum,

Hispanorum Batavorumque exercitibus.

Præf. et Ædiles P. C.C.

Anno R. S. H. M.D.C.LXXIV.

Towards the faubourg—

LUDOVICO MAGNO

Quod Limburgo capto

Impotentes Hostium minas ubique repressit.

Præf. et Ædiles P. CC.

Anno M.D.C.LXXV.

In the spaces between the imposts and the entablature are bas-reliefs by Desjardins, Marsy, le Hongre, and Legros, relating to the conquests of Louis XIV. In one of those towards the city, that monarch is seen sitting upon his throne, having at his feet the allegorical figure of a nation kneeling, which stretches forth its arms to him, and presents a roll, a symbol of the treaty of the triple alliance. The other bas-relief represents the king under the figure of Hercules leaning upon a club, and treading dead bodies beneath his feet; Victory, descending from heaven, holds palms in one hand, and with the other places a crown of laurel upon the king's head. This forms an allegory of the conquest of Franche Comté.

On the side towards the faubourg the bas-reliefs represent the capture of Limbourg, and the defeat of the Germans. Between the consoles of the entablature are various attributes of the military art, and in the centre is the sun, which Louis XIV. took for his emblem.

In 1819 and 1820 this arch underwent considerable repair.

PORTE OR ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE SAINT BERNARD.

This gate was erected in 1674, after the designs of Blondel, upon the site of the ancient city gate called *la Tournelle*. It consisted of two arches of equal dimen-

sions, having both fronts adorned with bas-reliefs. In that next the city Louis XIV. appeared seated upon his throne, in the costume of a Grecian hero, with a large court wig, whose curls covered his shoulders. From sea-gods he was receiving presents, which he distributed to the city of Paris, represented by a woman kneeling at his feet, in the act of supplication. Upon a tablet above the bas-relief was the following inscription:—

LUDOVICO MAGNO
Abundantia parta.

Præfectus et Ædiles P. CC. an. R. S. H. MDCLXXIV.

The bas-relief towards the faubourg represented Louis XIV. in a similar costume, standing upon the stern of a vessel in full sail, urged forward by Naiads and Tritons. The inscription on this side was:—

LUDOVICO MAGNI
Providentiæ.

Præfectus et Ædiles P. CC. an. R. S. H. MDCLXXIV.

The arches of this monument, which were only about thirteen feet wide, being found insufficient for the public thoroughfare, it was demolished in 1792.

ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE LA PLACE DU CARROUSEL.

(See Vol. II. p. 32.)

ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ÉTOILE.

This unfinished monument stands in a spacious circular area without the barrier *de l'Étoile*. It was begun at the expense of the city of Paris in 1806, to commemorate Napoleon's triumph over Russia, and his alliance with the emperor Alexander at Tilsit. It was continued in 1810 to commemorate, first, his conquest of Austria, and then his alliance with the Austrian Imperial house,

The designs of it were by Chalgrin, and the first stone was laid August 15, 1806.

It had scarcely risen above the ground when, on the 1st of April, 1810, Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria, whose marriage with Napoleon had been celebrated by proxy on the 7th of February preceding, made her public entry into Paris. To do her honour and convey a high idea of the magnificence of the French capital, an immense frame was constructed and covered with painted canvas, to represent the arch in its full dimensions and splendour.

The difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation for the immense weight of this monument retarded its progress, and incurred great expense. According to the plan, it would have been one hundred and thirty-three feet in height. Its breadth is one hundred and thirty-eight feet, and its thickness sixty-eight. The arch would have been eighty-seven feet high; its breadth is forty-five. Two transversal arches, already finished, form an opening which intersects that of the principal arch. They are twenty-six feet wide and fifty in elevation.

This monument is of the most beautiful fresh-water lime stone from Château-Landon. Eight years continual labour were devoted to it, and it was to have been adorned with trophies of arms, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs.

In 1814 the works were discontinued and the scaffolding removed; but in 1823, upon the final success of the French army in Spain under his royal highness the duke of Angoulême, the king issued an ordinance, dated October 10, for their immediate termination. Preparations to execute this decree commenced three days after, and the works are now in active progress.

When this monument is finished it will form one of the most majestic ornaments of Paris. The arch itself will

be more gigantic than any one of the kind hitherto erected, and nothing can be more commanding than the situation in which it is placed, or more magnificent than the view of which it forms a part. Rising on the height which terminates the avenue of Neuilly, at the western extremity of the capital, it presents a striking boundary of the view from the gardens of the Tuileries and the Champs Élysées. If it were possible, every traveller should enter Paris by this route. On reaching the eminence upon which the arch is placed, every thing that is grand in the French capital meets the eye; and from thence to the Place Louis XV., the gardens and palace of the Tuileries, the Louvre, the cathedral of Notre Dame, the Palais Bourbon, the gilded dome of the Hôtel des Invalides, etc. present an assemblage of objects unequalled by any capital of Europe.

CHAP. XI.

RIVERS, AQUEDUCTS, FOUNTAINS, ETC.

THE immense works undertaken in various ages by the governments of different countries to supply the inhabitants of large towns with water, and thus provide for one of the most indispensable necessities of life, is a subject not without interest. Unquestionably, when a tribe is small, and the territory they occupy inconsiderable, the river upon the banks of which they invariably establish themselves affords them an ample supply of water ; but when the population and riches of a city increase, and its bounds are extended, it is no longer possible for its inhabitants to go to the river for water without extreme fatigue and a great loss of time.

The Romans, during more than four hundred years, were contented with the yellow turbid water of the Tiber ; but in the fifth century from the foundation of Rome, their magistrates brought from the adjacent mountains, at a great expense, the water of copious springs and even whole rivers.*

* Ab urbe condita per annos CCCCXLI contenti fuerunt Romani usu aquarum quas aut ex Tiberi, aut ex puteis, aut ex fontibus hau-

Paris also, whilst circumscribed within the narrow limits of a small island, had no other water than what the Seine supplied. But when the victorious Romans held it beneath their sway, they covered the adjacent fields with edifices, exacted from the surrounding springs the tribute of their waters, and constructed that immense aqueduct * of which some vestiges may still be seen.

The means employed from the earliest period to secure to large towns a plentiful supply of water may be reduced to the following—aqueducts, canals, cisterns, reservoirs, and hydraulic machines.

The ancients generally employed the two former. Although well acquainted with mechanics, it does not appear that they used machines to elevate the water of rivers above their level, and afterwards distribute it on lower grounds. Hydraulic machines must have been regarded as superfluous by men who did not hesitate to seek water at the distance of sixty miles, and convey it to their towns by means of canals, sometimes subterranean, but more frequently supported by arches in double and triple storeys.

Wherever the Romans established their dominion they constructed aqueducts, and the remains of some are still to be seen without the walls of several cities in Italy and ancient Gaul, extending far into the adjacent country. These remain as so many monuments of the power of the nation who executed them, of the character of grandeur which they gave to their works, and the high degree of civilisation they had attained.

It appears that in Greece, where the arts of the imagina-

riebant. Nunc in urbem influunt aquæ Appiæ, Anio Vetus, Martia, etc.—*S. I. Frontini de Aquæductibus urbis Romæ*, lib. I.

* Aquéduc d'Arcueil.

tion were so successfully cultivated, it was never attempted to bring from afar the water necessary for the inhabitants of their cities. The only water they used was obtained from cisterns, fountains, and wells within their walls; and if the traveller to that classic land still finds the ruins of aqueducts, they most probably date from the period when the Greeks became confounded with the Romans, for all these remains are, or at least appear to be, of Roman construction.

In the southern provinces of Italy, and in Greece, where during summer the rivers are dry, fountains and vast cisterns, in which rain-water is treasured up, are indispensably necessary to prevent a scarcity in the sultry season. Thus in those countries we find grand and numerous remains of spacious reservoirs, whilst as we retrograde towards the north, they are more rare, because less necessary.

Canals are merely aqueducts sunk in the earth, which serve either to unite two rivers or to convey water to towns, and may be made navigable by giving them a sufficient breadth and depth. They were among the most magnificent works of the ancients, and the mere nomenclature of those mentioned by different authors would fill several pages;* but at present scarcely any traces of them remain. It seems as if indignant nature, upon resuming her empire, strove to efface from her

* In large geographical dictionaries and encyclopedias may be found the names of the most celebrated canals executed by the ancients in the three parts of the world then known. In Asia, are mentioned the canal of Euphrates, the royal canal above Babylon, the canal of Nicodemia, etc. In Africa, the mouths of the Nile, the lake Mœris, dug (according to Herodotus) by the hand of man; the canal of Alexandria, that of the Red Sea, etc. In Europe, the canal of the Po, that of Augustus at Ravenna, the canals of Etruria, those of the Marais-Pontins, Trajan's canal, the canal of Marius in Gaul, the canal between the Saône and the Moselle, etc.

bosom the marks of violation. Of the numerous ancient canals executed in different countries with so much labour and expense, there exists nothing except sterile and pestilential marshes.

The various means employed by the ancients to convey water have been adopted by the moderns with greater or less success. If the aqueducts of the latter are less substantial and numerous, it is because they have machines to elevate the water of rivers, which dispense with the necessity of seeking it at so great a distance. But it cannot be denied that aqueducts seem the most simple and easy. In Paris, aqueducts and hydraulic machines are employed conjointly to supply the fountains ; and a canal, now nearly finished, promises to afford tenfold the quantity of water previously possessed.

Before we proceed to a description of the fountains, we shall glance at the various modes of supply, beginning with the

RIVERS.

Paris is watered by two rivers, namely the Seine and the Bièvre. Formerly there was a rivulet which rose at Ménilmontant, and after flowing through the faubourgs Saint Martin and Saint Denis, and passing behind the Grange-Bâtelière, by the Ville-l'Évêque, and below the village of Roule, emptied itself into the Seine at the quay De Billy, below Chaillot. The waters of this rivulet were undoubtedly absorbed by the quarries opened beneath its bed, which now forms a common sewer, called *le grand égout de la ville*.

The SEINE rises in the forest of Chanceau, two leagues from Saint-Seine, in the department of the Côte-d'Or ; and after collecting the tributary waters of the Yonne, the Yerres, and the Marne, passes through Paris, below which

it receives the Oise and some less considerable streams, and falls into the Ocean between Hâvre and Honfleur. In passing through Paris its direction is from south-east to north-west, and upon leaving the capital it takes a winding course towards the south-west. Its length from the barrier de la Rapée to the barrier of Passy is eight thousand two hundred and eight yards.

The Seine divides Paris into two unequal parts, and is itself divided by three islands, namely, the Isle Louviers, which serves merely for wood-yards; and the Isles Saint Louis and de la Cité, which are inhabited. There existed formerly two smaller islands which have been united to that de la Cité; and a third, called Isle Maquerelle or des Cygnes, which is now joined to the river's bank. Its course, upon an average, between the Pont Neuf and the Pont Royal, is about two miles an hour.

The height of the Seine is measured by a scale upon one of the piers of the Pont de la Tournelle, the Pont Royal, and the Pont Louis XVI., and is reckoned from the low-water mark of the year 1719. It was not till the reign of Louis XIV. that observations upon the variations in the height of the Seine were made by accurate measurement.

In 1651 the river rose twenty-four feet eleven inches above the low-water mark of 1719.

In 1753, when the pont Marie was carried away, its elevation was twenty feet nine inches.

In 1663, it was twenty-four feet nine inches.

In 1693, twenty feet.

In 1711, twenty-four feet nine inches.

In 1719, 1733, and 1740,* twenty-four feet three inches.

* Dulaure, in his *Histoire de Paris*, Vol. I., p. 4, says:—"I have before me a duodecimo volume, much damaged, entitled *Les*

In 1751, twenty-two feet three inches.

In 1764, twenty-one feet three inches.

In 1799 and 1802, twenty-four feet two inches.

The breadth of the Seine is very unequal, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Yards.
At the Pont du Jardin du Roi, entire breadth . . .	184
At the Pont de la Tournelle, small arm . . .	108
At the Pont Saint-Michel, ditto . . .	54
At the Pont-Marie, great arm . . .	91
At the Pont Notre-Dame, ditto . . .	108
At the Pont au Change, ditto . . .	108
Below the Pont-Neuf, where the two arms unite . .	292
At the Pont des Arts, entire breadth . . .	156
At the Pont-Royal, ditto . . .	93
At the Pont Louis XVI., ditto . . .	162
At the Pont des Invalides, ditto . . .	151

Previous to the construction of quays the Seine frequently overflowed its banks, by which the bridges over it were carried away, and great damage occasioned.

The following lines on the Seine are by the celebrated Latin poet Santeuil, a monk of the abbey of Saint Victor :*—

Sequana, cum primum reginæ allabitur urbi,
 Tardat præcípites ambitiosas aquas;
 Captus amore loci, cursum obliviscitur, anceps
 Quo fluat, et dulces rectit in urbe moras.
 Tum varios implens fluctu subeunte canales,
 Fons fieri gaudet qui modo flumen erat.

Antiquités, Fondations, Singularités des Villes, Châteaux du Royaume, printed in 1605, which had a singular adventure during the inundation of 1740. In the cover of this volume is the following manuscript note :—‘ *Ce livre a été trouvé, en 1740, du temps des grosses eaux. L’eau était si haute qu’elle allait jusqu’au deuxième étage sur le quai de la Porte Saint Bernard. Ce livre flottait sur l’eau; il entra par la fenêtre de chez Monenque, signé LENOBLE.*’ ”

* See Vol. I., p. 235.

When to the queen of cities comes the Seine,
 His rapid waters hurrying to the main,
 He checks his course, and now, forgetful, seems
 Doubtful which way to guide his wandering streams;
 Struck with affection for the spot, he plays
 With lingering fondness through its streets and ways;
 While, with refreshing tides each part supplied,
 He sports a fountain who a stream did glide.

The BIÈVRE, which derives its name from a village near Versailles where it takes its rise, enters Paris by the boulevard des Gobelins, after a course of about eight leagues. It traverses the faubourgs Saint Marcel and Saint Victor, and its waters, completely defiled by the numerous tanyards, breweries, and dyeing establishments upon its banks, empty themselves into the Seine at the quay de l'Hôpital.

Although only about ten feet wide, the overflowing of this river has several times occasioned great damage in the faubourgs through which it passes. In 1579 an inundation took place, which is thus related by l'Estoile:—"In the night of Wednesday, April 8, the river of Saint Marceau, being swoln by the rain which fell during several preceding days, rose fourteen or fifteen feet above its usual level, carried away several mills, walls and houses, drowned many persons who were taken by surprise in their houses and beds, destroyed a great number of cattle, and did infinite damage. On the next and several following days, the Parisians flocked in crowds to behold the effects of this catastrophe. The water rose to such a pitch of elevation, that it flowed into the church and even to the high altar of the Cordelières of Saint-Marceau, ravaging like a torrent in great fury; however, it did not continue longer than about thirty hours."

The water of the Bièvre is considered excellent for dyeing.*

* See *Manufacture Royale des Gobelins*, p. 1.

AQUEDUCTS.

AQUÉDUC D'ARCUEIL.

Arcueil is a village two leagues to the south of Paris, which evidently derived its name from the arches that supported the Roman aqueduct, erected over the valley formed by the course of the Bièvre, for the conveyance of water to the Palais des Thermes.* Part of this ancient construction, consisting of two arches substantially built, still exists near the modern aqueduct.

The scarcity of water in the southern part of Paris was more particularly felt after Marie de Médicis built the palace of the Luxembourg, and the population increased in that quarter. A project formed by Henry IV. of re-establishing the Roman aqueduct to convey the waters of Rungis to Paris, was therefore renewed. In 1612, Joseph Aubry was ordered to present a plan and estimate; but the latter was so exorbitant that his proposals were rejected. Hugues Grosnier offered to bring to Paris thirty inches of water,† eighteen for the king and twelve for the city, for the sum of 718,000 livres, reserving to himself all the water above thirty inches. The enterprise, however, was adjudged to Jean Coing, who agreed to execute it for the sum of 460,000 livres. On the 17th of July, 1613, Louis XIII. and the queen regent, his mother, in great pomp, laid the first stone of the aqueduct, which was built after the designs of Desbrosses, and finished in 1624.

This aqueduct, which extends across the valley of Arcueil upon twenty-five arches, seventy-two feet in height by twelve hundred in length, presents a magnificent mass of building. Its total length, from Arcueil to the *Châ-*

* See Vol. II., p. 127.

† An inch of water (*pouce d'eau*) is the quantity which flows through an orifice measuring a square inch.

teau d'Eau, near the Observatory, is thirteen thousand two hundred yards.

In 1651, the volume of water was increased twenty-four inches, and this fresh supply was called *les nouvelles eaux d'Arcueil*.

It unfortunately happened that part of the aqueduct was built over quarries long before abandoned and forgotten. For more than a century no inconvenience was experienced, but, in 1777, the percolation of water was so great that the fountains it supplied became dry. The aqueduct was then thoroughly repaired at an immense expense.

AQUÉDUC DE BELLEVILLE.

The village of Belleville, situated at a short distance north of Paris, stands on a hill abounding in springs, which supply a considerable quantity of water to the capital. The aqueduct by which it is conveyed is one of the most ancient in the vicinity, having been built in the reign of Philip Augustus. It first supplied the fountain Maubée, and as early as 1244, furnished water to the abbey of Saint-Martin-des-Champs. This aqueduct was substantially built of stone, but having fallen into decay, it was repaired in 1457, by order of the *prévôt des marchands*, as appears by the following inscription over one of the outlets:—

Entre les mois (bien me remembre)
De mai et celui de novembre,
Cinquante-sept mil quatre cents,
Qu'estoit lors prévost des marchands
De Paris, honorable homme,
Maistre Mathieu, qui en somme
Estoit surnommé de Nanterre,
Et que Galic, maistre Pierre,
Sire Philippe aussi Lallémant,

Le bien public fort aimant,
 Sire Michel qu'en surnom
 Avoit d'une granche le nom,
 Et Sire Jacques dit Hacqueville,
 Le bien désirant de la ville,
 Estoient d'icelle eschevins;
 Firent trop plus de quatre vingts
 Et seize toises de ceste œuvre
 Refaire en brief temps et heure;
 Car si brièvement on ne l'eust fait
 La fontaine tarie estoit.

In 1602, the *Aqueduc de Belleville* was thoroughly repaired by order of Henry IV., and the expense defrayed by an additional duty upon the wine which entered Paris. Under Louis XIV. the volume of water furnished by this aqueduct was only eight inches.

AQUÉDUC DE SAINT GERVAIS.

By this aqueduct the water from the heights of Romainville, Bruyères, and Ménilmontant flows into a reservoir in the village of Pré-Saint-Gervais, from whence it is conveyed to Paris by leaden pipes. The period of its construction is unknown; but it certainly existed as early as the thirteenth century, since, in 1265, Saint Louis granted to the *Filles-Dieu* of the rue Saint Denis part of the water which it supplied to the fountain Saint Lazare.

This aqueduct was repaired by command of Henry IV. at the same time as that of Belleville.

CANAL DE L'OURCQ.

The difficulty of supplying the public fountains by machines requiring frequent repair gave birth, at different periods, to proposals for obtaining water by means more simple and natural. In 1762, M. de Parcieux, a member

of the Academy of the Sciences, formed the project of erecting an aqueduct to convey to Paris the water of the Yvette, which rises near Dampierre, and falls into the river Orge at Savigny. The volume thus obtained was to have been carried to a reservoir nearly sixteen feet above the aqueduct of Arcueil, and would have been five times as great as that of all the aqueducts and hydraulic machines previously existing in the capital.

The project was renewed in 1775, by Messrs. Perronet and de Chezy, and its utility shewn by accurate plans and calculations; but the embarrassment of the public finances prevented its adoption.

In 1782, M. Defer de la Noverre modified the plan, and offered to advance for its execution the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand livres, which, he calculated, would enable him to bring to Paris five hundred inches of water. His proposals were adopted, and he was authorised to construct the canal de l'Yvette, of which the course was marked out in 1788; but the opposition of the proprietors of lands through which it was to pass, and the disputes which arose between the Canal and the Steam-Engine Companies, arrested the progress of the undertaking, and, upon the revolution breaking out, the scheme was abandoned.

Another project was presented in 1785, by M. Brullée, the object of which was rather to form a communication between the Seine and the Oise, than to furnish water to the fountains of Paris. It consisted in the opening of a navigable canal between the Seine and the Beuvronne, a small river on the north-east of Paris, which falls into the Marne near the village of Anet. The plan was renewed in 1790, and its execution authorised by a decree of the Constituent Assembly; but the political events of that period prevented its execution.

This project gave birth to the idea of opening a communication between the Seine and the Ourcq. In 1799, Messrs. Solage and Bossu proposed to bring to Paris the water of the latter river, which, they calculated, would supply two thousand inches, or forty-four thousand hogsheads, in twenty-four hours. The proposal, however, was rejected as impracticable.

On the 29th Floréal, an X. (May 19, 1802), a decree was issued, which set forth:—“ *Il sera ouvert un canal de dérivation de la rivière d'Ourcq, qui amenera cette rivière dans un bassin près de la Villette.*” On the 25th Thermidor following another decree appeared, which fixed the 1st Vendémiaire, an XI. (September, 1802), for its commencement, assigned the necessary funds out of the receipts at the barriers of Paris, and charged the prefect of the department with the chief direction, and the engineers *des ponts et chaussées* with its execution.

After the commencement of the canal several delays took place at different periods; and in 1814 the works were entirely suspended. In 1818, the municipal body of Paris were authorised by a special law to borrow seven million francs to finish the canal, the completion of which was undertaken by Messrs. Saint Didier and Vassal. Since that period the works have rapidly advanced.

The objects for which this canal has been opened are to convey to a spacious basin water for the supply of the inhabitants of the capital and the fountains which embellish it; to establish a communication between the river Ourcq and Paris; to form, on the north of the city, a canal composed of two navigable branches, the one extending from the Seine at Saint Denis to the basin, and the other from the basin to the Seine at the Arsenal; and lastly, to furnish a supply of water to the manufactories of the capital.

The various branches or ramifications of this canal are known by the names of the *Canal de l'Ourecq*, the *Bassin de la Villette*, the *Aqueduc de Ceinture*, the *Canal de Saint-Martin*, the *Gare de l'Arsenal*, and the *Canal de Saint-Denis*.

The *Canal de l'Ourecq* receives the water of the Ourcq beyond the mill of Mareuil, about twenty-four leagues from Paris, and after collecting the streams of the Collinance, the Gergogne, the Therouenne, and the Beuvronné, falls into the basin de la Villette. Its volume, according to an accurate calculation, is eight thousand five hundred and ten inches during six weeks of the year, and twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-seven inches during the remaining forty-six.

The *Bassin de la Villette*, situated without the barrier de Pantin, between the Flanders and German roads, was begun in 1806, and finished in 1809. It forms a parallelogram of eight hundred and eighty-nine yards by eighty-nine, and is built of solid masonry. The waters of the *Canal de l'Ourecq* are received at the northern extremity. The axis of the basin is the same as that of the elegant structure which forms the custom-house (*bureau d'octroi*) at the barrier de Pantin, and its banks are planted with four rows of trees.

At the two angles of the southern extremity are openings, which supply water to the *Aqueduc de Ceinture* and the *Canal de Saint-Martin*.

The *Aqueduc de Ceinture* extends from the western angle of the basin as far as Mouceaux, encircling Paris on the north. Its length is four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three yards, and it is intended to supply the fountains of the capital on the right bank of the Seine. This aqueduct sends out two branches, called *Galerie de Saint-Laurent* and *Galerie des Martyrs*, from which the water is

conveyed to numerous points by smaller ramifications and cast-iron pipes.

The *Canal de Saint-Martin*, at first called *Canal de Navigation*, communicates between the eastern angle of the basin and the *Gare de l'Arsenal*, forming a course thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-six yards in length. It is constructed of solid masonry, and the sides are skirted with haling-ways and trees. This canal passes between the hospital Saint Louis and the outer boulevard; and, after traversing the faubourg du Temple, the rue Ménilmontant, and the rue du Chemin Vert, falls into the *Gare*, in the Place de la Bastille.

The *Canal de Saint-Martin* with that of *Saint-Denis* forms a communication from the Seine to the Seine.

The *Gare de l'Arsenal*, formed of the moat of the Bastille cleared of its rubbish and old constructions, is six hundred and fifty-one yards in length by about sixty-four in breadth. It will contain upwards of eighty boats, leaving the middle clear for a passage. A bridge is to be erected over the sluice where the waters of the *Gare* fall into the Seine.

The *Canal de Saint-Denis* begins near the town from which its name is derived, at the spot where the small river Rouillon empties itself into the Seine, and terminates at the *Canal de l'Oureq* in a small semicircular sheet of water, about nine hundred yards beyond the basin de la Villette. After encircling the town of Saint Denis on the Paris side, this canal extends in a straight line to the *Canal de l'Oureq*. Its length is seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three yards, and in its course there are twelve sluices. Two bridges have been constructed over it between Paris and Saint Denis, and a third at the northern extremity of the village of Villette. From the point where this canal commences boats can reach

the *Bassin de la Villette* in eight or ten hours; whereas, by the Seine, on account of its numerous windings, three days are required to arrive at Paris. This vast and eminently useful undertaking is nearly completed.

Before we proceed to the hydraulic machines, we shall give the results of an analysis of the waters of the *Canal de l'Oureq** and the other waters with which the inhabitants of Paris are supplied.

On the 14th of August, 1816, a commission of scientific men was appointed to make these analyses, which were conducted with the greatest care. Fifteen *litres*† of water from each stream were subjected to ebullition, till the whole was evaporated. The component parts of their residuum were as follow :—

The water of the river *Oureq* was composed of :—

	Grammes.	Centigrammes.)
Sulphate of lime	0	202
Carbonate of lime	2	362
Deliquescent salts	0	208
Muriate of soda	0	115
Vegetable matter and water . .	1	51
Total weight of the residuum .	3	938

The water of the *Collinance*:—

Sulphate of lime	0	269
Carbonate of lime	2	882
Deliquescent salts	0	95
Muriate of soda	0	144
Vegetable matter and water . .	0	368
Total weight of the residuum .	3	758

* Besides the water of the canal de l'Oureq, that of the river Oureq, the Collinance, the Gergogne, the Therouenne and the Beuvronne, of which it is composed, were analysed separately.

† The *litre* is a tenth more than a wine quart, being exactly sixty-one cubic inches (English).

§ A Gramme is in English grains 15, 4440; a Centigramme is 0, 1544.

The water of the *Gergogne* :—

	Grammes.	Centigrammes.
Sulphate of lime	0	221
Carbonate of lime	2	703
Deliquescent salts	0	223
Muriate of soda	0	429
Water and vegetable matter . .	1	447
Total weight of the residuum .	4	723

The water of the *Therouenne* :—

Sulphate of lime	0	304
Carbonate of lime	3	925
Deliquescent salts	0	541
Water and vegetable matter . .	1	32
Total weight of the residuum .	5	802

The water of the *Beuvronne* :—

Sulphate of lime	3	50
Carbonate of lime	3	855
Deliquescent salts	1	275
Water and vegetable matter . .	1	37
Total weight of the residuum .	9	217

The waters of these five rivers mixed in the *Canal de l'Oureq* presented :—

Sulphate of lime	0	257
Carbonate of lime	2	993
Deliquescent salts	0	417
Muriate of soda	0	114
Water and vegetable matter . .	1	344
Total weight of the residuum .	5	425

The other waters of Paris presented the following results :—

The water of the *Aqueduc de Saint Gervais* :—

Sulphate of lime	6	655
Carbonate of lime	3	540
Deliquescent salts	6	647
Muriate of soda	0	439
Water retained by the salts . .	4	0
Total weight of the residuum .	21	281

Water of the *Aqueduc de Belleville* :—

	Grammes.	Centigrammes.
Sulphate of lime	17	40
Carbonate of lime	3	830
Deliquescent salts	3	518
Muriate of soda	0	347
Water retained by the salts	2	338
Total weight of the residuum	27	73

The water of the *Aqueduc d'Arcueil* presented a residuum very compact and adhesive to the vessel ; it powerfully attracted humidity, and its surface appeared in white scales. It consisted of :—

Sulphate of lime	2	528
Carbonate of lime	2	536
Deliquescent salts	1	646
Muriate of soda	0	290
Water	1	835
Total weight of the residuum	8	835

Water of the *Bièvre* :—

Sulphate of lime	3	758
Carbonate of lime	2	47
Deliquescent salts	1	638
Muriate of soda	0	169
Water	2	212
Total weight of the residuum	9	824

Water of the *Seine*, above the mouth of the *Bièvre* :—

Sulphate of lime	0	761
Carbonate of lime	1	494
Deliquescent salts	0	171
Vegetable matter	0	365
Total weight of the residuum	2	791

Water of the *Seine*, below Paris :—

Sulphate of lime	0	295
Carbonate of lime	1	940
Deliquescent salts	0	378
Vegetable matter	0	308
Total weight of the residuum	2	921

These experiments shew that the water of the *river Ourcq* is more pure than that of the *Canal de l'Ourcq*, and approaches very nearly to the water of the *Seine* in purity:

That the waters of the *Canal de l'Ourcq*, the *Collinance*, and the *Gergogne* differ but little in purity:

That the water of the *Therouenne* is twice as impure as that of the *Seine*:

That the water of the *Beuvronne* is four times as impure as that of the *Seine*, three times as impure as that of the *Canal de l'Ourcq*, but is less impure than the *Bièvre*:

That the water of the *Aqueduc de Saint-Gervais* is seven times more impure than that of the *Seine*, and four times more impure than that of the *Canal de l'Ourcq*:

That the water of *Belleville* is seven times more impure than that of the *Seine*, and four times more impure than that of the *Canal de l'Ourcq*.

It may be added, that the water of the *Beuvronne* and the *Bièvre*, and particularly that of *Belleville*, is the most impure; that it dissolves soap less easily, and cooks vegetables less promptly; and that the water of the *Therouenne*, the *Seine*, below Paris, and the *Ourcq*, is the best suited for domestic uses.

Lastly, the water of the *Seine* is purer than that of the *Ourcq*; and the water of the *Ourcq* better than that of *Arcueil*, *Saint-Gervais*, and *Belleville*.

HYDRAULIC MACHINES.

The insufficiency of the quantity of water supplied by the aqueducts of Belleville and Saint-Gervais was much felt under the reign of Henry IV. (the new aqueduct d'Arcueil not being then constructed), and the scarcity at the

palaces led to the establishment of an hydraulic machine, which took the name of

POMPE DE LA SAMARITAINE. — The proposal to elevate the water of the Seine into a reservoir of a sufficient height to convey it to the palaces of the Louvre and the Tuileries was made by Jean Lintlaer, a native of Flanders. Henry IV. approving the project, the works were begun in 1603, and finished in 1608. The building, erected over the second arch of the Pont Neuf, consisted of three storeys, the second of which was level with the bridge. The sides were pierced by five windows. In a recess of the front was a clock, above which, before the revolution, was a group in gilt lead, representing Christ and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's well. The well was represented by a basin, into which a sheet of water descended from a shell. The two figures were by Bernard and Fremin. Below them was the following appropriate inscription, taken from Scripture, which indicated at once the subject of the group, and the destination of the building:—

Fons Hortorum,
Puteus aquarum viventium.

Above the roof was a small wooden tower, covered with lead gilt, the lantern of which enclosed the works of the clock and a set of bells, which played chimes every hour.

This small building, which had a governor, because it was considered a royal house, was rebuilt in 1712, and again in 1772. In 1813, it was pulled down.

POMPE DU PONT NOTRE-DAME.—The utility of the *Pompe de la Samaritaine* suggested the idea of constructing a similar machine upon the Pont Notre-Dame. Proposals made to that effect by Daniel Joly, in 1669, were accepted, and the works were finished in the following year.

In 1774 the building was enlarged, and a second machine erected by Jacques Demanse.

This *pompe* consists merely of a square tower, containing a reservoir, into which the water is elevated by machinery set in motion by the current of the river.

POMPE A FEU DE CHAILLOT. — In the year 1735, two foreigners made proposals to elevate the water of the Seine by means of steam-engines, and distribute it to the houses of Paris; but the project being little understood, their proposals were rejected.

In 1778, Messrs. Perrier were authorised to erect a steam-engine upon the quay De Billy, below the village of Chaillot, at the expense of a company.

The building containing the engine, which was made by Boulton and Watt, is a square pavilion of an elegant form. A canal, seven feet wide, constructed under the Versailles road, extends to the middle of the river, where it receives the water, and conveys it into a large freestone basin, from whence it is elevated by the steam-engine into reservoirs built upon the heights of Chaillot, at one hundred and ten feet above the level of the Seine. From these reservoirs, which receive four hundred thousand cubic feet of water in twenty-four hours, communications, by means of pipes, are formed with the houses and several fountains on the northern bank of the river.

The first trial of this engine, the earliest that appeared in France, was made on the 8th of August, 1781, in the presence of the lieutenant of police. But such was the ignorance of the principle of the machine, that for several years after it was erected, the smallest derangement caused a stoppage in the works, until a person, dispatched to Birmingham, returned with the means of repairing them.

POMPE A FEU DU GROS CAILLOU. — After the establishment of their hydraulic machine below Chaillot, Messrs.

Perrier erected another on the quay des Invalides, to supply the houses and fountains on the left bank of the Seine. The first stone was laid by the *Prévôt des marchands* on the 24th of July, 1786.

This building also presents an elegant pavilion; but as the Gros Caillou is destitute of heights, it was necessary to add a tower nearly seventy feet in elevation, to contain the reservoirs.

A third building, destined for a steam-engine, was constructed upon the same bank of the river, near the *barrière de la Gare*; but it has never been used. It is of an elegant form, and has a lofty square tower, like that of the Gros Caillou.

The company supply water gratuitously in case of fire, and, to that effect, reservoirs, kept constantly full, have been built in different quarters of the capital.

In 1785 and 1786, the shares of this company became an object of speculation, and drew forth pamphlets from several polemic writers, in the front rank of which *Mirabeau* and *Beaumarchais* distinguished themselves. Financiers of all classes took a lively interest in the dispute. The cause of this conflict was the evident inability of the company to fulfil their engagements with the shareholders. They had contrived to transfer to the royal treasury, in exchange for other securities, more than four-fifths of the shares, so that, at the end of the year 1788, the crown had become nearly the sole proprietor of the steam-engines and their dependencies, which, since that period, have been considered public property, and are superintended by persons appointed by the government.

FOUNTAINS.

Under Philip Augustus there were only three public

fountains in Paris, namely, the *Fontaine des Innocens*, the *Fontaine des Halles*, and the *Fontaine Maubuée*. In the interval between the reigns of that prince and Louis XII. thirteen others were constructed, of which four were without the city till the erection of new walls by Charles V., when three of them were inclosed within its bounds. These fountains, all in the northern part of the capital, were supplied by the aqueduct of Belleville and that of Saint Gervais.

Under Henry IV. the two aqueducts having fallen into decay, the supply of water became greatly inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants. An ordinance of that monarch for their repair decreed also that two new fountains should be erected.

The south of Paris being destitute of water, a project was formed for re-establishing an ancient Roman aqueduct, of which some ruins still remained.* In 1609, works were commenced across the plain of Long-Boyau towards Rungis, but the death of Henry IV. occasioned their suspension. The project, however, was carried into execution by Louis XIII., and fourteen new fountains were supplied from this source.

The population of Paris continuing to increase, the supply of water was still found insufficient, and its scarcity was augmented by inconsiderate grants to private houses. In 1651, an additional volume was obtained from the village of Rungis. In 1666, the grants to private houses were abolished by an order in council, and three years afterwards a fresh system of distribution to the capital was adopted.

About this time Daniel Joly and Jacques Demanse established two hydraulic machines upon the Pont Notre

* See *Aqueduc d'Arcueil*, p. 90.

Dame, similar to that of the *Samaritaine* upon the Pont Neuf.* They executed two different systems of machinery, which afforded a volume of water more considerable than that of the three aqueducts together. The success of this enterprise induced the king to issue an order in council, ordaining that new fountains should be constructed in all parts of the city.

The want of water being again felt under Louis XV., several fountains were erected, some of which are remarkable for the beauty of their ornaments ; but the aqueducts and machines were found insufficient to supply them. In this dilemma it was proposed to prolong to Paris the small river Yvette by a canal thirty-six thousand yards in length ; but, after much discussion, the plan was abandoned on account of the difficulty of its execution.

At length the establishment of steam-engines at Chaillot and at the Gros Caillou furnished an abundance of water to the public fountains and private houses. The canal de l'Ourcq, now in progress, promises an additional supply of ten thousand inches.

Under the government of Napoleon the number of public fountains was greatly augmented. Exclusive of those of the palaces and royal gardens, there are now within the city bounds one hundred and twenty-seven fountains.

The plan of conveying water by pipes to private houses has been only partially adopted ; but it is sold from door to door by water-carriers, who obtain it at the fountains.

We shall now proceed to describe such of the fountains as are entitled to notice, of which the number is small compared with those which are merely streams issuing from uninteresting orifices or lions' heads, in walls or posts in different places.

* See p. 101.

FONTAINE DE SAINTE ANNE. (See Vol. II., p. 75).

FONTAINE DE SAINTE AVOYE.—This fountain, erected in the rue Sainte Avoye in 1687, is divided into two storeys. In the centre of the lower one is a niche, ornamented with a sea-shell and congelations. The upper storey is adorned with pilasters, surmounted by a semicircular pediment between two dolphins supporting an escutcheon, and a tablet, which formerly bore the following inscription, by Santeuil :—

Civis aquam petat his de fontibus : illa benigno
De patrum patriæ munere, jussa venit, 1687.

FONTAINE DE BIRAGUE.—The name of this fountain is derived from cardinal René de Birague, chancellor of France, by whose munificence it was built, upon the *Cimetière des Anglois*, which Louis XIII. gave to the Jesuits to improve the entrance to their church and convent. At its original construction it bore the following inscriptions :—

HENRICO III,
Franciæ et Poloniæ rege Christianissimo ;
Renat. Birag.
Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ presbyt. Cardin.
Et Franc. Cancellar. illustriss.
Beneficio Claudii d'Aubray, Præfecto Mercator.
Johann. Lecomte ; Renat. Baudert,
Johann. Gedoy ; Petr. Laisné.
Tribunis Plebis, curantibus.
Anno Redemptionis M.D.LXXIX.

Hunc deduxit aquam duplicem Biragus in usum ;
Serviat ut Domino, serviat ut populo.
Publica, sed quanta privatis commoda tantò
Præstat amore domûs, publicus urbis amor.

Renat. Birag. Franc. Cancell.
Publ. Comm.
M.D.LXXIX.

Upon the death of cardinal Birague this fountain went to decay, and at length became quite dry. In 1627, during the *prévôté* of Nicolas Bailleul, it was rebuilt, and the following lines inscribed upon it :—

Siccatos latices et ademptum fontis honorem,
 Officio ædiles restituère suo,
 Ob reditum aquarum. M.DC.XXVII.

In 1707 it was rebuilt. Its plan is a pentagonal tower, surmounted by a dome terminated by a lantern. The sides are similar, consisting of a niche between Doric pilasters supporting a pediment, above which rises an attic adorned with a Naiad. On the sides are tablets, with inscriptions, as follows :—

I.

Prætor et Ædiles Fontem hunc posuère, Beati
 Sceptrum si Lodoix, dum fluet unda, regat.

II.

Anté habuit raros, habet urbs nunc mille canales
 Ditior, hos sumptus oppida longa bibant.

III.

Ebibe quem fundit purum Catharina* liquorem ;
 Fontem at virginem, non nisi purus, adi.

IV.

Nayæ excisis malé tuta recesserat antris ;
 Sed notam sequitur, vix reparata viam.†

V.

Civibus hinc ut volvat opes, nova munera largas
 Nympha, superné fons desinit in fluvium. §

* This fountain was also called *Fontaine de Sainte Catherine*, on account of its proximity to the rue Culture-Sainte-Catherine.

† Here seems to be an allusion to the inscription placed on the fountain when it was rebuilt in 1627.

§ This inscription is very unmeaning. In the last line, the poet seems to have imitated the well-known line of Horace :—

Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne.

Ars. Poët. line 4.

FONTAINE DES BLANCS MANTEAUX.—Upon the spot where this fountain is situated there existed, from a very early period, a reservoir for the waters of the aqueduct of Belleville, which, in 1719, was converted into a fountain, bearing the following inscription:—

Sous le règne de Louis XV., par les soins du prévôt des marchands, des échevins de la ville, et sous la conduite de Jean Beausire, architecte du roi, cette fontaine a été élevée aux frais de la ville de Paris.

Since the suppression of the Convent des Blancs Manteaux a new street has been opened by the side of this fountain, which now stands at the angle formed by the rue des Blancs Manteaux and the rue des Guillemites. Its architecture is plain, consisting merely of *piedroits* between which is a tablet, and above it a triangular pediment supported by trusses.

FONTAINE BOUCHERAT.—This fountain was erected in 1697, upon a piece of ground at the angle of the rue Boucherat and the rue Charlot, which was ceded to the city by Philippe de Vendôme. It is decorated with a niche, having on its sides *piedroits* wrought in ornamental joints. In the tympanum of the pediment were formerly the city arms. Above the pediment is an attic, and beneath it a tablet, from which, at the revolution, the following inscription, in allusion to the peace of Ryswick, which, at the time of the fountain's construction, France had just concluded with the English, Germans, Dutch, and Spaniards, was effaced:—

Fausta Parisiacam, Ludoico rege, per urbem
Pax ut fundet opes, Fons ita fundit aquas.

The water issues through a bronze head below the niche.

FONTAINE OF CHATEAU D'EAU DU BOULEVARD DE BONDY.—This magnificent and picturesque fountain, executed in 1811 after the designs of Girard, is very happily placed on an elevated piece of ground, formerly a bas-

tion, between the Porte Saint-Martin and the rue du faubourg du Temple, and forms a grand reservoir, which receives the water of the Canal de l'Ourcq, and distributes it to the fountains in the vicinity. It consists of five concentric basins placed one above another, the largest of which is ninety feet in diameter. From the centre of the uppermost rises a shaft, ornamented with leaves, supporting two *pateræ* of different dimensions, from whence the water falls in a fine cascade from basin to basin. Eight antique lions, placed in pairs, spout forth water into one of the basins. The lions, shaft, and *pateræ* are of cast iron, and the basins are of Château-Landon stone, highly polished. In the wall which bounds the boulevard two niches are contrived, from which water issues through lions' heads, for the supply of the neighbourhood.

FONTAINE DES CAPUCINS. — This fountain, situated in the rue Saint-Honoré, was formerly surrounded by the buildings of five or six convents, which have been demolished or converted to other purposes. This circumstance is alluded to in the following inscription, by Santeuil, which it still bears :—

Tot loca sacra inter, pura est, quæ labitur unda ;
Hanc non impuro, quisquis es, ore bibas.

The Fontaine des Capucins was erected in 1671, and rebuilt in 1718. It is adorned with ornamental joints, and consists of a niche surmounted by a pediment, above which is a second story, with a window. The water issues through a bronze head.

FONTAINE DE LA CHARITÉ.—The name of this fountain is derived from the *Hôpital de la Charité*, rue Taranne, against which it is built. It was erected in 1671, and consists of a projecting mass, wrought in ornamental joints, and surmounted by a pediment. Its inscription is from the pen of Santeuil :—

Quem pietas aperit miserorum in commoda fontem,
Instar aquæ, largas fundere monstrat opes.

The following translation of these lines is by Dupe-
rier :—

Cette eau qui se répand pour tant de malheureux,
Te dit, repands ainsi tes largesses pour eux.

FONTAINE DU COLLÈGE BOURBON.—This fountain forms part of the decoration of the front of the college Bourbon, the buildings of which were erected in 1784, after the designs of Brongniart, for a convent of Capucins.* In 1800, the same architect was charged to convert it into a college, to be called *Lycée Bonaparte*, a name which it bore till the restoration, when it assumed that of *Collège Bourbon*.

The fountain was formed in 1806, in pursuance of a decree of Napoleon. The front, towards the rue Sainte Croix, Chaussée d'Antin, is one hundred and sixty-two feet in length by forty-two in elevation. It presents two pavilions at the extremities, and has no openings except three doors. That in the centre is adorned with columns, and gives access to a vestibule leading to the court. The pavilions are surmounted by pediments and attics. The front is likewise ornamented by eight niches for statues, and two recesses for bas-reliefs; those which were placed there have been removed. On each side is a large basin, into which the water flows through three lions' heads in bronze.

FONTAINE DES CORDELIERS.—Upon the site of this fountain stood a city gate, called *Porte des Cordeliers*, and afterwards *de Saint Germain*, because it led to the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. It was demolished by order of Louis XIV., and upon its site a fountain was constructed, which, although begun in 1671, was not finished till

* See Vol. I., p. 285. No. 30.

1717; it was originally called Fontaine Saint Germain, but afterwards took the name of Cordeliers, from its vicinity to the convent of that order. It consists of a narrow building, several stories high, wrought in ornamental joints. The lower story is decorated by two pilasters without capitals, and a pediment resting upon trusses. In the centre is a niche, with a head from which the water issues, and in the upper part is a shell. It formerly bore a marble tablet with the following inscription, by Santeuil :—

Urnam nympha gerens Dominam properabat in urbem,
Hic stetit, et largas læta profudit aquas.

FONTAINE DE LA CROIX DU TIROIR.—The name of this fountain is derived from its being situated near a cross, which was called *Croix du Tiroir*, or *Trahoir*. It was erected by Francis I. in the middle of the rue de l'Arbre-Sec, but being found to obstruct the public passage, was removed with the cross, in 1636, to the angle formed by the rue de l'Arbre-Sec and the rue Saint Honoré. The fountain was constructed in 1606, by Miron, *prévôt des marchands*, as a reservoir for the waters of Arcueil, and was rebuilt in 1776, after the designs of Soufflot. Each front presents a basement adorned with vermiculated rustics, which supports pilasters wrought in stalactites, with capitals ornamented in shells. The three storeys, of which it consists, are surmounted by a balustrade supported by trusses, adorned with the heads of marine divinities. The front towards the rue Saint Honoré is the widest, it having two windows at each storey, whereas the other has but one. Between those of the first storey is a nymph pouring water into a basin, by Boizot.

The front towards the rue de l'Arbre-Sec presented, until the revolution, the following inscription by Soufflot, upon a marble tablet :—

Ludovicus XVI. anno primo regni, utilitati publicæ consulens, castellum aquarum arcûs Jul. vetustate collapsum à fundamentis reædificari et meliorem cultu ornari jussit. Carol. Claud. d'Angevillers, Com. regiis ædificiis prop.

The water issues from an orifice below the tablet.

In the interior of the ancient pavilion was a room, to which criminals were formerly conducted, to make confession to a judge, previously to their execution in the adjacent street.

FONTAINE DESAIX. — (See *Place Dauphine*, page 65.)

FONTAINE DU DIABLE. — This fountain, situated at the angle formed by the rue de Saint Louis and the rue de l'Échelle, was rebuilt in 1759. Its origin, as well as that of its name, is quite unknown. It consists of a lofty obelisk resting upon a pedestal, from which the water issues through a lion's head in bronze. The torus of the pedestal is sculptured in oak leaves, and above it is a tablet for an inscription. At the upper angles of the tablet are two Tritons supporting the stern of a ship. The sculpture, which is in good taste, was executed by Doré.

FONTAINE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ. — This fountain, constructed in 1671, derives its name from being built against a detached triangular mass of houses called *l'Echaudé*, situated at the angle formed by the Vieille rue du Temple and the rue de Poitou. It is of an octagonal form, divided into compartments decorated with mouldings, and crowned by a cupola similar to those of the Turkish mosques, terminated by a small vase ornamented with congelations.

Originally this fountain was supplied by the aqueduct of Belleville, but it now derives its water from the steam-engine at Chaillot and the pump of Notre Dame. Allusion is made to this circumstance in the following lines by Santeuil, formerly inscribed upon it :—

Hic nymphæ agrestes effundite civibus urnas :
Urbanus prætor vos facit esse deas.

FONTAINE DE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE.—This magnificent fountain, erected in 1806 after the designs of Gondouin, is built against the ancient wall of the church belonging to the convent of the Cordeliers, and presents four fluted Doric columns, forming three intercolumniations. These columns support an attic, in which is a reservoir, from whence a vast sheet of water falls twenty-four feet into a large semi-circular basin behind the columns. Upon the entablature was the following inscription, which was effaced in 1814 :—

Napolionis. Augusti. Providentia.
Divergium Sequanæ
Civium Commodo. Asclepiadei Ornamento.
MDCCCVI.

The design of this building is simple and grand. The effect of the water, on account of the height from which it falls, is very striking when there is a sufficient supply.

FONTAINE ÉGYPTIENNE.—This beautiful fountain, in the rue de Sevrès, was constructed in 1806. It presents the gate of a temple, the opening of which forms a niche for a copy of the Egyptian Antinous, holding in each hand a vase, from whence water falls into a semicircular basin, and issues thence by the head of a sphynx, in bronze. In an entablature which crowns the building an eagle is displayed.

FONTAINE DE L'ÉLÉPHANT.—(See Vol. II., p 363.)

FONTAINE DE SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS.— This fountain was situated within the bounds of the ancient abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés ; and from the following inscription by Santeuil, now effaced, it would seem that the monks obtained of the city a supply of water, and that their fountain was public :—

Me dedit urbs clauastro, claustrum me reddidit urbi.
Ædibus addo decus, faciles do civibus undas.

A well, at the opposite angle, bore the following lines :—

Quam puteus non dat sanctæ tam proximus ædi,
A Christo vivam poscere monstrat aquam.

In architecture this fountain presents nothing remarkable. It consists merely of a niche, ornamented with two dolphins. The water issues through a bronze head.

FONTAINE DE GRENELLE.—The faubourg Saint Germain having become very populous in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the number of magnificent hotels continually increasing, it was considered necessary to erect a new fountain, to be at once a useful and ornamental object. After much indecision in the choice of a site, the *échevins* of Paris determined to purchase a piece of ground belonging to the convent of the Récollettes, rue de Grenelle, and appointed Bouchardon to superintend the construction of the fountain, which, though much celebrated, is in a very bad style.

M. Turgot, *prévôt des marchands*, laid the first stone in 1739, and the works were finished in 1745. The building is of a semicircular form, ninety feet in length by thirty-six in elevation. In the centre is a projecting mass, from which two wings extend to the contiguous houses. It consists of a basement wrought in ornamental joints, above which rises an upper storey, presenting in the centre a kind of portico, and in the wings niches and windows between small pilasters without bases or capitals. The whole is surmounted by an attic extending the length of the building.

In front of the portico is a group of figures in white marble, of which the following abridged description is given by Mariette, an author well known by several works upon the arts :—“The principal statue represents the city of Paris sitting upon the prow of a ship, her characteristic emblem. She seems to regard with complacency

the Seine and the Marne, which, recumbent at her feet, rejoice in affording plenty, and serving as an ornament to the capital, which they wash with their streams. A portico, consisting of four Doric columns supporting a pediment, forms a back ground, and places the city of Paris as if at the entrance of a temple dedicated to her honour. The chief object of the artist being to represent the abundance that ever prevails in Paris, he has placed in the lateral niches allegorical statues of the Seasons, each of which, with its characteristic attributes, is explained by a bas-relief beneath it."

Between the columns of the projecting body is the following inscription (effaced at the revolution, but since restored), by cardinal de Fleury:—

Dum Ludovicus XV.
 Populi amor et parens optimus,
 Publicæ tranquillitatis assertor,
 Gallici imperii finibus,
 Innocué propagatis;
 Pace Germanos Russosque
 Inter et Ottomanos
 Feliciter conciliatâ
 Gloriosé simul et pacificé
 Regnabat,
 Fontem hunc civium utilitati,
 Urbisque ornameto.
 Consecrarunt
 Præfectus et Ædiles,
 Anno Domini
 M.D.CCXXXIX.

In the basement beneath the group was another tablet supported by consoles, the upper part of which contained the names of the *prévôt des marchands* and *échevins* of Paris. In the lower part was inscribed as follows:—

Cette fontaine a été construite par Edme Bouchardon, sculpteur du roi, né à Chaumont en Bassigny. Les statues, bas-reliefs, et ornements ont été exécutés par lui.

The water issues through four bronze heads in the basement.

FONTAINE DE GRÈVE. (See page 62.)

FONTAINE DU GROS CAILLOU.—This fountain, situated in front of the military hospital, rue Saint Dominique, was erected in 1809, by order of Bonaparte. It presents a square mass of building ornamented with eight Doric pilasters, and an entablature. In the front is a bas-relief representing Hygeia administering a draught to an exhausted warrior. On the sides are vases adorned with bas-reliefs. The water flows through bronze heads into basins in front and on the sides.

FONTAINE DE LA HALLE AU BLÉ.—This fountain is merely an orifice contrived in a large Doric column, ninety-five feet high, formerly an observatory designed by Jean Bullant, by order of Catherine de Médicis, but now attached to the Halle au Blé. It is the only remaining part of the celebrated Hôtel de Soissons, upon whose site the Halle aux Blé has been constructed.*

FONTAINE DES HAUDRIETTES.—This fountain, situated at the angle formed by the rue des Haudriettes or des Audriettes and the rue du Chaume, was built about the year 1775, after the designs of Moreau. It consists of a square mass, having on each side piedroits, in the form of pilasters, above which is an attic. In the centre is a square niche, and beneath it a bas-relief, by Mignot, representing a Naiad sleeping among rushes. The water flows through an orifice in the basement.

FONTAINE DES INNOCENS. — (See *Marché des Innocens*, page 8.)

FONTAINE DES INVALIDES.—This fountain was constructed upon the Esplanade des Invalides, by command of Napoleon. It consisted of a large circular basin in the centre

* See *Halle au Blé*, p. 41.

of which, upon a pedestal, stood the celebrated bronze lion, brought at the close of the campaign in Italy from the Place of Saint Mark at Venice. This statue was held in high veneration by the Venetians, on account of its being dedicated to Saint Mark the Evangelist, the tutelary Saint of their republic, and, as it is said in a description of that city, because “his head was turned towards the sea, as if to indicate that he was watching over the concerns of his empire.” (*Quasi per dinotare che sta vegliante alla cura del suo dominio.*) Upon the pedestal were the following inscriptions:—

Napolion. Imperator. Rex.
Leonem. de. Venetiis. Captis. Tropæum.
Ad. Emeritorum. Militum castra.
Eorum Virtutis Insigne.
Erigi jussit.
M.DCCC.

Napoléon Bonaparte,
Empereur des Français,
A ordonné
Que ce monument fût placé
Sous les yeux des guerriers
Dont il atteste les exploits.
L'an 1^{er} de son règne (1804).
Ministre de l'intérieur, A. Chaptal.

At the base of the pedestal were four bronze heads through which the water flowed into the basin.

The pedestal was demolished in 1815, at the time of the restoration of the lion to Venice, by the allied powers. The only part now remaining is the basin.

FONTAINE SAINT LAZARE.—Mention is made of this fountain at a very remote period by the historians of Paris, and it probably is the most ancient in the capital. It existed previous to 1265, as in that year Saint Louis

granted to the convent of the *Filles Dieu*, part of the water supplied to the fountain Saint Lazare by the aqueduct of Saint Gervais.

The period when the fountain, as it now appears, was built is unknown. It is situated in the rue du faubourg Saint Denis, and consists of a small square projecting mass of building, the front of which is adorned with a basement surmounted by a pediment. On the frieze is a tablet, with an inscription which is illegible.

FONTAINE DE LEDA.—This fountain, erected by Bonaparte's command, at the angle formed by the rue de Vaugirard and the rue du Regard, presents the form of a tomb. It is ornamented with a large bas-relief, representing Leda in the midst of rushes, caressing Jupiter under the form of a swan. At the feet of Leda, Cupid is seen drawing an arrow from his quiver. The water flows into a basin from the beak of the swan. At the angles are two pilasters, adorned with dolphins, one encircling a trident and the other a rudder. In the tympanum of the pediment an immense eagle is displayed.

FONTAINE DE LOUIS-LE-GRAND. — The erection of this fountain was decreed in 1674, but was not executed till 1712. In the ancient plans of Paris it is situated in the rue Neuve Saint Augustin; the rues du Port-Mahon, de la Michodière, and de Choiseul not being then in existence, and the rue Neuve Saint Augustin extending as far as the rue Louis-le-Grand. It now stands at the angle formed by the rue de la Michodière and the rue du Port Mahon.

The front presents a recess between two Doric columns supporting a pediment. Above rises a second storey decorated with two composite pilasters, and a tablet which is surmounted by an attic. The lower storey is rusticated,

and the upper one ornamented with canterlevers, swaggs, etc. The recess is adorned by a shell. On the tablet is the following inscription, by an unknown author :—

Rex loquitur, cadit è saxo fons, omen amemus ;
Instar aquæ, ô cives ! omnia sponte fluent.

FONTAINE DE SAINT LOUIS.—This was originally called *Fontaine Royale*, from its proximity to the Place Royale, and is styled by some authors *Fontaine du Calvaire du Temple*. Its present name is derived from its being situated in the rue Saint Louis. It consists of a pedestal surmounted by a niche between two pilasters ; the latter support a pediment, behind which rises a small dome terminated by a lantern. The niche is filled by a vase upon a pedestal, having Tritons on each side.

In 1684, when this fountain was constructed, the *Quartier du Marais* was covered with sumptuous edifices, to which allusion is made in the following inscription by Santeuil, originally placed upon it :—

Felix sorte tuâ, Naias amabilis,
Dignum, quo flueres, nacta situm loci :
Cui tot splendida tecta
Fluctu lambere contigit.
Te Triton Geminus personat æmulâ
Conchâ, te celebrat nomine Regiam,
Læto non sine cantu,
Portat vasta per æquora.
Cedent, credo equidem, dotibus his tibi,
Posthac nobilium numina fontium.
Hâc tu sorte beata
Labi non eris immemor.

FONTAINE OF GROTTÉ DU LUXEMBOURG.—This grand fountain, after the designs of Desbrosses, who built the palace of the Luxembourg, was erected in the garden, at the extremity of one of the walks. The architect being ordered by Marie de Médicis to take for his model the palace Pitti, at Florence, gave even to the fountain the character of

Tuscan architecture. It consists of a large central niche, with a smaller one on each side between Tuscan intercolumniations, surmounted by an attic and a semicircular pediment. The columns, niches, attic and pediment, are covered with congelations. On each side of the attic is a recumbent colossal statue, the one representing a river, by Duret, the other a Naiad, by Ramey. In front of the central niche is a petty artificial rock, from the cavities of which a small stream flows. The rock serves as a pedestal for a white marble statue of Venus at the bath. The arms of France and of Médicis in the tablet of the attic were destroyed at the revolution. This was the only building, not only in Paris, but even in France, where the arms of the Médicis family were sculptured.

FONTAINE DU MARCHÉ AUX CHEVAUX.—This fountain, constructed in 1806, is a parallelogram terminated by a semicircle. The only ornament is an eagle encircled by a wreath of laurel, sculptured in relief. The water flows into a basin through a bronze head.

FONTAINE SAINT MARTIN.—This fountain consists of a basement, and two pilasters surmounted by a pedestal ornamented with an escutcheon, and crowned by a sea-shell. The pilasters are adorned with vermiculated rustics and congelations. In the centre is a tablet, and above it a pannel containing a ship in relief. The water issues through a bronze head. It is built against part of the outer wall of the convent of Saint-Martin-des-Champs. In 1712 the monks ceded to the government ground for the construction of this fountain, upon condition that an inch of water should be granted to their monastery.

FONTAINE MAUBUÉE.—This fountain, situated at the angle formed by the rue Saint Martin, and the rue Maubouée, is one of the most ancient in Paris. The period of its construction is unknown, but it existed early in the fourteenth

century. Numerous complaints being made in 1392, to Charles VI., that the Fontaine des Innocens and the Fontaine Maubuée were ill supplied with water in consequence of grants made to several nobles by his royal predecessors, that monarch ordered the pipes leading to private houses to be cut. It was rebuilt in 1733, and consists merely of a projecting mass in the form of a pedestal. Upon the base is a vessel of rushes, with a marine shell in the centre, and above it a tablet for an inscription.

FONTAINE DE SAINT-MICHEL. —In the rue de la Harpe, upon the site of this fountain, there formerly stood an ancient gate flanked with towers, called Porte Saint-Michel, which was demolished in 1684, by order of Louis XIV. The construction of the fountain was begun in 1687, after the designs of Bullet. It consists of four Doric columns surmounted by a pediment, above which rises a wide arch. The water issues through an orifice in the basement.

The following inscription, by Santeuil, has been effaced :—

Hoc in monte suos reserat sapientia fontes ;
Ne tamen hanc puri respue fontis aquam.

Allusion is here made to the University, most of the colleges being situated near the fountain.

FONTAINE DE LA RUE MONTMARTRE. —Notwithstanding that the works published upon the buildings of Paris are numerous, no trace of the origin of this fountain can be found. In the archives of the Prefecture there are deeds, dated 1713, which show that the ground upon which this fountain is built was ceded to the *échevins* of the city, by the duke de Luxembourg-Montmorency, upon condition that his hotel should be supplied with two inches and a half of water. It appears probable that the spot which it occupies is that which was selected for the erection of the Fontaine

du Petit-Carreau, whose construction was decreed in 1671, but never executed. The following inscription, by Santeuil, intended for the latter, alludes to the cupidity of several financiers who resided in this quarter :

Aura sacra sitis non larga expletur opum vi :
Hinc discite æterno fonte levare sitim.

This fountain is attached to a house, and consists of imposts ornamented with congelations, and surmounted by a pediment. The centre is divided into three tablets, beneath which the water issues through a bronze head.

FONTAINE DU PALMIER OR COLONNE DU CHATELÊT.—This fountain, situated in the centre of the Place du Chatelet, was erected in 1808, after the designs of M. Bralle. It consists of a circular basin twenty feet in diameter, with a pedestal and column in the centre, fifty-eight feet in elevation. The shaft of the latter represents the trunk of a palm-tree, and the capital the branches. Upon the pedestal are four statues, by Boizot, representing Justice, Strength, Prudence and Vigilance, which join hands and encircle the column. The shaft is divided by bands of bronze gilt, bearing the names of the principal victories gained by Napoleon. At the angles of the pedestal are cornucopiæ terminated by fishes' heads from which the water issues. Two sides of the pedestal are ornamented with eagles encircled by large crowns of laurel in relief. Above the capital are heads representing the Winds, and in the centre a globe which supports a gilt statue of Victory holding forth a crown of laurel in each hand.

FONTAINE DU PARADIS.—This fountain derives its name from the street in which it is situated, and consists of a projecting body ornamented with two pilasters having between them a niche and a door; a pediment rests upon the pilasters, and behind it rises a dome. The water issues through an orifice in the basement. This building

forms part of an hotel* which, in 1697, belonged to prince François de Rohan-Soubise. Upon the tablet below the cornice was the following inscription in honour of that prince :—

Ut daret hunc populo fontem certabat uterque :
Subisius posuit mænïa, Prætor aquas.

FONTAINE DU PARVIS NOTRE-DAME. — As early as 1639, there existed a fountain upon the Parvis Notre-Dame, which was demolished in 1748, when the Parvis was enlarged. It was very plain, and bore the following inscription :—

Qui sitis huc tendas ; desunt si forte liquores,
Progredere, æternas Diva parabat aquas.

The present fountain, or rather fountains, were formed in 1806, in the principal front of the building erected for a foundling hospital,† and consist of two stone vases, of an antique form, on the sides of the entrance. Upon each of the vases is a small bas-relief representing females attending a dying man, in allusion to the vicinity of the Hôtel Dieu. They stand upon small square pedestals, and the water flows through bronze heads into basins.

FONTAINE DES PETITS-PÈRES. — This fountain was constructed in 1674, against the wall of the court belonging to the convent of the Petits-Pères or Augustins-Déchaussées, and consists of a basement which supports two pilasters surmounted by a pediment.

The following inscription, by Santeuil, was obliterated at the revolution, but has since been restored :—

Quæ dat aquas, saxo latet hospita nympha sub imo ;
Sic tu, cum dederis dona, latere velis.

* See *Imprimerie Royale*, Vol. II., p. 143.

† Now the *Bureau Central d'Admission dans les Hôpitaux et Hospices*. See Vol. II., p. 348.

The following translation is by M. Bosquillon:—

La nymphe qui donne de cette eau,
 Au plus creux du rocher se cache :
 Suivez un exemple si beau,
 Donnez, sans vouloir qu'on le sache.

The water issues through a bronze head.

FONTAINE DE LA PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE.—It appears that, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, a project was formed to establish a reservoir in this *place* or its vicinity. Dubreul relates, in his *Antiquities of Paris*, that in 1607, the chapter of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois entered into a contract, by which they agreed to cede part of the ground upon which the school stood, for the construction of a cistern to receive the water raised by the pump de la Samaritaine. He, however, does not inform us where the school was situated, nor whether the project for the reservoir was executed : no trace of it is to be seen.

From an early period there existed, beneath the Place de l'École, a common sewer, which was the receptacle of the filth of that populous neighbourhood. The construction of a fountain, therefore, upon this spot, was of the greatest utility, as its water is much more pure than that obtained near the mouth of the sewer, which at the same time it contributes to cleanse.

This fountain was constructed in 1806, and presents a circular basin with a square pedestal, surmounted by a highly ornamented vase rising out of the centre. In the basement of the pedestal are four lions' heads in bronze, from which the water issues. The vase is ornamented with bas-reliefs representing on one side two sea-gods, and on the other a Triton. The handles are terminated by panthers' heads.

FONTAINE^{OR} CHATEAU D'EAU DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL.—(See Vol. II., p. 60.)

FONTAINE DE LA PLACE SAINT SULPICE.—When Servandoni erected the portico of the church of Saint Sulpice, it was his intention to open an area or *Place* in its front, and to construct two fountains upon the same axis as the towers of the church. The *Place* was formed in 1754, about twelve years after the portico was finished, but the fountains were never executed.

Bonaparte determined that a fountain should be built in the Place Saint Sulpice, and M. Destournelles was charged to furnish the designs. The plan presented by this artist was a cenotaph to the memory of Servandoni, adorned with two bas-reliefs, the one representing the bust of that celebrated architect, and the other containing an inscription to his honour. When the fountain was finished, and the bas-reliefs were ready to be put up, the folly of making a tomb a monument of public utility was apparent, and it was determined to ornament it with bas-reliefs of a different character. It stands in the centre of the spacious area, and consists of a square basin elevated upon three steps, from the centre of which rises a quadrangular pedestal surmounted by a frieze and pediments. The frieze was ornamented with garlands and lyres, and the letter N from distance to distance. The four fronts present allegorical bas-reliefs in marble of Peace, the Arts, Commerce, and Agriculture. The water flows on the eastern and western sides through portions of vases into shells, where it is divided into six small streams, which fall into two square basins placed one above another, and from these it passes through portions of vases into four smaller basins, upon a level with the uppermost step. This fountain was originally called *Fontaine de la Paix*, from being begun at the time of the conclusion of the peace of Amiens. It is an insignificant construction, which it is in contemplation to remove, and erect one more grand upon its site.

Fontaine de Popincourt. — This fountain was constructed in 1806, in the rue de Popincourt, immediately opposite the rue Saint-Ambroise. Its form is a cippus terminated by a scroll pediment, in the tympanum of which is a pelican feeding her young. The front presents a bas-relief of Charity. The water flows from a vase into a basin.

Fontaine des Récollets. — This fountain, situated in the rue du Chemin de Pantin, was built about the year 1720. It consists of a projecting rusticated mass surmounted by a pediment. Its centre is divided into three tablets, but no inscription is legible.

Fontaine de Richelieu. — This fountain, erected in 1671, derives its name from cardinal Richelieu. It is situated at the angle formed by the rue de Richelieu and the rue Traversière, and presents a blank window surmounted by a pediment, above which rises an attic adorned with Corinthian pilasters. In the tympanum of the pediment is a shell. The water issues through a bronze head, and on a tablet is the following inscription, by Santeuil, in which he alludes to the cardinal's office of grand-master and superintendent-general of navigation:—

*Qui quondam magnum tenuit moderamen aquarum
Richelius, fonti plauderet ipse novo.*

Fontaine Saint Severin. — This fountain, situated at the angle of the rue Saint Jacques and the rue Saint Severin, was erected in 1624. Its architecture is not worthy of notice, and it is only remarkable for the following inscription, by Santeuil, which alludes to its being placed at the foot of a mountain:—

*Dum scandunt juga montis anhelo pectore nymphæ,
Hïc una è sociis vallis, amore, sedet.*

Fontaine de Tantale. — The neighbourhood in which this fountain is situated is one of the most dirty in Paris,

and the necessity of a fountain seems to have been felt at an early period, as one existed near the spot previous to 1392. Santeuil prepared the following inscription for it in the event of its being rebuilt :—

Forte gravem imprudens hic Nāias fregerat urnam :
Flevit, et ex istis fletibus unda fluit.

The fountain was rebuilt in 1601, but remained dry till the *prévôté* of François Miron, in 1605. In the following inscription, placed upon it instead of Santeuil's, allusion is made to that circumstance :—

Saxeus agger eram, ficti modò fontis imago,
Vivis mihi laticis Miro fluenta dedit.

The present fountain, situated at the angle formed by the rue Montmartre and the rue Montorgueil, was built in 1806. It presents an elliptical niche between two rusticated imposts surmounted by a pediment, in the tympanum of which is an eagle. In the niche is a head of Silenus. The water flows from a shell into a rich vase, from whence it descends through two lions' heads into a semi-circular basin. Upon the vase is a bas-relief, representing a nymph holding a vessel for Cupid to drink.

FONTAINE DES TOURNELLES.—This is merely a post with an orifice from which the water issues, situated at the corner of the rue des Tournelles. It must have been more considerable formerly, as it was one of those built in pursuance of a decree of 1641, and bore the following inscription, by Santeuil :—

Qui tot regificis decoravit sumptibus urbem,
Prodigus, has etiam dat Lodoïcus aquas.

FONTAINE DE VENDÔME.—This fountain was attached to the ancient walls of the Temple, and derives its name from the chevalier de Vendôme, who was grand prior of France at the time of its construction. Allusion is made to that

circumstance in the following inscription, which has been obliterated :—

Quem cernis fontem, Malthæ debetur et urbi :
Hic præbet undas, præbuit illa locum.

The fountain is now surrounded by houses erected since the revolution upon ground belonging to the Temple.

FONTAINE SAINT VICTOR.—This fountain was built in 1671, after the designs of Bernini, and was called *Fontaine d'Alexandre*, or *de la Brosse*, because, upon its site, there had previously existed a tower of that name. It afterwards was called fontaine Saint Victor, from the celebrated abbey* near which it was situated. In the following inscription by Santeuil, who was a monk of this abbey, allusion is made to the valuable library of Saint Victor, which was accessible to all studious persons :

Quæ sacros doctrinæ aperit domus intima fontes,
Civibus exterior dividit urbis aquas.

The building presents a narrow lofty front, ornamented with Tritons, dolphins, etc.

COMMON SEWERS.

The Seine and the Bièvre in the southern part of Paris, and the Seine and the rivulet of Ménilmontant in the northern part, were formerly the only receptacles for rain-water, etc. When ditches were opened round the city walls, these served as sewers, and some parts of them, now arched over, are still devoted to that purpose.

About the year 1370, Hugues Aubriot, *prévôt* of Paris, ordered several canals to be opened, in order to carry off the stagnant water, which infected the air and generated diseases in the capital. The bed of the rivulet of Ménilmontant, which had become dry, affording a natural chan-

* See Vol. I., p. 228.

nel, he caused the sides to be lined with masonry, and called it the *grand égout*. At the same time several smaller sewers were opened, which emptied themselves into the principal one, but these were not lined. The *grand égout* extends on the north of Paris, and falls into the Seine below Chaillot.

Previous to 1442 there existed, under the rue Saint Antoine, a covered sewer, which emptied itself into the moat of the Bastile. This sewer, called *Pont Perrin*, becoming an insufferable nuisance to the *Hôtel de Saint Paul*, then the usual residence of the kings of France, its direction was changed, but it was not arched over. It crossed the Culture Sainte Catherine, and passed by the rue des Égouts and the rue Saint Louis, at the extremity of which it inclined towards the Porte du Temple, crossed the city ditches, and fell into the *grand égout*. In its course it received another sewer, beginning at the rue Saint Denis.

Over these sewers small bridges were erected at several places for the public convenience, from one of which the rue du Ponceau derives its name.

From the *quartier des Halles* a vaulted sewer extended, under the rue Montmartre and across the city ditches, to the *grand égout*.

Such was the state of the sewers till 1605, when François Miron caused the *égout du Ponceau*, from the rue Saint Denis to the rue Saint Martin, to be vaulted at his own expense. His successors in office, however, were less attentive to the salubrity of the city; the sewers in consequence became choked up, and sent forth exhalations that threatened to generate contagious diseases, when, in 1610, a decree was issued, ordaining them to be thoroughly cleansed. Under the reign of Louis XIII. several projects were formed for the removal of these

nuisances, but none of them were carried into execution. In 1663 the sewers were again cleansed.

Between that period and 1671, the salubrity of Paris having excited serious attention, several sewers were vaulted, and the *prévôt des marchands* and *échevins* were enjoined to inspect them annually. At the same time was formed the *égout* de l'Hôtel des Invalides, which traverses the esplanade, and falls into the Seine.

In 1722, the augmentation of houses in the *quartiers* du Louvre and Saint Honoré rendering it necessary to enlarge the city bounds, privileges were offered to those who would build in the vicinity of the *grand égout*; but its noxious exhalation was so offensive, that but few structures were erected. In the same year it was decreed that a new vaulted sewer should be constructed, but the project was not executed till 1740.

In 1734, the lower part of the *égout* Montmartre was vaulted; and in 1754 three new sewers were built, viz. that of the École Militaire, which traverses the Champ de Mars, and those of the rue Saint Florentin and the Place Louis XV. The sewers which surround the Palais Royal were opened when that edifice was built, and empty themselves into that of the Place du Carrousel.

At the time of the construction of the new *grand égout*, a reservoir was built, in which water is collected for the purpose of cleansing the sewer. In the interior of the building is the following inscription, intended as a memorial of a royal visit to witness the cleansing of the *grand égout*:

Les 12, 14, et 16 juillet, 1750.

Le roi, la reine et monseigneur le dauphin, allant à Compiègne, sont venus visiter le réservoir et les ouvrages du grand égout, ont vu ensuite l'eau du réservoir entrer dans l'égout, et y couler avec une grande rapidité. Leurs majestés et monseigneur le dauphin s'étant arrêtés à la grille du faubourg Saint Martin, ont vu l'effet des vannes et la force de l'écoulement de l'eau.

All the sewers in the interior of Paris are now vaulted over, except part of the *égout du Ponceau*, in the faubourg Saint Denis. Those of the southern part of the capital, of the *Cité* and the isle Saint Louis, are much less considerable than those of the northern part, as will appear by the following table :

	Yards.
Length of sewers on the northern side	23,356.
on the southern side	5,231.
in the isles de la Cité and Saint Louis	313.
Total	28,900.

BATHS.

In the middle ages, public baths, called *etuves*, were so common in Paris, that six streets or alleys derive their names from them. It appears also that, in the houses of the wealthy, there were baths, in which at grand entertainments it was customary for the guests to bathe. “The king and queen,” says the chronicle of the reign of Louis XI., “frequently condescended to be present at feasts given by their *officiers* and *serviteurs*. In 1467, the queen, accompanied by madame de Bourbon, mademoiselle Bonne de Savoye, and several other ladies, supped at the Hôtel of Maitre Jean Dauvet, chief president of the *Parlement*, where her Majesty was most sumptuously entertained. Four beautiful baths, richly adorned, were prepared. The queen being slightly indisposed, declined bathing, but madame de Bourbon and mademoiselle de Savoye bathed together, as did madame de Monglat and Perrette de Châlons, *bourgeoise de Paris*. About a month after, the king was present at a grand entertainment given by Sire Denis Hesselin, his *panetier*. Three baths were elegantly hung for his majesty to take pleasure

in; but he did not use them, as the weather was unfavourable and he was afraid of taking cold."

The ceremony of the bath was very strictly observed formerly at the reception of a knight. Charles VI. wishing to confer the honour of knighthood upon Louis and Charles of Anjou, the two princes appeared first as esquires, clothed in long tunics of brown cloth without any ornament; and were conducted to the chamber where their baths were prepared. After bathing they put on the knight's habit of crimson silk trimmed with minever, and a cloak in the form of a cope. Upon supper being ended, they were attended to the church, according to custom, and left there to pass the night in devotion. The next morning, the king, wearing the royal mantle, entered the church, preceded by two esquires with drawn swords, from the points of which were suspended two pair of golden spurs. After mass, which was celebrated by the bishop of Auxerre, the two young princes knelt before the king, who dubbed them knights, and girded on the belts of knighthood. The Sire de Chauvignai strapped on the spurs, and the bishop pronounced over them the benediction.

In the thirteenth century, the servants of the public baths traversed the streets every morning, and gave notice, in the following terms, that the baths were prepared:—

Seignor, car vous allez baingnier,
Et estuvez sans délaier;
Li baing sont chaut, c'est sans mentir.

These establishments maintained their reputation for a long period, and their proprietors, called *barbiers-étuvistes*, formed a corporate body. Under Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. they became places of pleasure and debauchery, to which cause may be attributed their

decline. Sauval, who wrote at the beginning of the eighteenth century, says :—" Towards the end of the last century, the baths began to be less common ; before that period it was impossible to go a step without meeting bathers."

At present the baths in Paris are numerous, and afford every kind of accommodation. There are also three swimming schools, where the art is taught at a very trifling expense.

CHAP. XII.

BRIDGES AND QUAYS.

BRIDGES.

THERE are sixteen bridges over the Seine between the barriers of Paris. Of these, one is formed of wood, one of iron and wood, two of stone and iron, and twelve of stone. Several of these bridges had formerly houses upon them, but they have successively been removed, and the centre of the capital is thrown open to a free circulation of air, whilst the view of the numerous fine buildings, which skirt the banks of the river for more than a league, is now uninterrupted. In describing the bridges, we shall take them in the order in which they stand, following the course of the stream.

PONT DU JARDIN DES PLANTES.

This bridge extends from the quays Morland and de la Rapée to the quays de l'Hôpital and de Saint Bernard, and forms a communication between the Arsenal and the Jardin des Plantes. The works were begun in 1802. On January 1, 1806, it was opened for foot passengers; and

on March 5, of the year following, for carriages. It received the name of *Austerlitz*, in memory of the victory gained by the French, December 2, 1805, over the Russians and Austrians. Upon the second entrance of the allied armies, the name was changed to *Pont du Roi*, and since to *Pont du Jardin des Plantes*. The plans were furnished by M. Becquey-Beaupré, and executed under the direction of M. Lamandé, at the expense of a company, who were to receive a toll for the term of thirty years.

The *culées* and piers of this bridge are built of stone founded upon piles. It has five arches of cast iron, composed of segments of circles; their mean diameter is seventy-nine feet three inches, and the total length of the bridge between the *culées** is three hundred and ninety-nine feet two inches.

The *Pont du Jardin des Plantes* is the second bridge built of iron in Paris. Its construction is curious; and such is its solidity, that the heaviest vehicles pass over it. Except masks of iron at the extremities of the joists, it presents no ornaments.

PONT DE GRAMMONT.

A communication is formed by this bridge between the quay des Célestins and the isle Louviers. This island belonged, in the seventeenth century, to M. d'Antraigues, who, in 1671, let it upon lease to the city, to make a wharf for landing goods. The island was purchased by the city in the same year, and a wooden bridge was built.

The Pont de Grammont consists of five arches, the cord of each of which is twenty-seven feet; its breadth is thirty-three and a half, and its length one hundred and

* The outer piers which join the banks.

forty. The bridge was originally very narrow, but it has been widened at several successive periods.

PONT-MARIE.

This bridge forms a communication between the quay des Ormes and the isle Saint Louis. It appears from an ancient deed, quoted by Sauval,* that, in 1371, there stood near this spot a bridge, called *Pont de Fust* (wooden bridge), *d'auprès Saint-Bernard-aux-Barrés*. Upon the breaking up of the frost in January, 1408, when several of the bridges of Paris were destroyed, the Pont de Fust was carried away.

Upon the conclusion of a contract with Marie, superintendant-general of the bridges in France, for the erection of houses upon the isle Saint Louis, a new stone bridge, according to the terms of the contract, was begun. Louis XIII. and the queen, his mother, laid the first stone, December 11, 1614. The works experienced several interruptions, and the bridge, with the houses upon it, was not finished till 1635.

Successive inundations of the Seine damaged this bridge, and, in 1658, two arches, with the houses upon them, were carried away by the flood. In the following year, the king commanded that the pier and the two arches should be rebuilt, and in the mean time a wooden bridge was constructed, and a toll for ten years established, to meet the expense of the new works; from which circumstance we find the bridge called, in some deeds, *Pont-aux-Double*. The houses not being rebuilt with the arches, the bridge appeared partly open and partly covered with

* Tome III., p. 124.

edifices, till 1788, when the whole were demolished, and causeways formed.

The Pont-Marie consists of five semicircular arches; its length, between the *culées*, is three hundred and thirteen feet, and its breadth seventy-eight and a half.

PONT DE LA TOURNELLE.

This bridge communicates from the quay de la Tournelle to the isle Saint Louis. By a deed, referred to by Sauval,* it appears, that near this spot there was, in 1371, a bridge called the *Pont de Fust de l'isle Notre-Dame*; that the *Pont de Fust d'entre l'isle Notre-Dame et Saint Bernard, fut planchié en Septembre, 1370*; and that in 1369, there were made *une tournelle quarrée et une porte, qui fut estoupée l'année suivante*. From hence the bridge derives its name.

A wooden bridge, erected here in execution of the contract formed in 1614 with M. Marie, occupies a place in a plan of Paris of the year 1620. In 1637, it was carried away by the ice, and some time after was rebuilt of wood. The latter was in great part destroyed, in 1651, by an overflowing of the Seine, and a determination was then formed to build it of stone. According to an inscription under one of the arches, the present bridge was finished in 1656.

The *Pont de la Tournelle* is bordered with causeways. It consists of six semicircular arches, and its length between the *culées* is three hundred and eighty-eight feet.

PONT DE LA CITÉ.

The project to erect a bridge between the isle de la Cité and the isle Saint Louis was first formed in 1614; but

* Tome III., p. 124.

the opposition which it met with from the chapter of Notre-Dame retarded its execution for several years; and as the chapter pertinaciously refused to permit it to rest upon ground within their jurisdiction, the bridge when completed presented the form of an obtuse angle. It was built of wood, and in consequence of its irregular form, was about five hundred feet in length.

In 1634, a jubilee, by the pope's permission, was celebrated at Paris. The processions of three parishes meeting at the same moment on this bridge, and each being eager to arrive first at the church of Notre-Dame, so great was the pressure that the railing gave way in two places, and a number of persons were precipitated into the Seine. Twenty individuals were drowned, and forty others seriously wounded. In 1636, upon the celebration of a jubilee, the *Parlement*, in order to prevent accidents, commanded barriers to be placed at all the wooden bridges.

This bridge was greatly damaged by ice in 1709, and was taken down in the following year. In 1717, it was rebuilt, still for foot passengers only, who paid a toll, and being painted red, it took the name of *Pont Rouge*. About the year 1790, being in a ruinous state, it was demolished.

A decree for the erection of a new bridge, to be called *Pont de la Cité*, at a short distance from the spot occupied by the *Pont Rouge*, was issued in 1801, and the works executed under the direction of M. Ganthey, were completed in 1804. It was built by a company, who collect a toll; and consisted of two wooden arches, supported by *culées* and a pier of masonry. The wood work was covered with tin, painted stone colour; but being extremely light, it was violently shaken by the passage of carriages and troops at the time of Bonaparte's

coronation, and in 1819 it was found necessary to renew the arches. They are now formed of solid oak, bound with iron braces. The cord of the arches is one hundred and three feet; its breadth is thirty-four, and its total length two hundred and sixteen.

A street opened in front of this bridge, between the archbishop's palace and some private houses, is called *rue Bossuet*.

PONT AU DOUBLE.

This bridge was built in 1634, by the administrators of the Hôtel-Dieu, and communicates from the rue de la Bucherie to the rue l'Evêque. Part of its breadth is occupied by the buildings of the hospital. The edict for its erection sets forth that *les gens à cheval paieront six deniers*; but a turnstile being put up, it served only for persons on foot. Its name was derived from the toll of a *double* for each passenger. The *double* ceasing to be in circulation at the revolution, a liard became the toll, but the bridge is now free.

PONT SAINT CHARLES.

This is a private bridge, belonging to the Hôtel-Dieu, and forms a communication between the buildings of that hospital. It was constructed in 1606, and took its name from a ward called *Salle Saint Charles*.

PONT NOTRE-DAME.

This bridge leads from the rue de la Lanterne to the rue Planche-Mibraï, and thus forms a communication in a straight line from the Porte Saint-Jacques to the Porte Saint-Martin.

Before the year 1313 there existed near this spot a wooden bridge, which served as a communication to mills built upon the Seine. It was called *Planche de Mibrai*, or *les Planches de Mibrai*, a name derived from the spot upon which its northern extremity rested, and which the street at the end of the present bridge still retains.

In the year 1412, the *prévôt des marchands* and *échevins* obtained letters-patent, authorising them to erect a new bridge at their own expense, notwithstanding the opposition made to the project by several *seigneurs* of Paris. The king reserved to himself the right of *haute moyenne* and *basse justice*, and *mixte impire*, claimed certain profits out of the rents of the houses, and stipulated expressly that no goldsmith or money-changer should live on the bridge.

On the 31st of May, 1412, Charles VI. drove the first pile, which ceremony was successively performed by all the nobles of his court. The *Journal de Paris* of the above date says : “ This day the *Pont de Planche de Mibrai* was named *Pont Notre-Dame* by Charles VI., king of France, who struck the first pile ; as did afterwards the duke de Guienne, his son, the duke de Berry, the duke de Bourgogne, the sire de la Trimouille,” etc.

It appears that this bridge, which was built of wood, was not finished till about seven years afterwards. Robert Gaguin gives the following description of it :—“ It was seventy *pas* and four *pieds* (four hundred and fourteen feet) long, and eighteen *pas* (ninety feet) wide. It was supported by seventeen wooden piers, each of which was composed of thirty pieces of timber, and each of these pieces was more than two feet square. There were sixty houses built upon it, thirty on each side. These houses were remarkable for their height, and the uniformity of their construction. In walking over it, the

river not being seen, it were easy to imagine oneself in the midst of a fair, from the number and variety of the goods there offered for sale. It may be said without exaggeration, that this bridge, from the beauty and regularity of the houses upon it, was one of the handsomest works in France."

On the 25th of October, 1499, about nine o'clock in the morning, this bridge fell down. Robert Gaguin informs us that its fall was attributed to the avarice of the *prévôt des marchands* and *échevins*, who received for each of the houses an annual rent of eighty livres, but laid out a very small sum in repairs. He adds, that the surveyor of the public works had the year before warned the corporation of its danger in vain. On the morning of October 25, a master-carpenter having said to one of the magistrates that the bridge would fall that day, was sent to prison, and the magistrate repairing immediately to the *Parlement*, met Baillet the president, to whom he denounced him as a miserable wretch that had just predicted the fall of the bridge. The *Parlement*, regardless of the magistrate's anger, instantly dispatched orders to the inhabitants of the bridge to remove, and guards were placed at the extremities to prevent the passage of individuals. Fissures soon appeared in the pavement and in the houses, and at length the bridge fell with a tremendous crash, and a cloud of dust arose which obscured the atmosphere. Several of the inhabitants, too eager to remove their effects, were buried in the ruins. The course of the river was obstructed, and the sudden elevation of the water carried away several women who were washing linen on the shore. Many other accidents likewise occurred.

The negligence of the magistrates did not remain unpunished. The *Parlement* sent the *prévôt des marchands*

and *échevins* to prison, and by a proclamation, dated January 9th, 1500, deposed Jacques Piédefer, the *prévôt*, as well as the *échevins*, declared them incapable of holding any office in future, and laid upon them very heavy fines, part of which was applied towards the expense of rebuilding the bridge. The king also granted, for the same purpose, a tax for six years of *six deniers pour livre* upon all cloven-footed animals which entered Paris.

The foundations of a new bridge in stone were laid the same year, and during its construction a ferry-boat was established upon the river. The abbot and monks of Saint-Germain-des-Prés opposed the establishment of this ferry-boat upon the ground of privileges granted to them by king Childebert, and it was necessary to obtain a decree of the *Parlement* to remove the obstacles which they raised.

Jean Joconde, a Franciscan friar, who had superintended the construction of the *Petit-Pont*, was charged with the works of the new bridge, which proceeded very slowly for want of funds, and were not completed till the year 1507. It consists of five semicircular arches which are admired for the boldness of their architecture.

Beneath one of the arches was this distich by Sannazar, in honour of the architect:—

Jucundus geminum posuit tibi, Sequana, pontem;
Hunc tu jure potes dicere Pontificem.

An inscription under one of the arches ran as follows:—

Soit mémoire que samedi 10 uillet 1507, envrion sept heures du soir, par noble homme Dreux-Raguier, prévost des marchands; Jean de Lièvre, Pierre Paulmier, Nicolas Séguier et Hugues de Neuville, échevins de la ville de Paris, fut assise la dernière pierre de la sixième et dernière arche du Pont Nostre-Dame de Paris, et à ce étois présent quantité de peuple de la dicte ville, par lequel, pour la joie du parachèvement de si grand et magnifique œuvre, fust crié *Noël* et grande joie démenée; avec trompettes et clairons qui sonnèrent par long espace de temps.

Seventy houses were at first constructed upon this bridge; but afterwards, when quays were formed, several of them were pulled down, leaving only thirty on one side, and thirty-one on the other.

This bridge, which was repaired in 1577 and 1659, is the most ancient in Paris; it is the first which was substantially built, and of which the arches received an elevation proportioned to the overflowings of the Seine.

The houses upon the bridge, which were uniform and built of brick, were repaired and ornamented in 1660, for the entry of the queen consort of Louis XIV. The stone pillars which divided the houses bore large figures in the form of male and female *termini*, each of which had a festoon attached to a large cartouch, which served as a sort of girdle. The shafts were in imitation of marble of different colours; the cartouches and the festoons were variously painted to represent fruits and flowers. On the heads of the *termini* were baskets of fruits and flowers. Between them were medallions, three feet in diameter, the first of which bore the royal arms, and the others portraits of all the kings of France. Below each portrait was a characteristic motto in Latin.

At the extremities, in four niches, were statues of Saint Louis, Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV.

In describing these statues and medallions, we shall begin at the side towards the church of Saint-Denis-de-la-Chartre, and proceed in regular order.

In a niche the statue of Louis XIII. in his royal robes.
Motto :—

Religionis amor docuit punire rebelles.

LUDOVICUS XIV. 1643.

Consiliis armisque potens.

HENRICUS IV. 1589.

Ferro mea regna redemi.

CAROLUS IX. 1560.

Justitiam pietas acuit.

FRANCISCUS PRIMUS, R. A. 1515.

In Hectora solus Achilles. (1)

LUDOVICUS XII. R. A. 1498.

Viditque parentem Gallia.

LUDOVICUS XI. R. A. 1461.

Prudenti callidus arti.

CAROLUS VI. A. S. 1380.

Bonus omnibus, optimus urbi.

JOANNES, R. A. 1350.

Vici quanquam victus.

CAROLUS IV. 1322. (2)

Extrà formosus et intrà.

LUDOVICUS X. R. A. 1314. (3)

Aspera semper amans.

PHILIPPUS III. 1270. (4)

Quam forti pectore et armis!

LUDOVICUS VIII. 1223. (5)

Metuendus in hæresin ultor.

LUDOVICUS VII. 1137.

Solymas assertor classe petivi.

PHILIPPUS I. 1060.

Læta dedi primordia regni.

ROBERTUS. 998.

Omnigenæ virtutis alumnus.

LUDOVICUS V. 986. (6)

Terris hunc tantum ostenderunt fata.

(1) In allusion to his contest with the Emperor Charles V.

(2) Surnamed *le Bel*.

(3) Surnamed *le Hutin*.

(4) Surnamed *le Hardi*.

(5) He drove the Albigenses out of Provence and Languedoc.

(6) He reigned only fifteen months, and in him ended the second race of kings, called *Carlovingian*.

LUDOVICUS IV. 936. (1)
Terris me reddidit æquor.

CAROLUS III. 898. (2)
Quo nec sincerior alter.

CAROLUS II. 885.
Imperio regnoque potens.

LUDOVICUS II. 877.
Tot per discrimina regno.

LUDOVICUS I. 814.
Bis cado bisque resurgo.

PEPINUS. 752.
Meruit regnare vocatus.

CHILPERICUS II. 715.
Claustris fero sceptrâ relictis.

DAGOBERTUS II. 711.
Brevis mihi gloria regni.

CLODOVEUS III. 650.
Socio confidimus uni.

CHILDERICUS II. 676.
Claustro disclusimus hostes.

DAGOBERTUS I. 628.
Multi post bella triumphâ.

CHILPERICUS I. 570.
Infaustis avibus vexi.

In a niche, the statue of Henry IV. Motto : —

Civilia bella redimi.

In the opposite niche, the statue of Saint Louis, holding
a crown of thorns. Motto : —

Gestare hic duplicem meruit portare coronam.

CHILDEBERTUS I. 511.
Armatus terror Iberi.

CLOTARIUS. 558.
Themidi musarum numina jünxi.

CLOTARIUS II. 584.
De spinis rosa nata fui.

(1) Surnamed *Outre-mer*.

(2) Surnamed *le Simple*.

BRIDGES.

- CLODOVÆUS II. 644.
 Vigili stant regna ministro.
 CLOTARIUS III. 660.
 Dulcem mihi malo quietem.
 THEODORICUS. 667.
 Donis auximus aras.
 CHILDEBERTUS II. 694.
 Pius idem ac omnibus æquus.
 THEODORICUS II. 720.
 Nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus.
 CHILDERICUS III. 743. (1)
 Regnum mutabile sensi.
 CAROLUS MAGNUS. 768.
 Consilio major qui magnus in armis.
 CAROLUS II. 840.
 Pugnare et vincere doctus.
 LUDOVICUS et CARLOMANNUS. 879.
 Rara hæc concordia fratrum
 ODO. 888. (2)
 Summa petit livor.
 RODOLPHUS. 923.
 Summo dulcius stare loco.
 LOTHARIUS. 954.
 Regnum extendimus armis.
 HENRICUS I. 1031.
 Belli pacisque peritus.
 LUDOVICUS VI. 1108.
 Par cuicumque periclo.
 PHILIPPUS II. 1180.
 Augusti refero cognomine dotes.
 S. LUDOVICUS. 1226.
 Decus addite cœlo.
 PHILIPPUS IV. 1285.
 Forti cum conjuge fortis.

(1) In him ended the first race of kings, called *Merovingian*.

(2) Foulques archbishop of Rheims, Herbert count of Vermandois, and Baldwin count of Flanders, being jealous of Odo, endeavoured to drive him from the throne.

PHILIPPUS V. 1316.

Imperio pollens tractare sereno.

PHILIPPUS VI. 1328. (1)

Ramo avulso non deficit alter.

CAROLUS V. 1364.

Immanes potui superare procellas.

CAROLUS VII. 1422.

Coelum sub virgine faustum. (2)

CAROLUS VIII. 1483.

Viam gaudens fecisse ruina. (3)

HENRICUS II. 1547.

Ora impia lege repressi.

FRANCISCUS II. 1559. (4)

Ætas brevis aptaque regno.

HENRICUS III.

Externæ patriam præpono coronæ.

LUDOVICUS XIII. 1610.

Fidei et regni expulit hostes.

The next medallion presented a dolphin *or*, crowned, in a field *azure*. Motto :—

Spes altera regni.

In a niche, a statue of Louis XIV. Motto :—

Gallia connubio tranquillâ pace quiescit.

Some other medallions were destroyed when the quay Pelletier was formed. They were as follows :—

PHARAMUNDUS. 420.

Imperium sine fine dedi.

CLODIO. 428.

Romæ vix cessimus uni.

MEROVÆUS. 448.

Nobis ferus Attila cessit.

(1) The branch of the Capets being ended, Philip de Valois succeeded to the throne.

(2) In allusion to the Maid of Orleans.

(3) In allusion to his victories in Italy.

(4) The short-lived husband of Mary Stuart.

CHILDERICUS I. 458.

Redii pietate decorus.

CLODOVEUS I. 482. (1)

Salus mihi conjuge parta est.

HUGO CAPETUS. 987.

In melius novus innovo regnam.

During the reign of Louis XIV. an architectural door was raised on one of the sides of this bridge, with a medallion of the king, and the inscription —

LUDOVICO MAGNO.

Below it on a tablet of black marble were the following elegant verses, by Santeuil, in gold letters :—

Sequana cùm primùm reginæ allabitur urbi,
Tardat præcipites ambitiosus aquas :
Captus amore loci, cursam obliviscitur, ancep
Quo fluat, et dulces nectit in urbe moras,
Hinc varios implens fluctu subeunte canales,
Fons fieri gaudet, qui modo flumen erat.

These lines were translated as follows by Corneille :—

Que le dieu de la Seine a d'amour pour Paris !
Dès qu'il en peut baiser les rivages chéris,
De ses flots suspendus la descente plus douce
Laisse douter aux yeux s'il avance ou rebrousse ;
Luy-mesme à son canal il dérobe ses eaux,
Qu'il y fait rejaillir par de secrettes veines ;
Et le plaisir qu'il prend à voir des lieux si beaux,
De grand fleuve qu'il est, le transforme en fontaines.

These verses had a reference to two large pumps under the bridge for supplying the fountains of Paris.

In 1786, the houses upon the bridge were demolished ; it was repaired and new fronted ; the ascent was levelled, and causeways were formed.

Perefixe relates, in his life of Henry IV., that as the

(1) He was converted to the christian religion by Sainte Clotilda, his wife.

king was passing over the Pont Notre-Dame, after the peace of Vervins, the Spanish ambassador, who accompanied him, expressed his astonishment at the vast concourse who, pressing around, left his majesty scarcely room to pass. Henry replied—"Sir, this is nothing; you should see them during a battle: they crowd around me then a great deal more."

It was over this bridge that the famous procession of the *ligue* passed on the 3d of June 1390.

LE PETIT PONT.

The existence of a bridge, at this spot, which was formerly the only communication between the Isle de la Cité and the southern bank of the Seine, goes back to the earliest historical period. In 885, it was carried away by an inundation. It was several times destroyed and rebuilt between that period and 1175, when a new disaster occurring, it was re-constructed by the liberality of Maurice de Sully, bishop of Paris.

In the years 1196, 1206, 1280, 1296, 1325, 1376 and 1393, the *Petit Pont* was successively carried away and rebuilt. In the latter year the expense of its construction was paid by a fine levied upon the Jews. The decree set forth, that of the sum of 10,000 livres to be paid by the Jews, 9,500 livres should be "*employées à un pont de pierres, qui se commencerait à une tour qui est à Petit Pont, et s'adresserait devant l'huis de derriere de l'Hôtel Dieu.*"

Upon the breaking up of the frost in January 1408, the Petit Pont, with two other bridges of Paris, were carried away. Its reconstruction was commenced in 1409, but for want of funds the works were suspended. At length, the king having presented the unfinished bridge to the

city, it was completed, and houses erected upon the sides. These houses, which were very irregular, were rebuilt upon the same plan in 1552 and 1603.

Fresh inundations caused new disasters to the Petit Pont in 1649, 1651, and 1658, and when rebuilt in 1659, an inscription stated that it was re-established at a great expense, under the *prevôté* of M. de Sève. At length, in 1718, it was burned down by two boats laden with hay, which having accidentally taken fire, and being obstructed in their course by the bridge, communicated the flames to the woodwork, from whence they mounted to the houses with irresistible rapidity. It was then rebuilt in stone, as it now appears, and causeways were substituted for the houses.

The Petit Pont consists of three irregular arches.

PONT AU CHANGE.

Near the spot occupied by the *Pont au Change* there was formerly a bridge called *Pont aux Colombes*, because pigeons were sold there. It was afterwards rebuilt, and named *Pont aux Meuniers*, a number of mills being constructed upon it. Except a small covered passage in the centre, these mills occupied the whole of the bridge, and so great was the concussion, that in 1596 it fell down, and a number of persons were drowned.

A captain of the city archers, named Marchand, undertook to reconstruct it at his own expense, upon condition that it should be called *Pont Marchand*. It was finished in 1609, and bore the following distich :—

Pons olim submersus aquis, nunc mole resurgo ;
Mercator fecit, nomen et ipse dedit.

This bridge was destroyed by fire October 24, 1621, and never rebuilt.

At a short distance from the *Pont Marchand* stood a bridge of a much earlier date, named *le Grand Pont*, which originally formed the only communication between the Isle de la Cité and the northern bank of the Seine. Upon this bridge, which was of wood, Louis VII., in 1141, fixed the residence of money-changers, and prohibited them from dwelling elsewhere. It then took the name of *Pont aux Changeurs, au Change, or de la Marchandise*. The second of these names it still retains.

An inundation of the Seine in January, 1280, having carried away six arches of the *Pont au Change*, they were rebuilt in stone. Sixteen years afterwards the entire bridge was destroyed by a flood, which was so great and of such long duration, that many of the inhabitants, being confined to their house, died of hunger. In January, 1408, when several of the bridges of Paris were destroyed by the ice at the breaking up of the frost, the *Pont au Change* resisted the attack, but fourteen of the houses upon it were shaken down.

After the destruction of this bridge in 1579, it was rebuilt of wood, but being distant only thirty feet from the *Pont Marchand*, upon the burning of the latter, in 1621, the *Pont au Change* took fire and was totally destroyed. The course of the Seine was stopped by the ruins of the two bridges, and so great was the distress of the persons who occupied the houses upon them, that the *Parlement* authorised collections to be made for their relief.

The reconstruction of the bridge was begun in 1639, and finished in 1647; it was built of stone, and had houses on each side. At its northern extremity were two entrances, formed by a triangular building, the front of which corresponded to the centre of the road, and was ornamented with a large bas-relief, by Guillain, in bronze upon a black marble ground, representing Louis XIV. at

ten years of age, crowned by Victory; near him stood Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, in their royal robes. Below the bas-relief were figures of captives in chains, and the following inscription : —

Ce pont a été commencé le 19 de septembre, 1639, du glorieux règne de Louis-le-Juste, et achevé le 20 d'octobre, 1647, régnant Louis XIV, sous l'heureuse régence de la reine Anne d'Autriche sa mère.

The bas-relief gave occasion to a very severe satire. Louis XIII. was supposed to address the queen, saying :

Madame,

Cet enfant est-il bien de moi?—Ah, Sire,
Pouvez me faire une question pareille!—
C'est égal, petit bonhomme, vit toujours.

This monument was repaired in 1781, when the following inscription was added :—

Ce monument a été rétabli pour les propriétaires des maisons et du Pont au Change, 1781.

The cause of this inscription seems to have been the decision given in a lawsuit instituted in 1758, to ascertain whether the bridge belonged to the proprietors of the houses upon it, or to the city of Paris. The king in council adjudged the bridge to the proprietors of the houses.

Opposite the *Pont au Change*, at the extremity of the rue Saint Denis, stood the *Grand Châtelet*, and near it the *Grande Boucherie*. These buildings formed an enormous and deformed mass, which quite obstructed that quarter of the city. In 1788, Louis XVI. purchased the houses upon the bridge for the sum of 4,200,000 livres, and they were taken down.

The Pont au Change consists of seven semicircular arches of a substantial but inelegant construction. Its length between the *culées* is four hundred and twelve feet, and its breadth seventy-eight.

It was over this bridge that the kings and queens of France were accustomed to pass upon their public entries into the capital. In 1389, when Isabella of Bavaria, consort of Charles VI. made her entry into Paris,* in passing over the *Pont au Change*, a man descended upon a rope fastened to one of the towers of the cathedral, and placed a crown upon her head.

On Sundays and fêtes, persons were allowed to expose birds for sale upon this bridge, on condition that they should let two hundred dozens fly at the moment when a king or queen of France was crossing the bridge in procession.

PONT SAINT MICHEL.

The precise date of the first construction of this bridge is unknown. Jaillot is of opinion that it was upon the same spot that Charles-le-Chauve erected a bridge, called the *Petit Pont*, then *Petit Pont Neuf*, or *Pont Neuf*. As early as 1424 it was called *Pont Saint Michel*, a name derived from a small church dedicated to Saint Michel, which stood near it.

In 1378, Charles V. commanded Hugues Aubriot, captain and *prevôt*, to rebuild this bridge, and all the idlers and vagabonds in the city were employed in the works. In January, 1408, on the same day that the *Petit Pont* was carried away by the masses of ice which came down the Seine, the Pont St. Michel, although built of stone, was destroyed. The waters of the river rose to such a height by the melting of the ice, that the *Parlement* were obliged to discontinue their sittings at the *Palais*, and to assemble in the abbey of Sainte Geneviève.

The reconstruction of the bridge had not proceeded far

* See p. 77.

before the works were suspended for want of funds. It appears, however, to have been completed in 1446, for, in the accòmpts of the city for that year, it is stated that Jean de Taranne built sixteen *loges*, which covered on both sides half the length of the *Pont Saint Michel*, and that these *loges* were ceded to the said Taranne and his children, upon condition that they should pay to the city of Paris 16 livres per annum. The *loges* of the other half of the bridge were constructed by Michel de Lallier, and held by him upon the same terms.

In 1547, the *Pont Saint Michel* was partly destroyed, as appears from the following manuscript note, in an old edition of Robert Gaguin's history:—*Anno 1547 postridie Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ virginis, circa mediam noctem, ingravescente fluvii Sequanæ aquâ, pars superior pontis qui apud Lutetiam Sancti Michaelis pons dicitur, ruinâ collapsa est.*—It was rebuilt soon afterwards, and previous to 1616 underwent repairs several times. On the 30th of January of that year, a sudden thaw caused such an increase in the waters of the Seine, that part of the *Pont Saint Michel*, with the houses upon it, was carried away.* In July following, the remainder of the bridge fell.

A company offered to rebuild it of stone, with thirty-two houses of uniform appearance upon the sides, on condition of their receiving the rents for sixty years. The offer was accepted, and soon after an arrangement was made by which the company held the houses in perpetuity.

* The cold was so intense that Louis XIII., returning with his bride to Paris from Bordeaux, where his marriage had been celebrated, lost great part of his escort on the road. Of a single regiment of the guards, consisting of three thousand men, more than one thousand died of cold.

A royal edict, issued in September, 1786, ordained that the houses upon all the bridges in Paris should be taken down. With regard to the *Pont Saint Michel*, this edict was not carried into execution till 1804. The houses were then demolished, the carriage road widened, and its steepness considerably diminished. Causeways were raised, and some houses at the two extremities were removed.

This bridge is formed of four semicircular arches; its length between the *culées* is one hundred and ninety feet and a half, and its breadth eighty-three.

At the end of the rue Gît-le-cœur, near the *Pont Saint Michel*, Francis I. built a small palace, which communicated with the hotel of the duchess d'Étampes, in the rue de l'Hirondelle.* The paintings in fresco, the pictures, the hangings, the salamanders, etc. in this palace, all announced the presence of the winged god, and the purpose for which the edifice was erected. "Of all the devices contained in it," says Sauval, "which were to be seen not long ago, I only remember one, which was a *flaming heart between an alpha and an omega*, to express probably that it would always burn. The bathing-room of the duchess d'Étampes is now the stable of an inn, which has retained the name of *la Salamandre*."

"The bed-chamber of Francis I.," says Saint Foix, "is now the kitchen of a hatter; and the wife of a bookseller had just been brought to-bed in the king's *petit salon des délices* when I went to examine the remains of this palace."

Between the *Pont Saint Michel* and the *Pont Neuf* formerly stood the *Hôtel d'Hercule*.† Louis XII. gave it to the chancellor Duprat, whose grandson, Anthony Duprat, seigneur de Nantouillet and *prévôt* of Paris,

* See Vol. II., p. 197.

† See Vol. II., p. 204.

used to boast that he had the most powerful enemies of any man in Europe, having affronted several crowned heads and their mistresses; and that he cared nothing about them. One day the duke d'Anjou, the king of Navarre (Henry IV.), and the duke de Guise, sent word that they would come and sup with him; and notwithstanding all the pretexts he made to dispense with the honour, they made him a visit. After supper, the attendants of the princes threw all the plate, dishes, and furniture out of the window. The next day, the *premier président* of the *Parlement* waited upon Charles IX., and told him that all Paris was in agitation at the riot and robbery committed on the preceding night, and that it was reported to have been done by his majesty himself. The king having denied the report, the president replied, "Well, then, sire, I shall make inquiries about it." "No, no," exclaimed the king, "do not take that trouble; only tell Nantouillet, that he would fall in with people too strong for him if he attempted to obtain justice for what has been done."

Some time after, as mademoiselle de Rieux, the favourite of the duke d'Anjou, *belle comme les amours, vive et fière comme une Bretonne*, was riding on horseback upon the quai de l'École, she espied Nantouillet on foot, followed by his guards, as it was a day of ceremony. She immediately rode up, threw him down, and trampled him under the feet of her horse. This same lady, in a fit of jealousy, killed her lover with her own hand!

PONT NEUF.

There were but few considerable buildings in the faubourg Saint Germain until the reign of Henry III., when some new streets having been opened, and many spacious houses built in that quarter, the communications between

the two principal parts of Paris became more frequent, and great inconvenience was felt in consequence of the necessity of passing by the *Pont Saint Michel*, or crossing the Seine in a boat. Henry III. determined to remedy this inconvenience by the construction of a bridge; and on the 31st of May, 1578, the first stone was laid by the king in person, with extraordinary pomp. In the stone were deposited medals of silver and copper gilt, bearing effigies of the king, Louise de Lorraine his wife, and Catherine de Médicis his mother. The execution of the works was entrusted to Jacques Androuet du Cerceau, and, according to l'Estoile, the expense was 85 livres per toise. The building had not advanced far when the breaking out of a civil war caused it to be suspended.

Henry IV., in 1602, resolved to finish the *Pont Neuf*, and the works proceeded so rapidly, that in June, 1603, the king himself passed over it, although not without some danger. In 1604, it was opened to the public.

This bridge, which differs from all those of modern construction in the curve of its arches, is heavy and irregular, possessing no other merit than that of solidity. It was finished under the direction of Marchand, and consists of twelve semicircular arches. Its total length is seven hundred and sixty-seven feet, and its breadth seventy-seven. Above the arches, on both sides, a deep projecting cornice runs the whole length of the bridge, and is supported by consoles, adorned with masks of Satyrs, Fauns, and Dryads, some of which are believed to be the work of Germain Pilon.

The Pont Neuf is divided into a carriage road and two causeways. Upon the piers are established small semicircular shops. Considerable repairs have been made to it at various periods; and in 1821 it was new paved, and the causeways were elevated nearly three feet.

To form a communication between it and the isle *de la Cité*, the western point of the island was prolonged, so as to divide the *Pont Neuf* into two parts. This point, situated opposite the Place Dauphine, forms a kind of square pier, which, before the revolution, was called *Place d'Henri IV.*, and in the centre of which stood an equestrian statue of that monarch, erected under the following circumstances:—

Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, ordered a colossal horse to be cast in bronze, intending to place upon it his own statue. Jean de Boulogne, a pupil of Michael Angelo, was charged with its execution. Ferdinand dying, the horse remained without a rider. Cosmo II., his successor, presented it to Marie de Médicis, queen regent, and it was shipped at Leghorn for France. The vessel, after crossing the Mediterranean, the straits of Gibraltar, and the Ocean, was wrecked on the coast of Normandy, and the horse remained a whole year at the bottom of the sea, from whence it was drawn up at a great expense, and put on board a vessel, which arrived at Havre in the beginning of May, 1614. From thence it was conveyed up the Seine to Paris. A marble pedestal was then erected, of which Louis XIII. laid the first stone with great ceremony, on the 2d of June following. When finished, the horse was placed upon it, still waiting for a rider, and several years elapsed ere the statue was completed. The people, accustomed to see the horse alone, called the monument *le cheval de bronze*, even after it was surmounted by the figure of Henry IV.

The pedestal was built after designs by Civoli. At the four angles were placed statues of vanquished soldiers, with their arms bound behind them. Four bas-reliefs represented the battles of Arques and Ivry, the entry of Henry IV. into Paris, the capture of Amiens, and that of

Montmeliant. The figures at the angles and the bas-reliefs were by Francheville. The statue of Henry IV. was executed by Dupré. The king was represented with his head uncovered, in a complete suit of armour, holding the bridle with one hand, and with the other a truncheon. By an inscription on the pedestal, it appears that the monument was finished by cardinal Richelieu in 1635.

This statue, the first public monument of the kind erected in Paris, was surrounded with an iron railing, in front of which was a bronze plate bearing an inscription, which was torn off in 1790.

In the night of August 24, 1787, at the time of the refusal of the *Parlement* to register the stamp duty and the land-tax, the partisans of the *Parlement* assembled on this bridge, and obliged the passengers to salute the statue of Henry IV. In the following year, the divisions which agitated the Court and the *Parlement* continuing, the head of the statue was crowned with flowers and ribbons. In 1789, the national cockade was placed on one of the ears. During the 15th, 16th, and 17th of July, 1790, there was placed in front of the pedestal an artificial rock, on which the entire group seemed to be elevated; and on the evenings of those days, there were concerts and dancing upon the spot. On the 12th of August, 1792, the statue was thrown down by the same party who in 1787 had forced the passengers to salute it.

In the same year, the famous alarm gun was placed upon the *Pont Neuf*.

On the 3d of May, 1814, the day when Louis XVIII., after more than twenty years exile, returned to his capital, a plaster statue of Henry IV. was put up on the *Pont Neuf*, with this inscription:—

Ludovico reduce, Henrico redivivo.

A voluntary subscription soon after took place through-

out France, for re-erecting the statue of Henry IV. Lemot was charged with its execution. Towards the end of September, 1817, he had finished the model, while Piggiani, a skilful founder, had formed the mould for the statue and horse.

During this time the re-construction of the esplanade on the *Pont Neuf* went on rapidly, and the king, in presence of the royal family, laid the first stone of the pedestal on the 28th of October, 1817. Medals, engraved by Andrieux, were placed in the stone, bearing this inscription :—

Ludovicus XVIII. lapidem auspicalem posuit. Die XXVIII men. Oct. anno M.D.CCC.XVII. Regni XXIII.

On the reverse :—

Henrico Magno.

The exergue :—

Pietas Civium restituit M.D.CCC.XVII.

Ten months were employed by Lemot in finishing and polishing the statue. Its total height is fourteen feet, and its weight thirty thousand pounds. The upper tablet of the pedestal consists of a single block, pierced with mortises, to let in the two feet of the horse, on which the whole statue rests. On the 14th of August, 1818, forty oxen were employed to transport the statue from the workshop of the artist to the *Pont Neuf*: the distance was above two miles. The equipage employed in the transportation weighed twenty thousand pounds, which, with the weight of the statue, formed a mass of fifty thousand pounds. The efforts of the oxen only succeeded in drawing it as far as the entrance of the avenue de Marigny, where it went off the pavement, and was completely stopped. Thousands of the Parisians hastened to surmount this obstacle, and their zeal was crowned with success: the statue was drawn, between five and eight in the evening, from the

avenue de Marigny as far as the *Pont des Arts*. It remained there two days, and was then drawn to the *Pont Neuf*. On the 21st it was elevated upon the pedestal. The statue remained covered till the 25th, the *fête* of Saint Louis, when it was dedicated, in the presence of the king and all the royal family.

Bas-reliefs adorn the sides of the pedestal. In one, Henry IV. is seen commanding food to be distributed to the inhabitants of Paris who, during the siege of the capital, had taken refuge in his camp; and in the other, the king, having entered as a conqueror into his capital, stops in the Parvis-de-Notre-Dame, and gives orders to the *prévôt* of Paris to bear to the inhabitants of the city the language of peace, and invite them to resume their accustomed occupations.

On the monument is this inscription, by the Academy of Belles Lettres :—

HENRICI MAGNI
Ob paternum in populos animum
Notissimi Principis
Sacram effigiem
Inter civilium furorum procellas
Galliâ indignante
Dejectam.
Post optatissimum Ludovici XVIII. reditum
Ex omnibus ordinibus cives
Ære collato
Restituerunt.
Necnon et elogium
quod
Simul cum effigie abolitum fuerat
Lapidi rursus inscribi
Curaverunt.

On the opposite end is the following inscription, copied from the pedestal of the former statue :—

ERRICO IV.
Galliarum imperatori Navar. R.

Lvdovicvs XIII. filivs ciivs
 Opvs inchoatvm et intermissvm
 Pro dignitate pietatis et imperii
 Plenivs et amplivs absolvit
 Emin. D. C. Richeliys
 Commvne votvm popvli promovit
 Svper illvstr. viri
 de Bvllion Boytillier P. Ærarii F.
 Faciendvm cvravervnt.
 MDCXXXV.

This monument cost 337,860 francs. A magnificent copy of Voltaire's *Henriade* was deposited in its base.

Bonaparte intended to have erected a granite column on the spot now occupied by the statue of Henry IV., and several millions of francs were appropriated to that purpose. It was to have been on the model of that in the Place Vendôme, but much higher, which may be perceived from viewing the intended basement. The elevation, it is said, would have been upwards of two hundred feet.

PONT DES ARTS.

This bridge, for foot passengers only, crosses the Seine from the Louvre to the Institute of France, and takes its name from the former, which, at the period when the bridge was constructed, was called *Palais des Arts*. It rests upon very narrow piers, and is composed of nine arches, each formed of five secondary ones, which are bound together by small cross arches, the whole of cast iron. The floor, formed of wood, is elevated several feet above the level of the street, and extends in a straight line from one bank of the river to the other. At regular distances are small pillars of cast iron, supporting lamps.

This bridge, the first built of iron in Paris, was constructed at the expense of a company, who are to derive a

toll from it for a certain number of years. It was begun in 1802, and finished in 1804, under the joint direction of Messrs. de Cessac and Dillon. The chord of the arches is fifty-six feet, and the total length between the *culées* is five hundred and fifty-five.

A short time after the peace of Vervins, Henry IV., returning from hunting, dressed very plainly and attended by only two or three gentlemen, passed the Seine at the spot where the *Pont des Arts* now stands. Perceiving that the ferryman did not know him, he asked him what people said of the peace. “*Ma foi*,” said the boatman, “I know nothing about this *belle paix*, but I know there are taxes on every thing, and even on this miserable boat, by which I can hardly live.” “But does not the king intend to diminish the taxes now?” said Henry. “Oh, the king is a good fellow enough,” replied the ferryman; “but he has got a mistress, who must have so many fine dresses and so many trinkets, and it is we who have to pay all that : *passe encore*, if she belonged to him alone, but they say she has plenty of others to caress her.” Henry IV., who was much amused with this conversation, sent the next day for the ferryman, and made him repeat before the duchess of Beaufort all that he had said. The duchess, extremely mortified, wished to have him punished. “*Vous êtes folle*,” said the king; “he is merely a poor devil, whose poverty makes him cross : he shall have his boat for nothing in future, and I am convinced he will shout as long as he lives, *Vive Henri ! Vive Gabrielle !*”

PONT ROYAL.

The *Pont Royal* communicates from the quays du Louvre and des Tuileries to those d'Orsay and de Voltaire. At a very remote period the Seine was crossed at

this spot by a ferry-boat (*bac*), from which the street opposite derived its name (*rue du Bac*). In 1632, a person named Barbier, who possessed a field near the landing-place, built a wooden bridge over the river. This bridge was called *Pont Barbier*, after its builder; next *Pont Sainte Anne*, in honour of Anne of Austria; and afterwards *Pont des Tuileries*, because it led to the palace. It was also called *Pont Rouge*, because it was painted red. In consequence of the violence of the stream this bridge had been several times damaged and repaired before 1684, when it was completely carried away by masses of ice which came down the river.

Louis XIV. gave orders for it to be rebuilt at his own expense; and the first stone was laid October 25, 1685. The designs were furnished by Mansart and Gabriel, and the execution was entrusted to François Romain, a Dominican friar, who overcame the difficulty of its construction, arising from the rapidity of the current. It was built of stone, founded upon piles.

This bridge was named *Pont Royal*, either because it led to a royal residence, or because the king paid for its construction, which amounted to the sum of 742,471 livres. It is bordered with causeways, and consists of five semicircular arches, the diameter of which is seventy-three feet, and the total length between the *culées* four hundred and twenty-six and a half. Upon one of the piers is a scale, divided into metres and decimetres, to show the height of the river.

In the early part of the revolution this bridge was called *Pont National*, and afterwards *Pont de la République*. Under Bonaparte it was named *Pont des Tuileries*, and upon the restoration resumed its original name of *Pont Royal*.

It was upon this bridge, on the side of the *rue du Bac*,

that a piece of cannon was placed on the 10th of August, 1792, to fire upon the palace. The mark of a ball was visible a few years ago, between two of the windows of the Pavillon de Flore.

When Marat was acquitted by the Criminal Tribunal, before which he had been accused by the Convention, the populace sought to carry him in triumph over this bridge, but he refused, saying—“*Ne me portez pas ; vous pourriez me laisser tomber, comme tant d'autres que le peuple porte en triomphe.*”

One of the greatest pleasures of the famous marshal de Catinat was to go very early every morning to the Pont Royal, to enjoy the view that it affords. He used to say—“*Jamais je n'ai rien vu d'aussi beau dans tous les pays que j'ai parcourus.*”

PONT LOUIS XVI.

From the year 1722 the city of Paris had been authorised, by letters-patent, to raise a loan for the erection of a bridge in front of the Place Louis XV., and the gradual augmentation of the number of houses in the faubourg Saint Germain, rendered its necessity more and more apparent, as that quarter of Paris could only be reached by traversing the *Pont Royal*, or crossing the Seine in a boat near the Hôtel des Invalides. It was not, however, till 1786, that, by a royal edict, which created a loan of thirty millions for the embellishment of Paris, 1,200,000 livres were appropriated to this construction, which was begun in 1787, and finished in 1790.

M. Peyronnet, first engineer *des Ponts et Chaussées*, furnished the designs, and part of the stone employed was

obtained from the demolition of the Bastile. This bridge is composed of five elliptical arches, the breadth of which gradually diminishes. The central arch is ninety-six feet wide; the two adjoining arches are each eighty-seven feet, and those attached to the *culées* are seventy-five. The total length between the *culées* is four hundred and sixty-one feet.

The piers, which are placed in a straight line, are nine feet thick, and present columns supporting a cornice surmounted by a balustrade, the divisions of which are formed by pedestals, intended to bear twelve colossal statues in marble. As most of the statues are finished or in a state of forwardness, we shall here give a list of them, and the artists by whom they are executed, viz. :—Bayard, by Montoni; Duguay-Trouin, by Dupati; Turanne, by Gois, junior; Tourville, by Marin; Suger, by Stouf; Duguesclin, by Bridan, junior; Condé, by David; Cardinal Richelieu, by Ramsay; Sully, by Espercieux; Colbert, by Milhomme; Duquesne, by Roguier; Suffren, by Lesueur.

PONT DES INVALIDES.

This bridge, which forms a communication between the quay de la Conférence, near the barrier of Passy, and the Champ de Mars, is built of freestone, and consists of five semicircular arches, the diameter of which is ninety-one feet, and the total length between the *culées* is four hundred and sixty-six. It was begun in 1806, and finished in 1813, under the direction of M. Lamandé, and after the designs of M. Dillon. At each extremity of the parapets are four pedestals destined to bear statues. Above each pier, between the arches, were eagles interlaced with

garlands in bas-relief; these have disappeared, and we now see the cypher **IL** in the centre of a chaplet of laurel surmounted by the royal crown.

The expense of the erection of this bridge amounted to the sum of 6,475,428 francs.

The name of *Jena* was at first given to this bridge, in memory of the battle gained over the Prussians at Jena, October 14, 1806. When the Prussians came to Paris in 1814, their leader (Blucher) would have blown up the *Pont d'Jena*, and some attempts were made without success. A negociation was entered into with him, when it was agreed that the bridge should be preserved, but that its name should be changed. By a royal ordonnance of July, 1814, it was named *Pont des Invalides*.

QUAYS.

The banks of the Seine, from the Pont du Jardin des Plantes to the Pont des Invalides, are almost entirely skirted with spacious quays, which, although distinguished by different names, form in reality only two lines of road.

The earliest historical notice of the construction of a quay at Paris is of the year 1313. The hotels near the Seine were previously subject to inundation, and the frequent overflowings of the river occasioned great loss. In 1313, Philippe le Bel, wishing to give a magnificent entertainment at the Hôtel de Nesle, commanded the *prévôt des marchands* to construct a terrace from the Convent des Augustins to the Tower de Nesle. This kind of quay was planted with willows. No other existed on the left bank of the river, and only two on the right, till the reign

of Louis XIII., and these were irregularly built and in a state of decay. Some progress was made under that reign in the construction of quays, and particularly in the Isle de la Cité and the Isle Saint Louis, which are now entirely surrounded by them, except that portion of the former upon which part of the Hôtel Dieu stands.

Under Louis XIV. several quays were built, and those in existence were repaired; but the project for their repair and extension, formed under that monarch, was not fully carried into execution till after the revolution.

Bonaparte particularly directed his attention to the improvement of Paris by the construction and repair of quays, and when his plans are fully executed, by the completion of the works now in progress, the banks of the Seine at Paris will display a line of quays unequalled by any city in Europe. Their number is thirty-three, viz., fourteen upon the right bank of the Seine; eleven upon the left bank; four in the Isle de la Cité, and four in the Isle Saint Louis. Their total length is about twelve thousand toises, or nearly fifteen English miles. The whole are executed in stone, with a parapet. The construction of quays during the reign of Bonaparte cost upwards of 12,000,000 of francs.

The Seine, which is a running and not a tide river, has no commerce but what is carried on by boats. The quays being merely stone embankments, without cranes for raising goods, or warehouses for receiving them, form streets with houses on one side and the river on the other. At various places there are stone stairs and inclined ways to descend, and the sewers fall into the river through arches under the quays. Various kinds of goods are landed at different parts of the river, which are termed *ports*.

When it is considered that the waters of the Seine rise in winter about ten or twelve feet higher than in summer, the necessity of stone embankments must be apparent, and the whole is so well executed, that some of them afford the pleasantest walks in Paris, except the boulevards and public gardens. No river, like the Thames, where the commerce is extensive, can be laid out in so agreeable a manner.

CHAP. XIII.

CITY WALLS, BOULEVARDS, STREETS, ETC.

CITY WALLS.

PARIS (*Lutetia*), when under the Roman domination, consisted merely of the island now called *Isle de la Cité*, which at that period was much smaller than at present, and, in the time of Julian, does not appear to have been surrounded with walls. There is presumptive evidence, however, that it was enclosed towards the end of its subjection to the Roman sway, as walls round it certainly existed in the earliest reign of the Franks.

Louis VI. being incessantly exposed to the attacks of the lords his vassals, determined to defend the faubourgs on the north and south of the *Cité* by the erection of walls. The enclosure on the right bank of the Seine began near the church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, and took the direction of the rue des Fossés-Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, and the rues de Béthisy, des Deux Boules, du Chevalier du Guet, and Perrin-Gasselin, to a gate in the rue Saint Denis, called *Porte de Guehéri*, after a money-

changer of that name. It then passed by the rues d'Avignon, des Écrivains, and des Arcis, to the Porte Saint Merri, near the church dedicated to that Saint. From an old square tower near the church of Saint-Jean-en-Grève, demolished in the last century, it would seem that the wall then took the direction of the rues Jean Pain Mollet and Jean de l'Épine, and terminated on the bank of the Seine, opposite the Place de Grève. This enclosure of the northern faubourgs was afterwards prolonged eastward to the rue des Barres; and at a subsequent period to the rue Geoffroi l'Asnier, where there was a gate named *Porte Baudet*, or *Baudoyer*. On the left bank, the enclosure appears to have begun near the Marché de la Volaille (formed on the site of the Convent des Grands Augustins), and to have extended to a gate in the rue Saint-André-des-Arcs; and from thence, by the rue Paon, to the rue Hautefeuille, where there was a gate, from which, in many ancient deeds, the latter street was called *rue de la Barre*. The wall next passed along the rue Pierre Sarrazin, traversed the rue de la Harpe, and took the direction of the rue des Mathurins to a gate in the rue Saint Jacques. It then extended by the rue des Noyers to the Place Maubert, in which was a gate leading to the Abbey of Sainte Geneviève. From thence it passed along the rues Perdue and de Bièvre, and terminated on the bank of the Seine, at the spot called *les Grands Degrés*, where stood a tower, named *Tour de Saint Bernard*, or *Tournelle des Bernardins*.

In 1190, Philip Augustus, previous to his departure on a crusade to the Holy Land, commanded the householders of Paris to surround the city with a substantial wall, having turrets and gates, which was commenced in the same year. The enclosure on the northern bank set out from a tower called *la Tour qui fait le coin*, near

the spot now occupied by the Pont des Arts. It traversed the ground forming the Court of the Louvre, and pursued the direction of the rue de l'Oratoire to a gate flanked by two round towers, called *Porte Saint Honoré*, from whence it extended along the rue de Grenelle to the *Porte de Behagne*, near the hotel of that name.* From this gate it passed between the rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau and the rue du Jour, to the *Porte Montmartre*, and from thence along the rue Mauconseil to a gate called *Porte Saint Denis*, or *Porte aux Peintres*, at the angle formed by the latter street, and the rue Saint Denis. It next crossed the rue Bourg-l'Abbé, extended to the *Porte de Nicolas Huidelon* in the rue Saint Martin, and from thence, by the rue Saint Avoie, to a gate called *Porte de Braque* or *Porte Neuve*, in the rue du Chaume. From this gate it passed along the rue de Paradis to the Vieille rue du Temple, in which stood the *Porte Barbette*, so called from the Hôtel Barbette† in the vicinity. It then took a curvilinear direction to the *Porte Baudet* or *Baudoyer*, traversed the spot now occupied by the College de Charlemagne, passed along the wall of the Convent de l'Ave-Maria, and after crossing the rue des Barres, terminated at the river, in a tower through which a gate called *Porte Barbelle* or *Barbeel sur l'eau* was subsequently opened.

The wall on the southern bank was begun about the year 1208. Opposite *la Tour qui fait le coin* was a tower at first called *Tour de Philippe Hamelin*, and afterwards *Tour de Nesle*, upon the spot now occupied by the eastern pavilion of the Institute. At this point the wall commenced, and taking the direction of the rue Mazarine, crossed the rue Dauphine, and followed the line of the

* See *Hôtel de Soissons*, Vol. II., p. 221.

† See Vol. II., p. 187.

rue Contrescarpe to a gate in the rue Saint-André-des-Arcs, named *Porte de Buci*. It then passed between the Cours de Commerce and the Hôtel de Tours, to the spot in the rue de l'École de Médecine now occupied by the Fontaine des Cordeliers. Here was a gate called *Porte des Cordeliers*, and afterwards *Porte Saint Germain*, from which the wall crossed the rue de Touraine and the rue de l'Observance, and extended between the rue des Fossés-de-Monsieur-le-Prince and the Convent of the Cordeliers, to the upper extremity of the rue de la Harpe, where stood a gate called *Porte Gibard*, or *Porte d'Enfer*, to which, in 1394, Charles VI. gave the name of *Porte Michel*, in honour of his daughter Michelle. The wall next enclosed the Convent des Jacobins, and extended to a gate named *Porte Saint Jacques*, and afterwards *Porte de Notre-Dame-des-Champs*, in the rue Saint Jacques. It then passed near the rues des Fossés Saint Jacques, and de l'Estrapade, and after enclosing the abbey of Sainte Geneviève, extended to the rue Bordet, where stood a gate called *Porte Bordet*, or *Porte Saint Marcel*, from whence it pursued the direction of the rue des Fossés Saint Victor, traversed the site of the Polytechnic School, and extended to the *Porte Saint Victor*, so called on account of its proximity to the celebrated abbey of that name.* From this gate it passed to the site of the seminary des Bons Enfants, and after crossing several woodyards, was prolonged in a straight line to the bank of the Seine, and terminated in a fortified tower named *Tour-nelle*, immediately opposite the *Porte Barbelle sur l'eau*. Between these towers was an interval formed by the two branches of the Seine and the island now called *Isle Saint Louis*. We are ignorant of the means employed in the time of Philip Augustus to defend this entrance to the

* See Vol. I., p. 228.

capital, but at a subsequent period it was strongly fortified.

According to an extract from a register in the reign of Philip Augustus, the extent of the southern enclosure was 2,660 yards, which, including the turrets, cost fifty sous per yard. Above the main wall rose an embattled parapet three feet in height, the total expence of which was 7,020 livres; that of each of the six gates was 120 livres.

We are destitute of similar information relative to the northern enclosure; but it is certain that, under Philip Augustus, the number of its gates did not exceed seven, the towers on the river's bank, in which the walls terminated, being without openings. Besides the battlements, this wall was fortified with round towers, at the distance of forty-two yards from each other, but was not surrounded by ditches. The northern wall was finished in the same year in which the southern one was commenced; the latter occupied about fifteen years, being finished towards the end of the reign of Philip Augustus. The space enclosed within the walls consisted principally of arable land, vineyards and meadows.

About a month after the battle of Poitiers, which took place on the 18th of October, 1356, Etienne Marcel, *prévôt des marchands*, gave orders for the walls of Paris to be augmented and repaired. The plan of the southern side remained the same as before, but the fortifications were thoroughly repaired, and ditches dug round them. On the northern bank the enclosure was considerably enlarged. From the ancient *Porte Barbelle sur l'eau*, a wall was built along the bank of the river to the moat of the Arsenal, where a lofty round tower, called *Tour de Billy*, was erected. This tower was struck by lightning in 1558, and as it contained a large quantity of gunpowder, a dreadful explosion took place. From this spot the wall

followed the direction of the moat to the rue Saint Antoine, where there was a gate defended by a fortress called *la Bastille Saint Antoine*. From hence it extended by the rue Jean de Beauvais, to the *Bastille du Temple*, a fortified gate in the rue du Temple, and then ran parallel to the rue Meslée,* as far as the rue Saint Martin, where a gate, named *Porte Saint Martin*, was constructed. The enclosure next followed the line of the rue Sainte Apolline to a fortified gate called *Bastille de Saint Denis*, in the street of the same name, from whence it continued in the direction of the rue Bourbon Villeneuve† and the rue Neuve Saint Eustache to the Porte Montmartre, and from thence extended along the rue des Fossés Montmartre, crossed the Place des Victoires, the site of the Banque de France, the rue des Bons Enfans, the garden of the Palais Royal, and the rue de Richelieu, and joined the Porte Saint Honoré, which at this time was fortified. From the latter gate the wall took the direction of the rue Saint Nicaise, and terminated in a lofty tower, named *Tour du Bois*, which subsisted till the reign of Louis XIV. The Louvre was then first enclosed within the walls of Paris.

The isle Saint Louis, then called isle *de Notre Dame*, was defended by a tower named *Tour Loriaux*, and a ditch which divided it into two parts. In times of danger, massive chains were fixed across the river at the extremities of the fortifications.

The expence of the repairs and enlargement of the walls, the construction of new gates and other buildings, and the opening of the ditches, amounted to 162,520 livres tournois, a sum equal to nearly 1,170,000 francs, present money. Sauval states that the directors of the works, the engineers

* Formerly called *rue du Rempart*.

† Then known by the name of *Saint Côme du milieu des Fossés*.

and the masons, received each four or five sous a-day, the masons' labourers three, and the porters two. The works were executed at about four sous per yard, and completed in the space of four years.

In the accounts of the Hôtel de Ville it is recorded, that Étienne Marcel had seven hundred and fifty sentry-boxes made of wood, which were fastened to the battlements of the walls by strong iron hooks. A few pieces of cannon, which had recently been invented, were mounted upon the ramparts.

The walls built by Étienne Marcel being low and hastily executed, Charles V. determined to undertake new works, which Hugues Aubriot, *prévôt* of Paris, was charged to superintend. Marcel's plan was not altered, but the wall was heightened and fortified with towers, the ditches were continued on the northern side, and the Bastille de Saint Antoine rebuilt.* New fortifications were added to several gates, and the Petit Chatelet† was constructed. The ditches, thirty-six feet in breadth, by sixteen in depth, were lined with grass and turf upon hurdles fastened to stakes.

These works, begun in 1365, were not finished till 1383, under the reign of Charles VI.

The extent of the wall on the north, from the *Tour de Billy* to the *Tour du Bois*, was five thousand four hundred and fifteen yards, and on the south, from the *Tournelle* to the *Tour de Nesle*, two thousand two hundred and forty-nine yards; by adding the breadth of the Seine at the eastern and western extremities, which was seven hundred and forty-one yards, it will appear that the total circumference of Paris, under the reign of Charles V., was eight thousand four hundred and five yards.

* See Vol. II., p. 358.

† See Vol. II., p. 365.

During the imprisonment of Francis I., considerable additions were made to the fortifications of Paris. In 1525, several of the hillocks, formed without the walls by the accumulation of rubbish and filth, were levelled.* Five hundred men, at twenty *deniers* a day each, were employed in this work. Sixteen thousand workmen were occupied in deepening the ditch on the north, and the *Porte aux Peintres* was pulled down.

The approach of the imperial army in the reign of Henry II. induced the government, in 1541, to fortify Paris more strongly; and in 1552, the fortifications for the defence of the *Porte Saint Denis* and the *Porte Saint Martin* were augmented.

In 1566, the walls were enlarged towards the west, in order to enclose the garden of the *Tuileries*. The first stone of the new building was laid on the 6th of July by Charles IX. who named it *Boulevard des Tuileries*. The extremity of the garden was defended by a wide bastion, between which and the *Seine* a gate was afterwards erected which took the name of *Porte de la Conférence*. The old wall extending between the *Louvre* and the palace of the *Tuileries* was left standing, but the new construction advanced very slowly.

A proposition made in 1626 by a secretary of Louis XIII., named Boyer, to reconstruct the northern wall, from the quay de l'*Arsenal* to the *Porte de la Conférence*, was adopted, and the execution of the project begun; but the works were soon after suspended, in consequence of the opposition of the municipal body. In 1631, they were resumed. The old *Porte Saint Honoré*, which stood opposite the rue de Richelieu, was pulled down, and rebuilt in front of the rue Royale, and the *Porte Montmartre* near the rue des Fossés Montmartre was demolished, and a

* See rue Neuve Saint Roch.

new gate built opposite the rue Neuve Saint Marc, by which means a considerable tract of ground was added to the capital. Between the two gates above mentioned, a third, called *Porte de Richelieu*, was constructed in the street of that name, opposite to the rue Feydeau.

Under the reign of Louis XIV., Paris ceased to be a fortified city. By a decree of that monarch the walls and towers, which had fallen into decay, were pulled down, and the ditches filled up. When the demolition of the southern enclosure had been carried into effect, the king formed the resolution of opening a wide road round the capital, and planting it with trees. In 1670, the fortifications on the north were demolished, and the road, which took the name of *Boulevard* (bulwark), was planted from the rue Saint Antoine to the rue Saint Martin. In the following year the *Porte Saint Denis* was demolished, and the triumphal arch, which bears the same name, was erected. The boulevard was at the same time continued from the rue Saint Martin to the rue Saint Honoré. This new enclosure extended further into the faubourgs than that of Louis XIII.

The northern boulevards being finished in 1704, the king issued a decree for similar works to be executed on the south ; they, however, proceeded very slowly, and were not finished till 1761. Under the government of Napoleon, the boulevard on the northern bank of the Seine was prolonged from the rue Saint Antoine to the river.

The boulevards, which, since the formation of a similar road without the barriers, have been distinguished by the name of *boulevard intérieur*, form two grand divisions, called the *boulevard du Nord*, and the *boulevard du Midi*. The former, called also *grand boulevard*, is five thousand and sixty-seven yards in length, and is subdivided into twelve parts, bearing the following names :—The boule-

vards Bourdon, Saint Antoine, des Filles du Calvaire, du Temple, Saint Martin, Saint Denis, Bonne Nouvelle, Poissonnière, Montmartre, Italiens, des Capucines, and de la Madeleine.

The boulevard du Midi is sixteen thousand and one hundred yards in length, and is divided into seven parts, as follows :—The boulevards de l'Hôpital, des Gobelins, de la Glacière, Saint Jacques, d'Enfer, du Mont Parnasse, and des Invalides. These roads are planted with four rows of trees forming a carriage road with a double walk on each side.

The extensive introduction of contraband goods into the capital in the reign of Louis XVI. induced the farmers general of the king's revenue to solicit permission to construct walls round Paris, considerably beyond the extent of any preceding enclosure. The king's consent was given by an ordinance of January 13, 1783, and the works on the southern side were begun in May following. Upon the completion of this enclosure the wall was commenced on the north, and extended round the villages of Chaillot and Roule : it was also intended to have included Montmartre; but the abbess of that village, seconded by the inhabitants, opposed the project, and it was abandoned.

The Parisians, who for the most part disapproved of the plan, not only on account of the immense expence, but because they would be thereby subjected to an entrance-duty upon goods brought to the capital, expressed their dissatisfaction, according to their custom, in verses and *bons-mots*, of which the following is a specimen.

Le mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant.

The following epigram also appeared.

Pour augmenter son numéraire,
Et raccourcir notre horizon,

La ferme à jugé nécessaire
De mettre Paris en prison.

In the night of July 12, 1789, fifteen men, with torches and bludgeons, proceeded to the barrier des Gobelins, and, after beating the officers and pillaging the office, set fire to the building. The populace immediately formed parties, and set fire to all the barriers.

The prodigal minister, Calonne, charged M. Ledoux with the construction of elegant edifices for the collectors of the revenue at the barriers, in order that the entrances into Paris might impress strangers with an idea of its magnificence. Calonne was dismissed from the cabinet in 1787; and in September of the same year the works were suspended by an order in council. The new minister M. de Brienne, archbishop of Toulouse, accompanied by several public functionaries, inspected the walls in November following. Under the first impulse of indignation he was disposed to have them demolished and the materials sold; but the works were too far advanced, and he therefore merely obtained an order in council, prescribing various regulations, and appointing new surveyors and architects.

On the 1st of May, 1791, the entrance-duties were abolished, in consequence of which the barriers became useless.

Under the Directory, about the year V., a small duty was levied, and the barriers were repaired. The product of this duty being given to the hospitals, it took the name of *octroi de bienfaisance*. During Napoleon's reign the walls were finished, and the duty at the barriers considerably augmented. In 1817, the enclosure on the south was prolonged, in order to include the abattoir d'Ivry, the hôpital de la Salpêtrière, and two hamlets.

The total extent of this enclosure is twenty-six thousand

seven hundred and seventy-eight yards, divided into fifty gates or barriers, bearing different names. At the eastern extremity, between the barrier de la Rapée and the barrier de la Gare, a boat, called *patache*, is stationed upon the river to collect the duties upon goods entering the capital, by water, in that direction. A boat for the same purpose is fixed at the western extremity, between the barriers de Passy and de la Cunette.

The barriers on the north most remarkable in point of architecture are, the *barrière de Reuilly*, which presents a rotunda similar to those dedicated by the ancients to the worship of Venus; the *barrière du Trône*, or de *Vincennes*, consisting of two spacious symmetrical pavilions, and two columns seventy feet in height; the *barrière de Saint Martin*, which presents the form of a temple, and is upon the same axis as the basin de la Villette; the *barrière de Neuilly*, composed of two elegant pavilions and a handsome iron railing, beyond which rises the triumphal arch de l'Étoile; the *barrière du Roule* and the *barrière de Montmartre*.

On the southern side, those most entitled to notice are the *barrières du Maine*, d'*Enfer*, and d'*Italie*. Most of these gates are characterised rather by the whimsicality and barbarism than the purity or even beauty of their designs; some are highly ridiculous.

The construction of the walls suggested the idea of forming around them a road, planted with trees, which has taken the name of *boulevard extérieur*, and is divided into several parts, bearing different denominations. This road was not finished till the year 1814.

Under Philip Augustus, Paris was divided into four sections or *quartiers*, which number, in 1313, during the reign of Philippe-le-Bel, was doubled, and comprehended thirty-four parishes. Upon the enlargement of the city

bounds by Charles V., the division consisted of sixteen *quartiers*, to which a seventeenth was added in 1589. These divisions were very unequal, some *quartiers* being three or four times as great in extent as others. By a decree of Louis XIV., dated December 12, 1702, Paris was divided into twenty *quartiers*, and no further alteration took place till the commencement of the revolution.

In 1789, when it was in contemplation to proceed to the appointment of electors for sending deputies to the States-General, Paris was divided into sixty districts, in each of which a public edifice was appropriated to the meetings of the inhabitants. When a majority of the districts expressed a desire, it was made known to the municipality, who were charged to carry it into execution. By a decree of the Constituent Assembly, dated June 27, 1790, the sixty districts were replaced by forty-eight sections; and the latter were succeeded, in pursuance of a conventional decree of October, 1795, by twelve *arrondissemens* or *mairies*, each comprehending four *quartiers*. Over every *arrondissement* a mayor and a justice of the peace presides, and in each quarter there is a commissary of police.

STREETS.

The ancient plans of Paris convey a very imperfect idea of the streets and public places of the capital, which, in a lapse of several centuries, have frequently changed both their name and direction. After the numerous fires which laid waste the *Cité*, and the ravages committed in the faubourgs by the Normans, we are ignorant whether the houses were rebuilt upon the same line; and the latest tradition dates more than a century after the last fire.*

* Under Henry I.

Under Louis XI., in the beginning of the twelfth century, the streets were narrow, dirty, irregular, and skirted by miserable hovels. Several old streets, still existing in the *Cité*, may serve to show what the whole capital was at that period.

Until the reign of Philip Augustus the streets were without pavement. Rigord, the historian of that monarch, relates that, in 1184, the king, being occupied with important affairs, approached the windows of his palace, where he frequently stood to behold the course of the Seine. Some scavengers' carts, passing at the moment, sent forth a stench so insupportable that the king could not escape it, although he withdrew to the interior of his palace. He then formed a project, which, on account of its expense and difficulty, none of his predecessors had ventured to undertake. He called together the *prévôt* and inhabitants of the capital; and, in the exercise of his royal authority, commanded them to pave the streets and public places of the *Cité* with large and hard stones.* It must not be imagined, however, that all the streets were paved in pursuance of this command. Its execution extended only to two streets, called *la Croisée de Paris*, because they crossed each other in the centre of the town. The pavement consisted of flagstones, about three feet and a half square, and six inches thick.

During the reign of Louis XII. several improvements were effected; but nevertheless, under Henry IV., the streets in general remained unpaved, and many of them were nearly obstructed by rubbish and ordure. In the following reign several new streets were opened, but no amelioration in their condition took place. A report, made in 1636, upon the state of Paris, sets forth, that

* *Gesta Philippi Augusti*. Recueil des Historiens de la France. Vol. xvii., p. 16.

“ the streets are not paved, or only in some parts, or on one side. Heaps of rubbish, dung, and ordure have been collecting for ten years against the walls of the houses; other heaps obstruct the passage of water, and choke up the mouths of the sewers. In every street are large stagnant pools, which send forth exhalations destructive of the health of the inhabitants.”* At the same time, the number of public edifices and monuments had greatly increased, so that, to use the language of Dulaure, Paris bore a strong resemblance to *un homme pauvre et orgueilleux qui porterait, sur du linge sale et peuplé de vermines, des vêtements dorés.*

It is chiefly to Louis XIV. that Paris is indebted for the improvement of the streets and public roads. At the beginning of his reign the ladies seldom went out except on mules, and the gentlemen wore buskins. A Spaniard, on the day of his arrival at Paris, seeing them thus equipped, enquired *si toute la ville partait en poste?* This monarch opened many new streets, and enlarged and paved those in which carriages could not pass. Dulaure relates that in each of the streets the bust of the king, wearing an enormous court wig, was placed in a conspicuous situation.

Louis XV. continued the improvements begun by his predecessors, and during his reign several spacious streets were formed.

Under Louis XVI., in 1780, the lieutenant of police offered a prize of 600 livres for a memoir setting forth the most efficient method of cleansing the streets. In the same reign, a general and extensive plan was laid down for the gradual improvement of the capital. Previous to the time of Henry IV. there was a branch of the public

* This picture seems to justify the poets who, in speaking of Paris, have styled it a *ville de boue, ville de fange, and de crottes.*

service called *la Voirie*, which consisted of the surveyorship and superintendence of the high roads, streets, quays, etc.; but the functions of the surveyors were limited to the inspection of buildings, in order to ascertain their solidity, the prohibition of stalls, and the adoption of measures for cleansing the public roads. Among the numerous ordinances issued from the period of its establishment to the time of Louis XVI., not one relates to the embellishment of the capital, or the improvement of its streets, by forming them wide and straight. On the 10th of April, 1783, the king issued a decree, ordaining that no new street should be less than thirty feet in width, and that those already existing should be enlarged to the same extent, in proportion as the houses situated in them should be rebuilt. A general plan for the improvement of the capital was ordered to be drawn, the heights of houses were fixed, and it was prohibited to make any alteration in their fronts without legal permission. About the same period a project was formed for opening a wide street along the wall of the garden of the Tuileries, from the Place du Carrousel to the Place Louis XV.; and another to traverse the Place Vendôme, and terminate on the boulevard. This plan was executed by Napoleon; the former street is called rue de Rivoli; and the latter, being divided into two by the Place Vendôme, bears the names of rue Castiglione and rue de la Paix.

During the revolution the administration of this branch of the public service underwent several changes, but the system of improvement already laid down was not forgotten. By a law of September 16, 1807, it was enacted, that the plans for enlarging the streets, or forming new ones, should be proposed by the mayors, examined by the prefect, and submitted to the minister of the interior, for the decision of the council of state. On the 27th of

July, 1808, a decree was issued, which ordained that the plans for the whole capital should be completed within the space of two years. This important work is not yet fully executed, but is far advanced; one thousand and sixty-four plans have already been drawn, and two hundred and twenty remain to be finished.

In December, 1819, the count de Chabrol, prefect of the department of the Seine, published a memoir upon the project for a general improvement of the streets and public places of Paris, the number of which he estimates at one thousand and seventy streets, one hundred and twenty alleys not thoroughfares, thirty-four quays, and seventy *Places*. The execution of the project would give to the superficies of the streets an augmentation of four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-four square yards; to the quays, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seven; and to the *Places*, seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, forming a total of four hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-two square yards. If to this be added that part of the plan not yet drawn, which is estimated at fifty-three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards, the total superficies to be added to the public way will be five hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and thirteen square yards. The expense of effecting this important object is calculated at 84,985,055 francs, which it is proposed to defray by an annual grant during forty years.

In many of the public places of Paris there formerly stood gibbets, pillories,* and ladders; to the latter, offenders were tied and whipped. Saint Louis had them constructed “in all his towns, for the punishment of those

* See p. 7.

who should utter an oath !” The abbot of Saint Magloire had a ladder opposite the church of Saint-Nicholas-des-Champs; the bishop of Paris had one in the rue de l’Échelle (Ladder-street), leading from the rue Saint Honoré to the rue de Rivoli; and the grand prior of the Temple had one at the end of the rue des Vieilles-Audriettes, which was not removed till the year 1780.

Many of the public places, particularly those opposite churches, were ornamented with a cross. One stood near the pillory at the Halles; another in the middle of the Place de Grève; and a third in the area formed by the rue Coquillière, the rue du Jour, and the rue d’Orléans. In the rue Saint Honoré, at the extremity of the rue de l’Arbre-Sec, there was a cross, known by the name of *Croix du Tiroir* or *du Trahoir*; at the northern extremity of the rue des Petits-Champs was the *Croix-des-Petits-Champs*; there was also one in the Place Baudoyer, near the rue Saint Antoine. Several streets and places derive their name from a cross having existed in them; such are the rue de la Croix Boissière, and the rues *Croix-des-Petits-Champs*, *de Croix Cadet*, *de la Croix Neuve*, *de la Croix Rouge*, etc. Every cemetery, church, and convent had also a cross.

Formerly, in times of public alarm, it was customary to barricade the streets of Paris by means of chains and other obstacles. A strong iron hook, fixed in the wall of the house at the extremity of the street, supported the coil of the chain, which, when required, was fastened to a hook on the opposite side.* The first time this means of defence was resorted to was in 1357, during the captivity of king John in England. It was afterwards frequently

* In the rue *Trousse Vache* and the rue *Saint Hilaire* remains of these chains may still be seen.

employed, particularly during the intestine wars of the Armagnacs, the *Ligue*, and the *Fronde*.

The 12th of May, 1588, is celebrated in history under the name of *Journée des barricades*. The duke de Guise, whom Henry III. had forbidden to enter his capital, having arrived at Paris on the 9th of May, the king caused four thousand Swiss troops, who had been in barracks for some time in the faubourg Saint Denis, and two thousand of the French guards, to enter by the Porte Saint Honoré at daybreak on the 12th. Several companies of the municipal forces, stationed on the preceding evening in the cemetery des Innocens, having been seduced by the *Ligueurs*, had abandoned their post. The Swiss troops were at first stationed in this cemetery, but afterwards occupied the Place de Grève and the Marché Neuf. The French guards were stationed on the Petit Pont, the Pont Saint Michel, and the Pont Notre Dame. They all had orders given them not to attack the municipal forces, but merely to repel their assault. The king's intention is said to have been the apprehension of the principal *Ligueurs*, with a view to bring them to trial, and put them to death.

Upon the rumour of the entrance of these troops, and their occupation of several posts, the *Ligueurs* were thrown into consternation. Crucé, one of the ringleaders, paraded the *quartier* de l'Université, crying *alarme! alarme!* The same shouts soon spread throughout Paris. The municipal forces immediately took arms, and assembled in their guard-houses. The streets were barricaded by chains stretched across them, and barrels filled with earth. Several officers, introduced secretly into Paris by the duke de Guise, directed the plan of defence. The count de Brissac, assisted by a troop of scholars of the University, mariners, and artisans, established the first barricade in the Place Maubert: this example was followed by all the

other *quartiers* with a promptness which clearly shewed it to have been a preconcerted scheme.

Each barricade was defended by musketry. The king's guards endeavoured to place sentinels in the rue Saint Severin, but were driven back by the municipal forces. At noon all the streets of Paris were fortified by barricades, some of which were established within fifty yards of the Louvre.

The royal troops, pressed on all sides, could neither advance nor retire without being exposed to the fire of the musketry at the barricades, and stones thrown from the houses.

The king, alarmed at what was taking place in the city, sent in succession the governor of Paris, the marshal de Biron, and the marshal d'Aumont, to endeavour to appease the populace, by assuring them of his intentions; he also entreated the queen, his mother, to urge the duke de Guise to quit the capital: but his protestations and entreaties were unavailing, as the duke continued in Paris, and the revolt augmented.

A shot fired towards the rue Neuve de Notre Dame, by one of the king's soldiers, gave birth to a sanguinary scene, as the municipal forces immediately charged the Swiss stationed upon the Marché Neuf. To volleys of musketry were added showers of stones from the houses. According to some twenty Swiss were killed and twelve wounded; but according to others, sixty were killed, and interred in the Parvis-de-Notre-Dame. The massacre of the Swiss would have been general, had not the count of Brissac ordered the firing to cease. At the same time, the royal troops upon the bridges were completely routed, and the soldiers with difficulty saved their lives, by taking refuge in the adjacent houses.

The king, upon learning that his guards were defeated

at all points, sent the marshal de Biron to implore the duke de Guise to save the Swiss troops from the fury of the populace. The duke, proud of an opportunity of shewing the great influence he exercised over the minds of the Parisians, consented. At four o'clock in the afternoon, he went from his residence* to the Hôtel de Ville, and afterwards paraded the streets and public places. He silenced the musketry in all directions, and commanded the count de Brissac and Captain Saint Paul to conduct the French guards and the Swiss troops to the Louvre, with their heads uncovered, like vanquished foes.

In the evening, the municipal forces refused to receive the watchword from the *prévôt des marchands*, who was accustomed to give it in the king's name. Henry III., finding that he had no longer any authority in his capital, quitted it on the following day, and never returned.† The duke de Guise, upon learning the king's departure, sought to establish his own authority in Paris, and to that effect had the barricades removed, took possession of the Grand Châtelet, the Petit Châtelet, the Arsenal, the Bastile, and the Temple; and deposed the various authorities from their offices, in order to fill them with individuals of his own party.

It was not till the year 1728 that the useful plan was adopted of placing the names of streets and squares in a conspicuous situation; and the names then given to them remained without variation till the revolution. Previous to that period there was scarcely a street in Paris that had not changed its denomination several times, and these changes generally had their origin in some frivolous circumstance, such as the name of a distinguished personage,

* *Hôtel de Guise*, afterwards called *Hôtel de Soubise*, and now the Royal Printing Office.

† See Vol. II., p. 15.

or a singular sign which excited public curiosity, or an extraordinary event that had occurred in them. Several streets derived their names from their habitual filthiness, others from the robberies and murders committed in them, and others from being haunts of debauchery.

The system of numbering the houses in Paris is far superior to that in the British capital. Previous to 1806 it was very defective, but in that year a new plan was suggested, the adoption of which in large towns would be found of incalculable advantage. Every street, quay and boulevard presents on one side a series of even numbers; whilst on the other, the series of numbers are uneven. The streets parallel with the course of the Seine, are distinguished by red inscriptions and numbers; and the series of numbers begins at the most elevated point of the river. In the streets perpendicular to the Seine, the numbers are black, and the series begins at the point nearest to the river. This system is expressed with admirable precision in the following lines, composed in 1807, by M. Binet, head-master of the college now called Collège Bourbon:—

*Dividit hanc urbem duplici nota picta colore;
Nigra fugit flumen, sequitur rubra fluminis undam
Partitis numeris: par dextra imparque sinistra
Limina designat; numerus dum crescit eundo
Idem decrescens reditum indicat ordine verso.*

The earliest record of the streets of Paris being lighted at night is of the year 1465, when Louis XI. issued an ordinance enjoining a lantern to be placed before every house by its occupier. In the reign of Francis I., Paris being infested by thieves and assassins, whose crimes kept the inhabitants in constant dread of the approach of night, that monarch issued an ordinance in 1524, commanding every householder “ to place at nine o’clock in the evening,

at the window of the first storey, a lantern containing a *lighted* candle, as a preservative against the attacks *des mauvais garçons*.”* At this period no one walked in the streets after sun-set without a lantern.

In the reign of Louis XIV., M. de la Reynie, lieutenant of police, formed the project of lighting Paris with public lanterns, one of which was fixed in the centre and at the extremities of each street. When very long, a greater number was allowed. In the archives of the Mint it is stated that “as a memorial of this useful institution, a medal was struck bearing the legend:—*Urbis securitas et nitor*.”

The abbé Matherot de Preigney, and M. Bourgeois de Chateaublanc, having invented lamps with reflectors, obtained letters-patent, in 1745, to authorise the introduction of them, instead of the lanterns with candles previously used. These lamps have been progressively improved, and in the present day have reached a considerable degree of perfection.

Until the reign of Louis XVI., Paris was lighted during only nine months of the year, and then never except in the absence of moonlight. That monarch decreed its continuance during the whole year. In 1785, De Crosne, lieutenant of police, ordered lamps of a particular form to be placed over the doors of the commissaries of the Châtelet, in order that, if necessary, those officers might be found in the night without delay or difficulty.

In 1817, the number of lamps in the streets and *Places* of Paris, including the public offices and galleries of the Palais Royal, was four thousand six hundred and forty-five, and the annual expence amounted to 646,023 francs. In 1824, the number of lamps was five thousand and thirty-five.

* See *rue des Mauvais Garçons*.

Lighting by gas, first used at the Theatre of the Odéon, was introduced upon the public road in 1821, on the night when the new Opera-house was opened. Eight lamps on the boulevard, at the extremities of the streets leading to that theatre, were then lighted by this process, which has since been extended to a great number of *cafés* and shops, but is not generally adopted for the streets.

The superficies of the pavement of Paris, including that of the boulevards, is three million five thousand four hundred and eighty-one yards. The total superficies of the boulevards is nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five yards, of which two hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and nine yards are paved, and seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and sixteen unpaved. To keep the streets of Paris in repair, about a million of paving stones are used annually, exclusive of eighty-eight thousand for the boulevards.

The following satire of Boileau, which he entitles *Les Embarras de Paris*, presents a correct picture of the French capital in the time of Louis XIV.

Qui frappe l'air, bon Dieu ! de ces lugubres cris ?
 Est-ce donc pour veiller qu'on se couche à Paris ?
 Et quel fâcheux démon, durant les nuits entières,
 Rassemble ici les chats de toutes les gouttières ?
 J'ai beau sauter du lit, plein de trouble et d'effroi,
 Je pense qu'avec eux tout l'enfer est chez moi :
 L'un miaule en grondant comme un tigre en furie ;
 L'autre roule sa voix comme un enfant qui crie.
 Ce n'est pas tout encor : les souris et les rats
 Semblent, pour m'éveiller, s'entendre avec les chats,
 Plus importuns pour moi, durant la nuit obscure,
 Que jamais, en plein jour, ne fut l'abbé de Pure.

Tout conspire à la fois à troubler mon repos,
 Et je me plains ici du moindre de mes maux :

Car à peine les coqs, commençant leur ramage,
 Auront de cris aigus frappé le voisinage,
 Qu'un affreux serrurier, laborieux Vulcain,
 Qu'éveillera bientôt l'ardente soif du gain,
 Avec un fer maudit, qu'à grand bruit il apprête,
 De cent coups de marteau me va fendre la tête.
 J'entends déjà partout les charrettes courir,
 Les maçons travailler, les boutiques s'ouvrir :
 Tandis que dans les airs mille cloches émues,
 D'un funèbre concert font retentir les nues;
 Et, se mêlant au bruit de la grêle et des vents,
 Pour honorer les morts font mourir les vivants.

Encor je bénirais la bonté souveraine
 Si le ciel à ces maux avoit borné ma peine.
 Mais si seul en mon lit je peste avec raison,
 C'est encor pis vingt fois en quittant la maison :
 En quelque endroit que j'aille, il faut fendre la presse
 D'un peuple d'importuns qui fourmillent sans cesse :
 L'un me heurte d'un ais dont je suis tout froissé ;
 Je vois d'un autre coup mon chapeau renversé.
 Là d'un enterrement la funèbre ordonnance
 D'un pas lugubre et lent vers l'église s'avance ;
 Et plus loin des laquais l'un l'autre s'agaçants
 Font aboyer les chiens et jurer les passants.
 Des paveurs en ce lieu me bouchent le passage.
 Là je trouve une croix de funeste présage ;
 Et des couvreurs grimpés au toit d'une maison
 En font pleuvoir l'ardoise et la tuile à foison.
 Là sur une charrette une poutre branlante
 Vient menaçant de loin la foule qu'elle augmente ;
 Six chevaux attelés à ce fardeau pesant
 Ont peine à l'émouvoir sur le pavé glissant ;
 D'un carrosse en tournant il accroche une roue,
 Et du choc le renverse en un grand tas de boue ;
 Quand un autre à l'instant s'efforçant de passer
 Dans le même embarras se vient embarrasser.
 Vingt carrosses bientôt arrivant à la file
 Y sont en moins de rien suivis de plus de mille :
 Et, pour surcroît de maux, un sort malencontreux
 Conduit en cet endroit un grand troupeau de bœufs ;
 Chacun prétend passer ; l'un mugit, l'autre jure :
 Des mulets en sonnant augmentent le murmure.

Aussitôt cent chevaux dans la foule appelés
 De l'embarras qui croît ferment les défilés,
 Et partout des passants enchaînant les brigades
 Au milieu de la paix font voir les barricades ;
 On n'entend que des cris poussés confusément :
 Dieu pour s'y faire ouïr tonneroit vainement.
 Moi donc, qui dois souvent en certain lieu me rendre,
 Le jour déjà baissant, et qui suis las d'attendre,
 Ne sachant plus tantôt à quel saint me vouer,
 Je me mets au hasard de me faire rouer.
 Je saute vingt ruisseaux, j'esquive, je me pousse ;
 Guenaud sur son cheval en passant m'éclabousse :
 Et, n'osant plus paroître en l'état où je suis,
 Sans songer où je vais, je me sauve où je puis.

Tandis que dans un coin en grondant je m'essuie,
 Souvent, pour m'achever, il survient une pluie :
 On diroit que le ciel, qui se fond tout en eau,
 Veuille inonder ces lieux d'un déluge nouveau.
 Pour traverser la rue, au milieu de l'orage,
 Un ais sur deux pavés forme un étroit passage ;
 Le plus hardi laquais n'y marche qu'en tremblant :
 Il faut pourtant passer sur ce pont chancelant ;
 Et les nombreux torrens qui tombent des gouttières
 Grossissant les ruisseaux en ont fait des rivières.
 J'y passe en trébuchant ; mais, malgré l'embarras,
 La frayeur de la nuit précipite mes pas.

Car, sitôt que du soir les ombres pacifiques
 D'un double cadenas font fermer les boutiques ;
 Que, retiré chez lui, le paisible marchand
 Va revoir ses billets et compter son argent ;
 Que dans le marché-neuf tout est calme et tranquille ;
 Les voleurs à l'instant s'emparent de la ville.
 Le bois le plus funeste et le moins fréquenté
 Est, au prix de Paris, un lieu de sûreté.
 Malheur donc à celui qu'une affaire imprévue
 Engage un peu trop tard au détour d'une rue !
 Bientôt quatre bandits lui serrant les côtés,
 La bourse ! — Il faut se rendre ; ou bien non, résistez,
 Afin que votre mort, de tragique mémoire,
 Des massacres fameux aille grossir l'histoire.
 Pour moi, fermant ma porte, et cédant au sommeil,
 Tous les jours je me couche avecque le soleil.

Mais en ma chambre à peine ai-je éteint la lumière,
 Qu'il ne m'est plus permis de fermer la paupière:
 Des filous effrontés, d'un coup de pistolet,
 Ebranlent ma fenêtre, et percent mon volet:
 J'entends crier partout, Au meurtre ! On m'assassine.
 Ou : Le feu vient de prendre à la maison voisine.
 Tremblant et demi-mort, je me lève à ce bruit,
 Et souvent sans pourpoint je cours toute la nuit.
 Car le feu, dont la flamme en ondes se déploie,
 Fait de notre quartier une seconde Troie,
 Où maint Grec affamé, maint avide Argien,
 Au travers des charbons va piller le Troyen.
 Enfin sous mille crocs la maison abîmée
 Entraîne aussi le feu qui se perd en fumée.

Je me retire donc, encor pâle d'effroi:
 Mais le jour est venu quand je rentre chez moi.
 Je fais pour reposer un effort inutile:
 Ce n'est qu'à prix d'argent qu'on dort en cette ville.
 Il faudroit, dans l'enclos d'un vaste logement,
 Avoir loin de la rue un autre appartement.

Paris est pour un riche un pays de cocagne:
 Sans sortir de la ville, il trouve la campagne;
 Il peut dans son jardin, tout peuplé d'arbres verts,
 Receler le printemps au milieu des hivers,
 Et, foulant le parfum de ses plantes fleuries,
 Aller entretenir ses douces rêveries.

Mais moi, grâce au destin, qui n'ai ni feu ni lieu,
 Je me loge où je puis, et comme il plaît à Dieu.

RUE D'AGUESSEAU.—The name of this street is derived from Joseph Antoine d'Aguesseau, councillor of the *Parlement*, by whom it was opened in the year 1746.

RUE DE L'AIGUILLERIE.—At the entrance of this street was a house belonging to Philippe de Gastine, who allowed the protestants to preach in it in violation of the edicts of Charles IX. By command of that monarch he was condemned to death, and executed in 1569; his house was razed to the ground, and upon the site, which took the name of Place Gastine, a cross was erected, which was afterwards removed to the cemetery des Innocens.

RUE D'ALIGRE.—This name is derived from Étienne François d'Aligre, chief president of the *Parlement* at the time of the construction of the Marché Beauveau, into which it opens.

RUE AMELOT.—This street, which was opened in the year 1780, took the name of M. Amelot, secretary of state for the department of Paris.

RUE SAINT-ANDRÉ-DES-ARCS.—This street was formed in 1479, upon a vineyard named *Laas*, and takes its name from the church of Saint-André-des-Arcs, which formerly stood in its vicinity.

At the angle of this street and the rue de la Vieille Bouclerie is a stone, formed of the body of a statue erected by the butchers of Paris, in the Place Saint Michel, in honour of Perrinet le Clerc, who during the civil wars which prevailed in the reign of Charles VI. took the keys of the Porte de Buci from under the pillow of his father, the keeper of the gate, and opened it to the troops of the duke de Bourgogne, in the night of May 28, 1418. These forces, joined by the populace, robbed and murdered all the partisans of Charles VI. who fell into their power. About a fortnight after, the massacre was renewed with greater fury; the populace broke into the prisons, and put the prisoners to death;* two archbishops, six bishops, several presidents and councillors of the *Parlement*, several *maîtres des requêtes*, and a great number of respectable citizens, were thrown from the towers of the Conciergerie and the Grand Châtelet, and received upon pikes and swords by a band of ruffians below.

At the extremity of this street there formerly stood a house belonging to Jacques Coytier, physician to Louis XI. That monarch being under continual apprehension of death, shewed special favour to his physician, to whom,

* See Vol. II., p. 372.

according to Philippe de Comines, he allowed 50,000 livres per month. At length conceiving a dislike to him, the king ordered the grand *prévôt* to cause him to be arrested secretly and put to death. The *prévôt* being a friend of Coytier, communicated to him the order he had received ; upon which he was told by the latter that he had long ascertained by a particular science that the king would not survive him four days. The *prévôt* repaired immediately to Louis XI., who being alarmed at the intelligence, commanded Coytier to be spared, but forbade him to enter into his presence. Upon relinquishing his attendance on the king, Coytier built the house in the rue Saint-André-des-Arcs, and placed over the door an *abricotier*, (apricot-tree), to signify that it was an *abri* (shelter) to *Coytier* against the king, and his other enemies. On the door were carved figures of the Virgin Mary, Saint James, and a bishop, with the following inscription :—

Jacobus Coytier, miles et consiliarius, ac vice-præses Camerae Computorum Parisiensis. Arcum emit et in eam ædificavit hanc domum, anno 1590.

Beneath the inscription was an elephant bearing a tower.

RUE DES ANGLAIS. — This street bore the same name as early as the reign of Philip Augustus, and is supposed to have acquired it from having been inhabited by a great number of English students belonging to the University.

RUE D'ANGOULÊME. — Two streets in Paris are so called in honour of his royal highness Louis Antoine d'Artois, duke d'Angoulême. At the revolution, one of them took the name of *rue de l'Union*.

RUE D'ANJOU (*au Marais*). — Anjou, one of the provinces of the ancient division of France, gave its name to this street. Henry IV. had formed the project of building in the *quartier* du Marais an immense square, to be called

Place de France, into which several streets, each bearing the name of a province, were to have opened. Under Louis XIII. this design was partly executed, and hence it is that most of the streets in this vicinity are named after provinces.

RUE D'ANJOU (*rue Dauphine*).—This street was opened in 1607, and was thus called in the following year upon the birth of J. B. Gaston de France, duke d'Anjou, second son of Henry IV.

RUE SAINTE ANNE.—This street was so called in honour of queen Anne of Austria, consort of Louis XIII. In 1792 it assumed the name of *rue Helvetius*, in memory of the celebrated Helvetius, author of *le Livre de l'Esprit*, etc. He was born at Paris in 1745, and died in 1771.

RUE D'ANTIN.—The *marché aux chevaux* was formerly held on the spot now occupied by this street. In this market the duke of Beaufort and the duke de Nemours, each accompanied by four seconds, fought a duel on the 30th of July, 1652. When they met, the duke of Beaufort exclaimed, *Eh, beau-frère, quelle honte! Oublions le passé, et soyons bons amis*; to which the duke de Nemours replied, *Ah coquin, il faut que je te tue, ou que tu me tues*. The latter fired; but missing, he rushed upon the duke of Beaufort, sword in hand, and was killed by a ball which entered his breast. The seconds then fought, upon which two of those of the duke of Beaufort were killed, and the others seriously wounded. At first, the archbishop of Paris forbade the funeral service to be performed over the body of the duke de Nemours; but a fortnight after he consented at the intercession of the Prince de Condé. The prohibition is the more remarkable, as the archbishop was the celebrated cardinal de Retz, who generally carried a dagger in his pocket.

RUE DE L'ARBRE SEC.—This street derived its name from the sign of the *arbre sec* (dry tree), situated near the church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois.

In the year 1505, a tumult arose in this street, in consequence of the curate of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois refusing to bury a tradesman until he had read his will. At this period the bishop of Paris frequently refused christian burial to such persons as had died intestate, or had not bequeathed a legacy to the church, unless the relatives or executors made an offering in the name of their deceased friends. During the ravages of the plague, in 1553, many corpses remained several days unburied, till at length the vicar-general, in the absence of the bishop, permitted their interment *sans tirer à conséquence*. In the Journal of the reigns of Charles VI. and Charles VII. it is related that, in 1440, the cemetery des Innocens was closed, because the survivors of deceased persons refused to pay the sum demanded by maître Denis des Moulins, bishop of Paris, *pour les laisser pourrir en terre bénite*. In 1552 an end was put to this imposition by a decree of the *Parlement*.

On the 26th of September 1587, a Norman, named Chantepie, was broken upon the wheel near the Croix du Tiroir in this street, for having sent by a footman, to the seigneur de Millau d'Alligré, a box artfully fitted up with thirty-six pistols, each loaded with two balls, which were discharged upon opening the box. It was accompanied by a letter, which stated it to be of curious workmanship, and sent to him by his sister. The footman, ignorant of the contents of the box, opened it in the presence of Millau, who was only slightly wounded; but the footman received three balls in the thigh, and shortly after expired. Chantepie, who was arrested on suspicion, confessing that he had made the box, was condemned and executed. In

1760, a similar machine was sent to a rich merchant of Lyons by his brother, who was tried, convicted, and condemned to the galleys.

RUE DE L'ARCADE.—In this street is an hotel called *Petite Maison du Prince de Soubise*, which contains a dining-room adorned with statues and bas-reliefs by the first masters.

RUE D'ARTOIS.—Upon the opening of this street in 1770, it was so called in honour of the king's brother, the count d'Artois; but in 1792 its name was exchanged for that of *rue Cerutti*, in memory of J. A. J. Cerutti, who was born at Turin, in June 1738, and died at Paris, in February 1792. In 1791 he was the editor of a journal entitled *la Feuille Villageoise*, and when on his death-bed composed several stanzas, which conclude as follows:—

Et vous, bons villageois, que je brûlais d'instruire,
 Avant que d'expirer, j'ai deux mots à vous dire :
 De tous les animaux qui ravagent un champ,
 Le prêtre qui vous trompe est le plus malfaisant.

At the time of the dissolution of the Jesuits, M. Cerutti was an abbot of that order.

An hotel in this street, during the reign of Napoleon, was occupied by Hortensia, the then Queen of Holland, daughter of the empress Josephine. Since the king's return the name rue d'Artois has been restored.

RUE D'ASSAS.—This street bears the name of the chevalier d'Assas, captain in the regiment of Auvergne, who distinguished himself, in 1760, at the battle of Rheinberg, where he lost his life.

RUE AUBRY-LE-BOUCHER. — In the year 1309 a culprit, on his way to execution, was met in this street by cardinal de Saint Eusèbe, who delivered him from punishment. For a long period cardinals claimed the privilege (like the

Vestals at Rome) of granting pardon to a criminal, upon their declaration of having met him by accident.

RUE SAINTE AVOIE.—Anne de Montmorency, constable of France, died at an hotel* in this street on the 12th of November, 1567, of the wounds that he received at the battle of Saint Denis. This veteran, although seventy-four years of age, his sword broken, and covered with blood, being summoned to surrender by Robert Stuart, gave him so violent a blow in the face, that he knocked out two teeth and unhorsed him. One of Stuart's soldiers immediately discharged a pistol at the constable, by which three balls were lodged in his loins. He had served under five kings, had been engaged in nearly two hundred actions, including eight pitched battles, and had been employed in ten treaties of peace.

At an hotel in this street a grand ball was given on the 27th of February, 1786, by madame de Vergennes. On his way thither, the minister Calonne was stopped by the populace, who were waiting for him in the street; his servants were pelted, and, after some altercation, he was compelled to return. This assault is said to have been occasioned by a new year's gift which he had sent to his mistress, consisting of treasury notes, *to curl her hair*, and a costly box adorned with diamonds and filled with louis-d'or.

RUE DE BABYLONE.—The name of this street is derived from Bernard de Sainte Thérèse, bishop of Babylon, who possessed several houses in it.

RUE DU BAC.—Previous to the construction of a bridge opposite the palace of the Tuileries, the river was crossed

* Now the residence of the *directeur général des contributions indirectes*. See *Hôtel de Mesmes*, Vol. II., p. 209.

at that spot by a *bac* (ferry-boat), which gave its name to this street.*

RUE BAILLIF.—This street derives its name from the family *Baliffre*, corrupted to *Baillif*, who possessed considerable property in the vicinity, under the reign of Henry IV.

RUE DE LA BARILLERIE.—This street was formerly called rue de la Barthélemi, from the ancient parish church of the *Palais*, dedicated to Saint Bartholomew, which was situated in it, but demolished at the revolution.

Robert, son of Hugh Capet, previous to his marriage with his cousin Berthe, convoked an assembly of bishops, who granted him a dispensation. Two years after, Gregory V. having been elected to the papal chair, held a council at Rome, whose first decree was directed against this marriage, and was couched in the following terms:—
“King Robert and Berthe his cousin, having married in violation of the laws of the church, must separate for ever, and do penance for seven years; and Archambaut, archbishop of Tours, who pronounced the nuptial benediction, as well as all the bishops present at the celebration of that incestuous marriage, are interdicted from the communion till they have repaired to Rome, and rendered satisfaction to the Holy See.” Robert refused to obey, and was excommunicated. This measure produced such dread among his attendants that he was deserted by the whole court, and left with only two servants, who purified every vessel touched by the king before they would use it. Having gone one morning to perform his devotions at the door of the church, which he dared not enter, Abbon, abbot of Fleuri, followed by two maids of the *Palais*, bearing a gold dish covered with a napkin, approached, and, lifting up the napkin, announced the *accouchement*

* See *Port Royal*, p. 163.

of Berthe, adding, " See the consequences of your disobedience to the decrees of the church, and the seal of the curse upon the fruit of your amours." Robert looked, and beheld a monster with the head and neck of a duck. Berthe was repudiated, and Robert married Constance de Provence, whose haughty, cruel, and vindictive temper was a source of continual torment to him, and occasioned frequent troubles to the state.

RUE BARRE DU BEC.—This street is so called because the abbot of Bec, in Normandy, possessed a house in it before which there was a bar.*

RUE DES BARRES (*de la Grève*).—In this street stood the Hôtel de Charni, belonging to Louis de Bourdon, a very handsome man, who had distinguished himself in several actions, and particularly at the battle of Agincourt, but whose amours with Isabella of Bavaria, consort of Charles VI., exposed him to public reproach. Going one evening to visit the queen at Vincennes, he met the king on the road, whom he saluted, and passed without stopping. The king recognising him, ordered Tannegui du Châtel, *prévôt* of Paris, to arrest and commit him to prison. In the night he was examined, and thrown into the Seine in a sack bearing this inscription: *Laissez passer la justice du roi*. On the following day the queen was sent to Tours, with guards to watch her conduct. An ancient author adds, that a man, who was sent to the Hôtel de Charni to seize Bourdon's papers, upon opening the door of a closet, was seized by ten or twelve serpents, which fixed upon his neck, legs, and arms, and occasioned his death!

RUE DES BARRES (*Saint Paul*).—This street is so called because it led to a convent of Carmelites who wore plaid garments, and never conversed but through gratings or bars.

* For origin of *bars*, see Vol. II., p. 185.

RUE DE BAVILLE.—Guillaume de Lamoignon, seigneur de Baille, chief president of the *Parlement* in 1658, gave his name to this street, which leads into the cour Lamoignon.

RUE DE BEAUJOLLOIS (*au Marais*).—A province of France gave its name to this street.* In 1793 it was called *rue des Alpes*, but in 1814 resumed its former denomination.

Two other streets, in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, are so called after the count de Beaujollois, son of the late duke of Orleans. In 1798, one took the name of *rue Hoche*, in honour of general Hoche, who was born at Versailles in 1768, and died in 1797. About the same time the other was called *rue d'Arcole*, in memory of the victory gained by the French over the Austrians at Arcole, on the 15th of November, 1796. The original names were restored in 1814.

RUE BELLEFOND.—This street is so called after madame de Bellefond, abbess of Montmartre.

RUE DES BERNARDINS.—A convent of Bernardins in the vicinity gave its name to this street. In the time of the *Fronde*, the cardinal de Retz and his partisans, wishing to excite a disturbance in Paris, formed a project for persuading the populace that the court party had attempted to assassinate one of their favourites named Joly, a syndic of the city and councillor of the *Parlement*. His doublet and cloak were stuffed and pierced with a ball, and Joly made a wound in his left arm with a gun-flint. On the following day, as he was passing in his carriage through the rue des Bernardins, d'Estainville came up and fired a pistol, whilst Joly stooped down. The latter was immediately conveyed to a surgeon, who dressed the wound made by himself in his arm. During this operation,

* See *rue d'Anjou*, p. 198.

every effort was employed to stir up the people. Joly himself frequently acknowledged afterwards, with an air of satisfaction, that he had procured false witnesses, and adopted every means in his power to persuade the populace that the queen-regent and her ministers sought to assassinate him.

RUE DE BERRY.—This street is so called after a province of France. The *rue Neuve de Berry* derived its name from his late royal highness the duke of Berry, son of MONSIEUR, and nephew of Louis XVIII.

RUE BETHISY.—This street derived its name from Jean Bethisy, procureur of the *Parlement* in 1440. It was at the hotel, No. 20,* that admiral de Coligni was inhumanly murdered by a party of ruffians, headed by the duke de Guise, on the 24th of August, 1572, during the massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day.†

RUE DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE.—This street, originally called *rue du Champ Fleuri*, was opened upon a garden belonging to the ancient *château* of the Louvre. Upon a decree being issued on the 21st of March, 1801, for the removal of the *Bibliothèque Royale* § to the Louvre, it assumed its present name.

The *rue du Champ Fleuri* was notorious at an early period as the residence and resort of prostitutes. Charlemagne attempted to banish them from Paris; and, to prevent their number increasing, ordered that every one should be whipped in the public market. Under Charles V. and Charles VI. they formed a company, having rules, privileges, and exemptions, and made a solemn procession on the day of the feast of Mary Magdalen. In 1367, Hugues Aubriot, *prévôt* of Paris, assigned

* See *Hôtel de Rohan Montbazon*, Vol. II., p. 219.

† See *Introduction*, Sect. III.

§ Then *Bibliothèque Nationale*.

a certain number of streets for their residence, and among others the rue du Champ Fleuri. In the reign of Francis I. there were a number of prostitutes, under the direction of a *Dame*, attached to the court; they were subject to regulations, and, in the event of disobeying their matron, were liable to be whipped and branded. At various periods convents have been established for their reception and reform; but, as in every other large town, the number in Paris is considerable. They are under the *surveillance* of the police, and are required to obtain a license to carry on their commerce.

RUE DE LA BIENFAISANCE. — This street, which was opened about twenty-two years ago, was so called because several houses in it belonged to M. Gœtz, a physician, who was distinguished by his acts of beneficence.

RUE DES BILLETTES. — In the fifteenth century this street was called *rue où Dieu fut bouilli*.*

RUE BISSY. — This street took its name from cardinal de Bissy, abbot of Saint-Germain-des-Prés.

RUE BLEUE. — This street was called rue d'Enfer till 1802, when M. Story obtaining a patent for making stone blue, and establishing his manufactory here, it took the name of rue Bleue.

RUE BOSSUET. — This street is so called in memory of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, a celebrated writer and preacher, who was born at Dijon in 1627, and died at Meaux in 1704.

RUE BOUCHERAT. — In 1699, when this street was opened, M. Boucherat, whose name it bears, was chancellor of France.

RUE DES BOUCHERIES. — In the vicinity of this street several *boucheries* (shambles), dependent upon the abbey of

* See *Carmes Billettes*, Vol. I., p. 265.

Saint Germain,* were established in 1274. Part of the street was formed upon the ancient warren of the abbey. Louis de France, son of Philippe-le-Hardi, built an hotel near this spot, upon a vineyard which he purchased of Raoul de Presles, advocate of the *Parlement*, and father of Raoul de Presles, so celebrated for his works in the reign of Charles V., who took the title of *Confesseur et Poète du roi*.

RUE BOUDREAU.—This street derives its name from M. Boudreau, who was city registrar in 1780, when it was opened.

RUE DES BOULETS.—In the sixteenth century there was near this spot a field for practising archery and the art of slinging. The *boulets* (bullets) used in this exercise gave its name to the street.

RUE DU BOULOX.—In 1359 this name was spelt *rue aux Bouliers*, commonly called *Cour Bazile*. This court was a large space, long dependent as a burial-ground upon the parish church of Saint Eustache; it was afterwards bought by the chancellor Segulier, and houses were built upon it. The name of the street is derived from *bouliers* (players at bowls), because the Cour Bazile was used as a bowling-green.

RUE BOURBON.—This street, which was opened in 1640 upon the Pré-aux-Clercs, took the name of Bourbon in honour of Henry de Bourbon, then abbot of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. On the 27th of October, 1792, it was named rue de Lille, by a decree of the commune of Paris, in memory of the valiant defence made by the city of Lille, which was bombarded by the Austrians from the 22d of September till the 8th of October, 1792. The original name was restored in 1814.

* See p. 23.

At an hotel in this street the duchess de Praslin died on the 11th of April, 1784. She disinherited her children under the false persuasion that her husband had exchanged them for others, of which he was the father by a celebrated actress, and bequeathed her property to the grandchildren of the prince de Soubise, whom she did not even know. By this will, which was set aside, she left to her husband a model of the statue of Henry IV. upon the Pont Neuf.

Among the numerous spacious and splendid mansions in this street, is the Hôtel Lafayette. On the 7th of October, 1786, the States of Virginia presented to the city of Paris, by Mr. Jefferson, their envoy, the bust of general de Lafayette. M. Éthis de Corny, *procureur du roi*, pronounced an oration at the dedication of the bust. It is a remarkable circumstance, that this ancient officer received the oath of M. de Lafayette when he was created a captain of the regiment de Noailles; followed him to America with the rank of lieutenant-general, and was afterwards charged to pronounce his panegyric.

RUE BOURBON-LE-CHATEAU.—This street is so called because cardinal de Bourbon, abbot of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, built a palace in it, in 1586. At the revolution it was denominated *rue de la Chaumière*, and afterwards *rue de l'Abbaye*. In 1814, the original name was restored.

RUE BOURBON-VILLENEUVE.—A convent of Filles-Dieu, from the abbey of Fontrevault, being established in the *quartier de la Ville Neuve*, at Paris, the name of Bourbon-Ville-Neuve was given to this street in honour of Jeanne de Bourbon, abbess of Fontrevault. In 1792, it was called *rue Neuve-Égalité*. In 1807, it was named *rue d'Aboukir*, in memory of the battle of Aboukir in Egypt, where the Turks were defeated by the French on

the 19th of July, 1799. The original name was restored in 1814.

RUE BOURDALOUE.—This street bore the name of the celebrated Jesuit, Bourdaloue, who was born at Bourges in 1633, and died in 1704. It was destroyed in 1812, to enlarge the garden of the archiepiscopal palace.

RUE DES BOURDONNAIS.—Besides the Maison de la Couronne d'Or,* there exists in this street an hotel built by the family of Neuville Villeroy, and which bore their arms over the door in 1764. The celebrated Villeroy, archbishop of Lyons, was born in this hotel. Bassompierre, in his memoirs, says that he was an archbishop surrounded by guards instead of priests, following a stag with a pack of hounds instead of the cross, making good cheer instead of fasting, boasting of the grandeur of the court instead of preaching humility; and lastly, so burdensome to the city of Lyons, that he was rather a worldly tyrant than a spiritual pastor. He committed incredible exactions. From time to time he sent for the *échevins*, and extorted money from them under various pretexts. At one time he told them that his brother, the marshal, had lost a certain sum by gaming, and that they must make good the amount. The *échevins* dared not disobey, and on the following day carried him the sum demanded.

The marshal de Villeroy, under Louis XIV., being ordered, after the battle of Ramillies, to send in his resignation, refused, until he should receive a formal command to that effect. The king, upon his return, wishing to have it believed that the marshal had expressed a desire to resign, said to him in an affectionate tone: "*Il paraît, Monsieur le Maréchal, que la fortune n'est pas amie de la vieillesse; nous nous consolerons ensemble de ses caprices.*"

* See Vol. II., p. 195.

RUE DE LA BOURDONNAYE.—The name of this street is derived from Mahé de la Bourdonnaye, governor of the isles of France and Bourbon, who was born at Saint Malo, in 1699, and died in 1754.

RUE BOURG L'ABBÉ.—The *Bourg l'Abbé*, so called because dependent upon the abbot of Saint Martin, existed at a very early period, being mentioned under the kings of the second race. It was without the bounds of the city till walls were erected by Philip Augustus. The principal street of the *bourg* retained its name.

RUE DE LA BOYAUTERIE.—A manufactory of *boyaux* (catgut) gave its name to this street, which, for a short time, was called *rue Dubois*, after M. Dubois, prefect of the police.

RUE DE BRAQUE.—This street was originally called *rue des Boucheries-du-Temple*, from some shambles constructed in it by the Templars. In 1348, Arnoul de Braque built in it a chapel which was named *Chapelle de la Merci*. Shortly after, Nicholas de Braque, his son, *maître-d'hôtel* to Charles V., occupied an hotel in this street, which then took the name of *rue de Braque*.

RUE BRETEUIL.—The name of this street, which was opened in 1765, upon ground belonging to the priory of Saint-Martin-des-Champs, took its name from M. Tonnelier, baron de Breteuil, who was minister at that period.

RUE BRETONVILLIERS.—This street bears the name of M. le Ragois de Bretonvilliers, president of the *Chambre des Comptes* in the seventeenth century.

RUE DE LA BUCHERIE.—The School of Medicine was formerly situated in this street, which takes its name from the *port aux buches* (billet wharf), in the vicinity. Formerly the professors of medicine, being all *clerics*, were forbidden to marry. Upon the re-organization of the University in 1366, by two cardinals sent from Rome, they

represented the hardship of their case in such glowing colours, that permission was granted them to renounce a state of celibacy.

RUE DE BUFFAULT.—This street bears the name of M. de Buffault, secretary of Louis XVI., and receiver-general of the domains, gifts, duties, and fortifications of the city of Paris, for which appointment he was indebted to the countess Dubarri. In 1776 he became director of the Opera, and, as he had originally been a mercer, a caricature appeared, in which he was represented with an ell measuring the mouths of the actresses. His wife, who died of the small-pox in 1777, was distinguished by her beauty and the patronage she afforded to artists and men of learning.

RUE BUFFON.—This street, which extends along the Jardin des Plantes, is so called in memory of the celebrated count de Buffon, superintendent of the garden, who was born in 1707, and died in 1788.

RUE BUSSI.—This street was originally called *rue du Pilon*, because a pillory, belonging to the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, stood in it. In 1350, Simon de Buci, chief president of the *Parlement*, purchased of the abbey the Porte Saint Germain, which took his name; and as this street led to the gate, it was called *rue de Buci*, by corruption *rue Bussi*.

RUE DES BUTTES.—The name of this street is derived from the *buttes* or hillocks which existed at the spot upon which it has been formed.*

RUE DU CADRAN.—This street was formerly called *rue du Bout-du-Monde*, from a sign, on which was represented a *bouc*, *duc*, and *monde* (a he-goat, a bird, and a globe), with the inscription *au bouc-duc-monde*, which, when applied to the street, was corrupted to *Bout-du-Monde*. In 1806 it took the name of *Cadran*, from the *cadran*

* See *Rue Neuve Saint Roch*, p. 281.

(dial-plate) of a clock with chimes, in front of a locksmith's house.

RUE CAFFARELLI.—This street is so called in honour of general Caffarelli.

RUE DU CAIRE.—The name of *Caire* was given to this street in memory of the victorious entry of the French troops into Cairo, on the 23d of July, 1798.

RUE DE LA CALANDRE.—Tradition relates that Saint Marcel was born in this street, near the rue de la Juiverie. It is certain that, in the solemn processions of the chapter of Notre Dame on Ascension Day, a pause was made before a house in it. At the corner of the street was a stone with the following inscription, of which no solution can be given :—

Urbs me decolavit,
Rex me restituit;
—Medicus amplificavit.

RUE DU CANIVET.—This name is properly *Penknife Street*, *canivet* being an obsolete word for which *canif* is now used. In the vicinity is *Scissors Street* (*rue des Ciseaux*).

RUE CARDINALE.—Cardinal Furstemberg being abbot of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, in 1699, when this street was opened, it was called *rue Cardinale*, in his honour. In 1806 it assumed the name of *rue de Guntzbourg*, in memory of the battle of Guntzbourg, six leagues from Ulm, in which the French completely routed the Austrians, on the 9th of October, 1805. In 1814 the original name was restored.

RUE DU CARROUSEL.—This street was opened in 1808, to form a communication between the palace of the Tuileries and that of the Louvre, and took the name of *rue Impériale*. In 1815 the present name was given to it on account of its opening into the Place du Carrousel.

RUE CASSETTE.—A few years ago, Stephanie Louise de Bourbon Conti, born towards the end of the year 1762, occupied an apartment in a small hotel in this street. Sprung from the prince de Conti and a duchess equally distinguished by her beauty, rank, and fortune, she took the title of countess de Mont Cairzain, and remained till the age of twelve years the object of her parents' affection. In 1773, she was to have been presented at court; but her mother, desirous of preventing an introduction that would have betrayed her maternal parent, caused her to be hurried away to Lons-le-Saulnier. The prince de Conti believed her to be dead, and she could find no means of communicating her real situation either to her father or her tutor, the celebrated Jean-Jacques-Rousseau. After five weeks residence in a convent at Châlons-sur-Saône, a proposal was made to her to marry a man for whom she entertained the utmost aversion; force was attempted to be employed, but the priests refused to perform the ceremony. Stephanie was then brought to Paris, where the marriage was clandestinely celebrated, and she was re-conducted to Lons-le-Saulnier, where she resigned herself to domestic labour, but would never consent to live with her husband upon terms of conjugal union. This unfortunate woman addressed letters repeatedly to the king and madame Elizabeth, but they were intercepted. At the death of Louis XV., she persisted in wearing mourning, he being the head of the family from which she was descended.

Upon the death of her father, Stephanie, then only fifteen years of age, was brought to Paris in the custody of madame de l'Orme. Having escaped one morning, she met a coach and six with the livery of Conti, and rushing before the horses, exclaimed—*C'est mon frère ; je suis Mont-Cairzain.* The carriage passed on, and Stephanie

was taken back to Franche Comté. After two fruitless attempts to escape, she was conducted to a convent at Gray, and subjected to every kind of vexation. Having expressed her determination to eat no food, the superior of the convent sent her to Paris, to the abbey of Saint Antoine. During her residence there she addressed several letters to her brother, the prince de Conti, who replied in respectful terms, but refused to recognise her. Madame Elizabeth was the only one of the family who afforded her relief; till at length the archbishop of Paris employed his good offices, and the Hôtel Penthièvre was assigned her by Louis XVI. for a residence. The events of the 5th and 6th of October compelled her to return to the abbey of Saint Antoine, from whence she afterwards removed to the Val-de-Grâce. Upon letters being again addressed by her to the king, to MONSIEUR, and the prince de Conti, a family meeting was held to examine her claims, which, after some deliberation, were admitted. The attempted escape of the king and his family, on the 21st of June, 1791, deprived her of support, and she found herself under the necessity of going to Louhans to obtain a dissolution of her marriage. She returned to Paris on the 7th of August, 1792, and obtained a pension of 12,000 livres, and shortly after another of 25,000 livres; but the misfortunes of Louis XVI. and the events of the revolution compelled her to quit the capital. She returned in 1795, and solicited permission to share the imprisonment of the duchess of Angoulême in the Temple, but her request was not granted. After ineffectual applications to the minister of finance and the minister of the interior for the payment of her pension, she resolved to give lessons in the mathematics, geometry and other sciences, in order to obtain a livelihood. At length, in 1797, she obtained from the Directory a monthly pension of 200 francs. From that period Stephanie took up her

residence in the rue Cassette, and lived in the strictest privacy.

RUE CASSINI.—This name was given to a street near the Observatory in memory of Jean Dominique Cassini, who was born at Péronne in 1625, and died in 1712. He made several astronomical discoveries, and continued the meridian of the Observatory of Paris, begun by Picard. The son of Cassini, his grandson, and great-grandson, the count de Cassini, have given celebrity to their name, by the services they have rendered to astronomical and geographical science.

RUE CASTEX.—This street bears the name of an officer who fell at the battle of Austerlitz.

RUE CASTIGLIONE.—This beautiful street, which was opened under the reign of Napoleon, upon the site of the convent des Feuillans, derives its name from the battle of Castiglione, gained by the French over the Austrians under general Wurmser, on the 5th of August, 1796.

RUE CAUMARTIN. — M. Lefèvre Caumartin, who was *prévôt des marchands* from 1778 to 1784, being in office when this street was opened, it assumed his name.

RUE DE CHAILLOT. — This is the principal street of Chaillot, a very ancient village, which was annexed to Paris in the reign of Louis XVI., when the barriers were built; it had been a faubourg of the capital, under the name of *faubourg de la Conférence*, from the year 1659.

RUE CHANTERINE. — In 1799, the name of *rue de la Victoire* was given to this street because Bonaparte lodged in it upon his return from Egypt.

RUE DES CHANTRES. — This name was given to a street in the vicinity of the cathedral of Notre Dame, because most of the *chantres* (choristers) formerly resided in it.

RUE CHAPON.—This street was at a remote period named *rue du Coq*. Under the reign of Philippe-le-Bel, a syna-

gogue which stood in it was called, in derision, *Maison de la Société des Capons*, from which the present name of the street is derived.

RUE CHARLOT.—This street originally bore the name of *rue d'Augoumois*, after a province of France. Its present denomination is taken from Claude Charlot, who, from a poor peasant of Languedoc, became a rich financier, and built several houses in it.

RUE CHARTIÈRE.—At the extremity of this street, near the corner of the rue Fromental, there was formerly a wine-shop, called *Maison d'Henri IV.*, bearing the sign of *le roi Henri*. Tradition relates that it was occupied by Gabrielle d'Estrées, who was frequently visited there by Henry IV. In the front was an inscription stating that it was rebuilt in 1606, and placed under the protection of Louis, the dauphin. There were also several inscriptions in Greek capitals, and at the first storey a niche, in which was a statue of Henry IV. in his royal robes. On a marble chimney-piece were likewise some Greek and Latin inscriptions.

RUE DE CHARTRES (*Saint Honoré*).—The ancient hospital des Quinze-Vingts stood upon the spot where, in 1780, this street was opened, which took its name from the duke de Chartres, eldest son of the duke of Orleans. In 1798 it was called *rue de Malte*, in memory of the capture of Malta by the French on the 12th of June, 1798, at the time of their expedition to Egypt. The former name was restored in 1814.

RUE DE CHARTRES (*du Roule*).—This street was so named because it extends along the park of Mouceaux, which before the revolution belonged to the duke of Orleans. In 1797 it was called *rue de Mantoue*, in memory of the capture of Mantua by the French. In 1814 the original name was restored.

RUE DE LA CHAUSSÉE D'ANTIN.—It was in this street that Mirabeau died on the 2d of April, 1791, at the age of forty-two years. The theatres of the capital were immediately closed, the public bodies put on mourning, and the name of the street was changed to *rue de Mirabeau*.^{*} In 1793 it was named *rue du Mont Blanc*, in honour of the department of that name, annexed to France by a decree of November 27, 1792.

In 1786, a splendid hotel in this street, which belonged to one of the most celebrated opera-dancers, was called *Temple de Terpsichore*. This distinguished woman was visited by the first society in Paris; she had a theatre at her town-house and country-seat, and frequently the best French and Italian performers abandoned the public to join the brilliant parties of mademoiselle

At the opening of her theatre in the rue Mont Blanc, the principal actors of the capital assisted, and more than five hundred spectators were present, notwithstanding the opposition of the gentlemen of the king's chamber and the remonstrances of the archbishop of Paris.

In 1786 this hotel was disposed of by a lottery, consisting of two thousand five hundred tickets at five louis d'or each, forming a total of 300,000 livres.

A dispute arose in 1779 between the performers at the Opera-House and the managers, upon which the former proposed to resign. Mademoiselle said to them: *Point de démissions combinées; elles ont perdu le Parlement*.

RUE DU CHEMIN VERT.—In the middle of the seventeenth century the site of this street was an open road which traversed a marsh covered with grass. From hence comes the name *Chemin Vert* (green road).

RUE DU CHERCHE-MIDI.—The name of this street is de-

^{*} For *Mirabeau's funeral*, see Vol. I., p. 127.

rived from a sign called *Cherche-Midi*, which represented a dial with persons seeking for noon à *quatorze heures*. This sign appeared so striking, that it was engraved, and gave rise to the sayings: *Il cherche midi à quatorze heures; c'est un chercheur de midi à quatorze heures*. Jaillot is of opinion that the idea came from Italy, where the hours are reckoned by some to twenty-four in succession. In the long days, noon (*midi*) would be at the fifteenth hour, but never at the fourteenth. To seek *midi*, therefore, à *quatorze heures*, is to look for that which can never be found.

RUE DU CHEVALIER DU GUET.—(See Vol. II. p. 133).

RUE CHEVERT.—This street is so called in memory of the brave Chevert, who was born at Verdun-sur-Meuse in 1695, and died at Paris in 1769.

RUE CHILDEBERT.—This street, which was opened in 1715, near the church of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, took the name of Childebert I., king of Paris, Orleans, and Bourgogne, who founded that church, and dying in 558 was buried in it.*

RUE CHILPERIC.—The site of this street once formed part of the cloister of the church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, the foundation of which is attributed to Chilperic I., king of Soissons, who died in 584.†

RUE CHOISEUL.—This street bears the name of Choiseul-Stainville, who was minister of war and minister for foreign affairs. He was born in 1719, and died at Paris in 1785.

RUE CHRISTINE.—This name is derived from Christine, second daughter of Henry IV. and Marie de Médicis.

RUE DU CIMETIÈRE-SAINT-ANDRÉ-DES-ARCS.—In this street formerly stood the Collège de Boissi, founded, in 1354, by Godefroi de Boissi and Étienne Vidé de

* See Vol. I., p. 209.

† See Vol. I., p. 87.

Boissi, his nephew, canon of Laon, both born of poor parents in the diocese of Chartres. It was required by the deeds of the foundation that the principal, chaplain, and twelve scholars, of which the college consisted, should be of the family of Boissi, and in the event of its becoming extinct, of poor persons of Boissi-le-Sec, or the adjacent villages.

RUE CLOTILDE.—This street is so named in memory of Clotilde, queen of Clovis I., king of France, who died in 545, and was buried near her consort in the ancient church of Sainte Geneviève.*

RUE CLOVIS.—This street, which is contiguous to the preceding, bears the name of Clovis I., who died at the Hôtel de Thermes, in 511, and was buried in the church of Sainte Geneviève.

RUE COLBERT.—In the rue Vivienne, opposite to this street, stands the Hôtel Colbert in which, by order of the celebrated minister from whom it derived its name, the royal library was deposited. Colbert was born at Rheims in 1619, and died at Paris in 1683.

RUE DU COLISÉE.—The *Colisée* was a public garden in the reign of Louis XV., which proved a ruinous speculation.†

RUE DES COLONNES.—In this street, which is near the passage Feydeau, columns extend on each side from one extremity to the other.

RUE COMTESSE D'ARTOIS.—This street is so called, because Robert II., count d'Artois, nephew of Saint Louis, had an hotel near it.

RUE CONDÉ.—The name of *Condé* was given to this street in 1612, because Henry de Bourbon, prince de Condé, bought a superb and spacious mansion in it. In

* See *Royal Abbey of Sainte Geneviève*, Vol. I., p. 198.

† See Vol. II., p. 525.

1792, it was called *rue de l'Égalité*, but the former name was restored in 1805.

RUE DU CONTRAT-SOCIAL.—This street was opened in 1786, and took the name of *rue de Calonne*, because M. de Calonne was then minister of the finances. In 1790, it was called *rue Lafayette*, after general Lafayette, at that time very popular. It 1792, it was denominated *rue du Contrat-Social*, from the title of one of the productions of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who long resided in the vicinity.

RUE COQ-HÉRON.—The hotel in this street known by the name of *Parlement d'Angleterre* was occupied, in 1788, by Elizabeth Chudleigh, duchess of Kingston, born in 1720, of an ancient family in Devonshire. Her father, a colonel in the English army, died whilst she was very young, leaving her with her mother, whose only support was a slender pension allowed her by the government. Mrs. Chudleigh loved the gay world, and continued to frequent the society of the persons of distinction to whom she had been introduced by her husband. Her daughter was admired for her beauty, wit and accomplished manners, and through the good offices of Mr. Pulteney, afterwards earl of Bath, became a lady of honour to the princess of Wales.

The personal charms of Miss Chudleigh, added to her exalted situation, attracted many admirers. The duke of Hamilton obtained the preference, and it was fixed that, upon the return of his grace from a journey he was about to make, the marriage should be celebrated. Among the aspirants to the hand of miss Chudleigh was captain Hervey, son of the earl of Bristol, whose pretensions were seconded by Mrs. Hanmer, aunt of miss Chudleigh. Mrs. Hanmer intercepted the letters addressed to her niece by the duke of Hamilton, and succeeded in obtaining the

celebration of her marriage with captain Hervey. On the day after the nuptials, miss Chudleigh (Mrs. Hervey) conceived an aversion for her husband, and resolved never to see him again. They were separated, and she afterwards became the mother of an infant which died.

The duke of Hamilton upon returning to England, and learning in part the artifice of Mrs. Hanmer, offered his hand to miss Chudleigh, of whose marriage he was ignorant, and was thrown into the utmost despair by her unaccountable refusal, which equally astonished the public and enraged Mrs. Chudleigh, who was a stranger to the secret engagements of her daughter. To escape the reproaches which met her from every quarter, she embarked for the continent with an English major, who became her travelling companion in a manner which displays her extraordinary character. She inserted in the journals the following advertisement: "A young lady, mistress of her person and possessed of a considerable fortune, who believes herself agreeable, and flatters herself that she is so in the eyes of others, has formed a resolution to pass some time abroad, and would be glad to find a young man, of a respectable family and agreeable society, to become her travelling companion. Her heart is disengaged, and she is desirous that the individual who may offer himself should also be free from engagement, in order that nothing may hinder a more close union. A reply through the medium of the journals will be expected within a fortnight. It is presumed that the affair will be kept secret until all the arrangements are made, and a violation of secrecy would not remain unpunished." The next day the journals contained the following reply: "A middle-aged gentleman, of an agreeable appearance and good health, offers his services to the lady who advertised in the journals yesterday. He is perfectly independent, and has already travelled. If the

lady in question thinks that he will accord with her wishes, he is ready to depart whenever she may desire. He begs the favour to know her intentions," etc. An interview took place, and they set out together, but separated at Berlin.

Frederick the Great was so captivated with miss Chudleigh's (the name by which she continued to be called) manners, that he dispensed with all etiquette, in consequence of her request that "she might study at her ease a prince who gave lessons to all Europe, and who might boast of having an admirer in every individual of the British nation." During her residence in the Prussian capital she was treated with the highest distinction, and after her departure was honoured with the monarch's correspondence. From Berlin she went to Dresden, where she obtained the friendship of the electress, who loaded her with presents.

Upon returning to England she resumed her attendance upon the princess of Wales, who was delighted with the picturesque and glowing description of her journey; but although she continued the attraction of the court, her marriage with captain Hervey was to her a source of perpetual torment. To destroy the traces of it, she went with a party to Lainston, where the marriage was celebrated, and having asked for the vestry-book, tore out the register of the marriage, whilst the clergyman was in conversation with the rest of the party. A short time after, captain Hervey becoming earl of Bristol by the death of his father, and a rumour prevailing that he was in a declining state of health, miss Chudleigh (now countess of Bristol), hoping to be soon a wealthy dowager, obtained the restoration of the register in the vestry-book of Lainston; but to her great disappointment the earl recovered his health. The duke of Kingston, ignorant of her marriage, solicited her hand. Every effort for the

earl of Bristol to agree to a divorce was unavailing, till at length he became enamoured of another lady, and a divorce by mutual consent was pronounced at Doctors' Commons. Lady Bristol having reached the summit of her wishes, was publicly married on the 8th of March, 1769, to Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, with whom she lived in unhappiness till his death, in 1773. The duke bequeathed to her his entire property, upon condition that she should never marry again. The duchess, once more free from restraint, indulged in a course of prodigality and dissipation, that exposed her to public censure, in consequence of which she resolved to go to Italy. A magnificent yacht was built and ornamented at an immense expense, to convey her to Rome, where she was received by the pope and his cardinals with great pomp, and treated as a princess. During her residence at Rome, she was upon the point of bestowing her hand and fortune upon an adventurer, named Warta, who represented himself to be the prince of Albania; but previous to the celebration of the nuptials, he was apprehended as a swindler, and committed suicide in prison.

Soon after this narrow escape, the duchess learned that the heirs of the duke of Kingston sought to establish against her the charge of bigamy, in order to quash the marriage and will of his late grace, her husband. In great alarm she repaired to her banker, who having been gained over by the other party, concealed himself, to avoid giving her the sum requisite for a journey to London. Without hesitation she placed herself at his door, and with a pistol in her hand compelled him to comply with her demand; after which she departed for England. Upon her arrival, she found that her former marriage had been declared valid, upon the ground of incompetency in the court which had pronounced it null and void. Public opinion was also against her;

and it was not without deep chagrin that she learned the popularity of a piece, by Foote, performed at the Haymarket theatre, entitled *A Trip to Calais*, in which she was represented under the character of *lady Kitty Crocodile*. She succeeded, however, in obtaining its prohibition.

Upon the validity of her marriage with the earl of Bristol being admitted, a trial for bigamy was the necessary consequence. Westminster Hall was fitted up with all the pomp usual upon the impeachment of a peer or peeress, and the trial was attended by most of the members of the royal family, the foreign ambassadors, members of parliament, and other distinguished personages. The duchess, dressed in deep mourning, took her seat in the Hall, and was attended by two *femmes de chambre*, a physician, an apothecary, her secretary and six counsellors. Her dignified and unmoved countenance interested the hearts of all in her favour, and she addressed the court with inimitable energy, but was declared *guilty* by a majority of two hundred peers. The legal punishment upon conviction of bigamy is branding on the right hand; but the advocates of the duchess pleaded the privilege of the peerage, and she escaped with a reprimand from the lord high steward. A remarkable circumstance in this affair was, that although the marriage was declared null and void, the will of the duke of Kingston was decided to be valid, and thus she lost her title but retained her property.

Upon this issue of the affair, the adversaries of the duchess of Kingston, now again become lady Bristol,* took measures to prevent her quitting the kingdom; but whilst the writ *ne exeat regno* was preparing, she embarked

* She still, however, continued to be called duchess of Kingston.

for Calais and proceeded to Rome. After remaining some time in that capital, she returned to Calais and hired a spacious mansion, which she furnished in a splendid style. The monotonous life she passed at Calais being ill in accord with her volatile and turbulent disposition, she had a magnificent yacht constructed for a voyage to St. Petersburg, where she was received with the highest distinction by the Empress Catherine, to whom she presented the valuable collection of pictures formed by the Kingston family. She afterwards went to Poland, where the prince de Radziwil gave sumptuous entertainments in honour of her visit, and particularly a bear-hunt by torch-light. Upon returning to France she purchased the beautiful château de Sainte Assise, two leagues from Fontainebleau, and the mansion in the rue Coq-Héron, at Paris, where she died on the 28th of August, 1788, at the age of 68 years.

Her will, made by two attorneys who came from England on purpose, partook of the eccentricity of her character. In the event of her dying at St. Petersburg, she wished to be interred there, adding that "she was desirous of her body being deposited where her heart had ever been fixed." She bequeathed a set of jewels to the empress of Russia, a large diamond to the pope, and a costly pearl necklace and ear-rings to the countess of Salisbury, because the latter had belonged to a lady who bore that title in the reign of Henry IV. Her property in France was estimated at 200,000*l.* sterling, besides which she had valuable possessions in England and Russia. In the latter country she had purchased estates, in expectation of obtaining the portrait of the empress, which some of the ladies of the imperial court wore suspended by a ribbon; but this was an honour from which foreigners were excluded.

RUE COQUENARD. — In this street is a celebrated *gain-*

guette, called *le Grand Salon*, containing a room in which eight hundred persons can be comfortably seated. It is a place of great resort for the lower orders during the festivities of the Carnival, and, previous to the revolution, used at that season to be frequented by the nobility and princes, who, being masked, could witness *incognito* this disgusting saturnalia.

The cul-de-sac* Coquenard was called *Brutus* in 1793, when that name was held in veneration.

RUE DE LA CORDONNERIE. — This street derived its name from the number of *cordonniers* (cordwainers) and leather-sellers who lived in it. Cordwainers were originally called *cordouanniers*, because the first leather used in France for shoes was imported from *Cordoue* (Cordova), and was therefore named *Cordouan*.

RUE CORNEILLE. — This street, which serves as an avenue to the Théâtre de l'Odéon, was opened in 1782, and bears the name of Pierre Corneille, the father of French tragedy, who was born at Rouen in 1606, and died in 1684.

RUE DE COTTE. — This street was opened in 1779, and took its name from the family of Cotte. Jules François de Cotte was president of the grand council in the reign of Louis XVI.

RUE CRÉBILLON. — The name of Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, a celebrated tragic writer, who was born at Dijon in 1674, and died in 1762, was given to this street in 1782, when it was opened : it forms one of the avenues to the Théâtre de l'Odéon.

RUE CROIX DU ROULE. — This street was opened about the year 1790. It afterwards took the name of *rue de Milan*, in memory of the capture of Milan by the French on the 14th of May, 1796. The former name has been restored.

* A street that is no thoroughfare.

RUE NEUVE-SAINTE-CROIX. — M. de Sainte-Croix, who possessed considerable property in the Chaussée d'Antin, purchased, in 1779, the Marais du Coq, an extensive tract of land in that neighbourhood. In the contract it was agreed that a portion should be ceded to the king, for the opening of two new streets, and the construction of buildings for a convent of Capucins. By letters-patent of June 9, 1780, the names given to these streets were rue Neuve-Sainte-Croix and rue Neuve-des-Capucins.

Towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV., when that monarch, no longer able to enjoy the splendour of a court, became a devotee, father Ange, general of the Capucins, afforded a spectacle of a new kind to the attendants of the king. Being sent for by his sovereign, he made a solemn entry into Fontainebleau, and was received with the same honours as were rendered to ambassadors. Glad in the habit of his order, and surrounded by monks, his appearance presented a striking contrast to the splendour of the palace and the etiquette of the court. The young courtiers laughed; "but," says Saint Foix, "hypocrisy was in fashion, and no one dared openly to ridicule this comedy." The general of the Minimes succeeded that of the Capucins, and was treated with the same distinction. The latter pertinaciously refused to eat any food that was not dressed with oil, because their order originated in Calabria, where oil is abundant and cheap.

RUE SAINTE-CROIX-DE-LA-BRETONNERIE. — This street is so called because it was opened upon a field named *Champ-aux Bretons*, in the vicinity of a monastic church dedicated to the Holy Cross. In the reign of Saint Louis there were in this neighbourhood only a few scattered houses, one of which was occupied by Renaud de Brehan, who, in 1225, married the daughter of Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and came to Paris upon some secret negocia-

tion against England. On Easter eve, in the year 1228, five Englishmen entered his orchard, and attacked him. He had with him a chaplain and a servant, who fought with such courage that three of the Englishmen were killed, and the two others fled. The chaplain died the next day of his wounds. De Brehan, before he left Paris, purchased the house and orchard, which he gave to his faithful domestic. The orchard then took the name of *Champ aux Bretons*.

RUE CRUSSOL.—This street bears the name of M. Crusol, who was grand *bailli* of the Temple in 1788, when it was opened.

RUE CULTURE-SAINTE-CATHERINE. — This street derives its name from a *cultura* (cultivated field) and the convent of Sainte Catherine, which was near it. It was in this street that the *connétable* de Clisson was assassinated in the reign of Charles VI.

The duke of Orleans, brother to the king, being enamoured of a Jewess, and suspecting that Pierre de Craon, his chamberlain, had communicated his passion to the duchess, dismissed him from his household. Craon imputed his disgrace to the *connétable* de Clisson, and to be revenged, laid wait for him, with twenty ruffians, at the corner of the rue Culture-Sainte-Catherine, on the night of June 13, 1391. Upon the approach of Clisson, Craon and his band attacked him. The former defended himself with intrepidity, but at length received three wounds, when he fell from his horse. As soon as intelligence of this occurrence reached the king, who was retiring to rest, he hastened to the spot, and found Clisson covered with blood in a baker's shop. Upon examination his wounds were not found to be dangerous.

Pierre de Craon was descended from Renaud, count of Nevers, and Adelle de France, daughter of king Robert.

His property was confiscated and his house demolished; the site of the latter was at first annexed to the cemetery of the church of Saint Jean-en-Grève, but is now a market-place.* Craon obtained his pardon in 1395, at the solicitation of the king of England, and returned to court. Recollecting that, during his flight after the attempt to assassinate Clisson, he had dreaded being put to death without having made confession, he prevailed on the king to repeal the law which denied a confessor to criminals sentenced to capital punishment.

At this period the execution of criminals was made a kind of show, and frequently took place on holidays. At several spots they paused, and particularly before the church of the *Filles Dieu*, in the rue Saint Denis, where they received the *dernier morceau du patient*.† If they ate with appetite, it was considered a favourable omen.

The duke de Nemours, who was executed in 1477, was conducted from the Bastile to the Halles upon a horse with trappings of black cloth. The fish-market, where he was to pause, was hung with green serge, and the ground sprinkled with vinegar and the ashes of burnt juniper berries. Whilst engaged in confession, his attendants were regaled with wine, pears, and bread! He was then conducted along a gallery to the scaffold. The executioner, after severing the head from the body, plunged it in water, and then exhibited it to the populace. One hundred and fifty cordeliers, bearing lighted torches and a coffin, next approached; and the body and head being placed in the coffin, were carried off for interment by monks, who chaunted funeral anthems, for which they received considerable fees.

RUE DAMIETTE.—This street, opened in 1798, took the

* See *Marché Saint Jean*, p. 15.

† See Vol. I., p. 328.

name of Damietta, a city of Egypt, which the French forces made themselves masters of about that period.

RUE DU DAUPHIN.—This street was called *rue Saint Vincent* till 1744, when it assumed its present name, because the dauphin passed through it to attend mass at the church of Saint Roch. In 1792, it was called *rue de la Convention*, because it led to the Manège, where the National Convention held their meetings.

RUE DAUPHINE.—This street was opened in 1607, upon the site of the college de Saint Denis and part of the garden of the convent des Augustins, and was thus named in honour of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. Some difficulty arose in treating with the monks for the cession of their garden. A deputation who waited upon Henry IV. to inform him that they were willing to comply with his terms, having alluded to the sacrifice they made in giving up their garden, the king replied—“*Ventre-saint-gris, mes Pères, ce que vous retirerez des maisons, vaut bien des choux.*”

RUE DES DÉCHARGEURS.—This street derived its name from the General Post-office being situated in it. The first regular conveyance of letters was established by Louis XI., at the suggestion of the University; but the system was very imperfect till the reign of Louis XIV.

RUE DU DEMI-SAINT.—This is a very narrow alley, which derives its name from the mutilated statue of a saint, placed at the extremity to prevent the entrance of animals.

RUE DU FAUBOURG SAINT DENIS.—In 1793, this street was called *rue Franciade*, which name was also given to the town of Saint Denis.

RUE DESAIX.—This street is so called in honour of general Desaix, who was born in 1768, and fell at the battle of Marengo, on the 14th of June, 1800.

RUE DESCARTES. — Till the year 1813 the name of this street was rue Bordelle, which it exchanged for that of the celebrated philosopher René Descartes, who was born in 1596, and died in 1650.

RUE DES DEUX ANGES. — Two statues of angels, placed at the extremities of this street, obtained for it this name. These angels were said to represent the ladder whose top reached to heaven, seen by Jacob in his dream. There seems to be some ground for this opinion, as the street into which it opens is the *rue Jacob*.

RUE DES DEUX PORTES. — In this street, on the 17th of June, 1762, died the celebrated tragic poet Crébillon, whose funeral service at the church of Saint Jean de Latran, gave great offence to the archbishop of Paris, and led to the punishment of the curate.* The archbishop's anger was occasioned by the service being celebrated at the desire of theatrical performers, who are excommunicated persons. Instructed by experience, the members of the *Académie Royale de Musique* having determined that a solemn service should be performed for the celebrated Rameau, on the 6th of September, 1764, took care to have the tickets printed in the name of his widow. The actors of the different theatres attended the solemnity, and the archbishop's council had no power to punish.

In 1803, a short time after the establishment of the Concordat, mademoiselle Chameroi died, regretted by her friends and the public. A numerous train attended the corpse to the church of Saint Roch, the curate of which had received timely notice. The porch and church was as usual hung with black. Upon the arrival of the corpse, the sextons refused it admittance. To avoid an altercation, the friends of mademoiselle Chameroi proceeded to the

* See Vol. I., p. 305.

church des Filles Saint Thomas, where the service was performed. The cardinal du Belloy, archbishop of Paris, expressed his approbation of the conduct of the curate of the latter church.

RUE DE LA DOCTRINE CHRÉTIENNE. — The *Prêtres de la Doctrine Chrétienne* had in this street a convent, which was erected upon an *arena* or amphitheatre formed by the Romans, and repaired by king Childeric, in 577. Pepin-le-Bref took great delight in witnessing combats between bulls and lions, which were also very frequent under the reigns of several of his successors.

L'Estoile relates that, “in the year 1583, Henry III. having spent the Easter festival at the convent des Bons-Hommes, returned to the Louvre, and ordered his lions, bears, bulls, and other animals to be shot, in consequence of his having dreamed that he was torn to pieces by wild beasts. This dream, however, seemed rather to indicate the savage beasts of the *Ligue*, who harassed this unfortunate prince and his people.”

RUE SAINT DOMINIQUE. — In the year 1768 there lived in this street a miser, whose only pleasure was to count over a sum of 18,000 livres in gold, which he kept in an iron chest. Leaving home for several days, an old woman, his only servant, was left in charge of the house. During his absence some thieves entered, one of whom wore the costume of a commissary of police, and the others that of his officers. After having announced to the domestic the death of her master, they put seals on every room, and left her in trust of the effects, except the gold, which they took away, giving her a certificate of its removal. A few days after the miser returned, and the old woman, mistaking him for a spectre, fell into a fit. The efforts made to recover the property were unavailing, and the thieves escaped with impunity.

The Hôtel Monaco, in which marshal Davoust, prince d'Eckmuhl, recently died, was formerly devoted to the reception of Oriental ambassadors. Towards the end of the year 1714, a certain Mehemet Rizabecq, who called himself ambassador of the king of Persia and the bearer of his commands, disembarked at Marseilles. He was received at two leagues from Paris by the baron de Breteuil, usher of ambassadors, and the marshal de Matignon. On the 24th of January, 1715, he made his solemn entry into the capital with extraordinary pomp: he declined the royal carriages generally used on such occasions, and entered on horseback, preceded by the finest horses of the king's stables superbly caparisoned, and accompanied by trumpets and bands of music. The ambassador, richly arrayed in the Persian costume, was attended by a numerous train of domestics, and preceded by a herald bearing the Persian standard. The presents which he offered to the king were very inconsiderable. After passing a short time in France, during which he concluded, in the name of his pretended master, a treaty of alliance with Louis XIV., he sailed for Sweden and Denmark, and was never heard of after. Rizabecq, according to the Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV., was a Portuguese jesuit, who had never seen the prince he represented, nor even visited a single province of Persia. The government paid the expenses of *his excellency*, which amounted to 1000 livres a day!

There are in the rue Saint Dominique a great number of magnificent hotels, among others that of the late duchess dowager of Orleans, and one which was formerly occupied by Madame Letitia, mother of Bonaparte.

RUE DORÉE.—A gilt (*doré*) bust of Louis XIII., placed at the extremity of this street, gave to it the name of *rue du Roi doré*, which was changed, in 1792, for that of *rue Dorée*.

RUE DES DOUZE PORTES.—Sauval states that this street is so called because it contained twelve gates. It was also named *rue Saint Nicolas* after Nicolas Lejai, chief president of the *Parlement*, from 1640 to 1656.

RUE DUGUAY TROUIN.—This street was named after the celebrated Duguay Trouin, commander of the naval forces of France, who was born at Saint Malo in 1673, and died at Paris in 1736.

RUE DUPHOT.—The name of this street is derived from general Duphot, who was born at Lyons, and assassinated in a popular tumult at Rome in 1797.

RUE DUPLEIX.—This street is so named to perpetuate the memory of Joseph Dupleix, a celebrated French merchant, and the rival of La Bourdonnaye in India, who died about the year 1755.

RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ.—In 1806 this street took the name of *rue de Diernstein*, in memory of the celebrated victory gained by the French over the Russians at Diernstein, on the 11th of November, 1805. In 1814 it resumed its former name, which, according to Jaillot, means a mass of buildings in the form of a triangle.

RUE DE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE.—This street derives its present name from the School of Medicine, which is situated in it. It was called *rue des Cordeliers* from the year 1300 till the revolution, when it was successively named *rue des Marseillais*, *rue de Marat*, and *rue de Santé*. It was in this street that the execrable Marat lived, and here he was assassinated on the 13th of July, 1793, by Charlotte Corday, who came from Caen to Paris for that purpose. He was buried in the garden of the convent des Cordeliers.*

L'Estoile, in his memoirs, relates that a very handsome

* See Vol. I., p. 249.

woman, who assumed the male attire and the name of Antoine, lived as a servant in the convent des Cordeliers for ten or twelve years before her sex was discovered. The suspicions excited by this circumstance occasioned great disquietude to the monks, who severally declared in public that they supposed her to be a man. The *female* Antoine was severely flogged, although she protested that she entered the monastery out of pure devotion.

In 1502 the presidents, councillors, and registrars of the *Parlement* obtained permission to be buried in the habit of the Cordeliers, because it was believed that Saint Francis makes an annual descent into purgatory to deliver the souls of those who wear the habit of his order! In the following year, the same privilege was granted to the *prévôt des marchands* and *échevins*.

It was in a hall of this convent that an association of the printers of Paris celebrated a funeral ceremony in honour of Benjamin Franklin, on the 10th of August, 1790. On a column in the centre was a bust of that celebrated patriot, wearing a civic crown. Beneath it were a press and other emblems of the art of printing. Whilst one of the association delivered the panegyric of Franklin, others were employed in printing and distributing it to the multitude present.

RUE DES ÉCRIVAINS. — In the house which forms the angle of this street and the rue Marivaux dwelt Nicholas Flamel, the celebrated alchymist. Although born of poor parents, and exercising the profession of an *écrivain*, it appears that he possessed great riches, which he employed in founding hospitals, repairing churches, and relieving the poor. The ignorance of the public relative to the source of his wealth led them to believe that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. Soon after his death some individuals obtained permission to search his cellar,

where they found urns, phials, crucibles, coals, and stone vessels containing a calcined substance resembling peas.

Paul Lucas, a celebrated traveller, entertained doubts of Flamel's death, and seriously relates the following story: "When in Asia I became acquainted with a dervise who spoke every known language, and who appeared not more than thirty years old, although he had lived upwards of a century. This dervise informed me that Flamel, apprehensive that he would be arrested if it were known that he had the philosopher's stone, found means to escape from France by publishing his own death and that of his wife. The latter feigned a long indisposition; and, when supposed to be dead, was on the borders of Switzerland, where she awaited her husband. A log of wood was buried in her stead. Flamel afterwards adopted the same stratagem; and, by bribing the physicians, a log of wood received Christian burial, and had a monument erected over it. Since that time they have spent a philosophic life in different countries. I am their intimate friend, said the dervise, and left them in India three years ago!"

RUE SAINT ÉLOI. — The saint from whom this street takes its name, was born at Cadillac in 588, and died in 659: he was goldsmith and treasurer to king Dagobert I.

RUE D'ENFER. — Two opinions exist relative to the etymology of the name of this street. According to some, the rue Saint Jacques was called *rue Supérieure*, and this, *rue Inférieure* (*via infera*), from whence *rue d'Enfer*. Others assert that it obtained its name from the following circumstance:—Saint Louis, upon hearing of the austerity and taciturnity of the disciples of Saint Bruno (Carthusians), invited six of them to France, to whom he gave a house with gardens and vineyards, at Gentilly.* These monks,

* See Vol. I., p. 241.

beholding from their windows the palace of Vauvert, built by king Robert, but abandoned by his successors, gave out that it was haunted. Dreadful shrieks were heard; spectres were seen dragging heavy chains, and among others a green monster, half man and half serpent, with a long white beard and a huge club, ready to rush upon all who passed that way. When the tale had obtained general credit, the monks begged Saint Louis to cede the palace to them for a monastery. Upon their taking possession the ghosts vanished, and the only trace left of them was the name *d'Enfer* (of hell), given to the street “*en mémoire,*” says Saint Foix, “*de tout le tapage que les diables y avoient fait.*”

RUE D'ENGHIEN. — Upon the opening of this street in 1772, the name *d'Enghien* was given to it in honour of the unfortunate son of the prince de Condé. In 1792 it was called *rue Mably*, in memory of the celebrated abbot of that name, who was born at Grenoble in 1709, and died at Paris in 1785. In 1815 it resumed its former name.

RUE DE L'ESTRAPADE. — The *estrapade* was an instrument invented under the reign of Francis I. to torture the Protestants, whom it raised and lowered into the flames, in order to prolong their sufferings. One of these infernal machines, situated at the end of the rue de l'Estrapade, was used for the punishment of soldiers. Their hands being tied behind them, they were raised to a considerable height, and then suddenly lowered, but not to the ground, so that the jerk dislocated their arms. This horrible mode of punishment was not abolished in France till the reign of Louis XV. It is still practised at Rome!

RUE DES VIEILLES ÉTUVES. — This street derives its name from an establishment of *étuves* (baths),* which

* For *Baths*, see p. 131.

existed in it in the sixteenth century. In front of a small house was a black marble tablet, with the following inscription:—

Dieu tient le cœur des rois en ses mains de clémence ;
Soit Chrétien, soit Payen, leur pouvoir vient d'en haut,
Et nul mortel ne peut (c'est un faire le faut),
Dispenser leurs sujets du joug d'obéissance.

Tradition relates that this house was erected by an architect of Henry IV.

RUE FAVART. — This street was opened in 1784, upon part of the site of the Hôtel de Choiseul. Being situated near the *Théâtre Italien*,* it took the name of Favart, author of several excellent comic operas, who was born at Paris in 1710, and died in 1793.

RUE DE LA FEMME-SANS-TÊTE. — The name of this street is derived from a sign, which represented a woman without a head, holding a glass in her hand, with this inscription below—*Tout en est bon*.

RUE DE LA FERRONERIE. — This street derives its name from *ferrons* (dealers in iron), who, in the reign of Saint Louis, occupied a range of booths or shops along the *charnier des Innocens*.

It was in this street that Henry IV. was assassinated by François Ravallac, on the 14th of May, 1610. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the king left his palace to visit his minister Sully, at the Arsenal. Upon reaching the rue de la Ferronnerie the royal carriage was compelled to stop, on account of the road being obstructed; the curtains of the carriage were drawn back as the weather was fine, and his majesty was desirous to see the preparations making for the entry of the queen. Whilst Henry was leaning to speak to the duke d'Épernon, Ravallac, who had followed him from the Louvre, mounted upon one of the hinder

* Now called *Théâtre Favart*, see Vol. II., p. 494.

wheels, and with a knife struck the king, who exclaimed "I am stabbed." The assassin struck a second time; but his majesty was already mortally wounded, and soon after expired. In the carriage with Henry were the duke d'Épernon, the marquis de Mirebeau, and the marquis du Plessis Liancourt; and at the doors were the marshal de Roquelaure, the marshal de Lavardin, the duke de Montbazon, and the marquis de la Force. "It is surprising," says l'Estoile, "that not one of the lords in the carriage saw the king struck, and if the monster had thrown away the knife, no one would have known who was the assassin."

Nicolas Pâsquier relates, that the devil had appeared to Ravailac, and said to him, "Go, strike boldly; you will find them all blind." The assassin was about thirty-two years of age; he seemed undaunted before the judges, regarding himself as a martyr, and his crime and punishment as the expiation of his sins. When put to the torture, he denied having any accomplices; and, when at confession, he said to the priest: "I accuse myself of impatience under my sufferings; I pray God to forgive me, and to pardon my persecutors."

A few months after the execution of Ravailac, the demoiselle d'Écoman, wife of a gentleman who had been in the suite of Marguerite de Valois, first consort of Henry IV., charged the duke d'Épernon and the marchioness de Verneuil with having been privy to the assassination of the king. "She spoke courageously," says l'Estoile, "and was firm and consistent in her accusation: her arguments were so forcible that the judges were astonished." Legal proofs, however, were wanting; in consequence of which the charge could not be substantiated, and the accuser was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

Henry IV. seems to have neglected the warnings of his friends, notwithstanding the numerous attempts made upon

his life. Sully, in his *Memoirs*, says: "I received intelligence from Rome of a conspiracy formed against the king, which I was unwilling to conceal from him, although I thought it contemptible. His majesty replied, that unless he was disposed to render his life even worse than death, he must really take no heed to such communications; that astrologers had foretold that he would either die by a sword or in a carriage; but they had forgotten poison, which would be the easiest way of disposing of him, particularly as he ate without examination whatever was offered to him. With regard to all that concerned him, he resigned himself entirely to the Sovereign Master of his life."

This street was considerably enlarged in 1671, when a proprietor of one of the houses placed in front of it a bust of Henry IV., with this inscription:—

Henrici Magni recreat præsentia cives,
Quos illi æterno fœdere junxit amor.

The bust and inscription may still be seen.

RUE DE LA FEUILLADE.—This street, which opens into the Place des Victoires, is so called in honour of marshal François d'Aubusson, duke de la Feuillade, who formed that Place in 1685.*

RUE FEYDEAU.—This street, originally called *rue des Fossés Montmartre*, derives its present name from the family of Feydeau, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, filled some high offices in the magistracy.

RUE DE FLEURUS.—Upon a piece of ground formerly belonging to the garden of the Luxembourg this street was opened, about the year 1780. Its name is intended to commemorate the celebrated battle of Fleurus, gained by general Jourdan, over the Austrians under the command

* See p. 37.

of Beaulieu and Cobourg, on the 26th of June, 1794. At this battle a balloon, filled with hydrogen gas, was elevated by the French to obtain a view of the Austrian movements, and much of the success of the day resulted from this new method of observation.

RUE SAINT FLORENTIN. — This street being opposite an orangery formerly existing in the garden of the Tuileries, was called *rue de l'Orangerie* till 1767, when a magnificent hotel was built in it by the duke de la Vrillière, known by the title of Count de Saint Florentin, from whom the present name of the street is derived. At the revolution this hotel was converted into a saltpetre manufactory for the section of the Tuileries. It afterwards became the property of the duke de l'Infantado, and has since been purchased by M. Talleyrand, prince de Benevento. Upon the occupation of Paris by the allied troops in 1814, the emperor of Russia made it his residence from the 31st of March to the 13th of April, when he removed to the Palais de l'Élysée-Bourbon.

RUE DES FOSSÉS-SAINT-BERNARD. — The name of this street is derived from the *fossés* (ditches) opened during the reign of King John, along the walls erected by Philip Augustus.

RUE DES FOSSÉS-SAINT-GERMAIN-L'AUXERROIS. — The name of this street is derived from the ditches which the Normans dug round the church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, when they established their camp there in the year 886.

The Hôtel de Sourdis stood in this street, and communicated with the cloister of the church.*

RUE DES FOSSÉS-SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS. — This street was opened in 1560 upon the ditches extending along the walls built by Philip Augustus. The *Comédiens du Roi*

* See *Maison du Doyen*, Vol. II., p. 195.

having established themselves there in 1688, it was called *rue de la Comédie* till they quitted it in 1770. In this street is the Café de Procope, formerly celebrated as the favourite resort of Voltaire, Piron, Fontenelle, Saint Foix, and other distinguished individuals. The historian of Saint Foix relates the following singular adventure:—

“ M. de Saint Foix entered the Café de Procope one day about noon, and seated himself in a corner to indulge in reflection. Shortly after one of the king’s body guards came in, and called for a cup of coffee with milk and a roll, adding, *cela me servira de dîner*. Saint Foix exclaimed in a loud voice, “ *une tasse de café au lait, et un petit pain, cela fait un fichu dîner*.” After repeating it several times, he was rebuked by the *garde du corps*, to whom he replied, “ as you please, monsieur; but you shall never prevent me saying, that *une tasse de café au lait, et un petit pain, cela fait un fichu dîner*.” The *garde du corps* rose in a rage, and beckoned to Saint Foix, who immediately followed him. They fought, and Saint Foix was wounded in the arm; but he still repeated to the spectators—“ *Oui messieurs, je soutiens toujours qu’une tasse de café au lait, et un petit pain, cela fait un fichu dîner*.” Here the duel terminated, the combatants being arrested by the guards of the marshals of France. The next day the two champions were conveyed before the duke de Noailles, senior marshal of France, surrounded by his officers. Without waiting to be interrogated, Saint Foix, pronounced his defence in the following terms: “ *Monseigneur*, I had no intention to offend *monsieur le garde du corps*, whom I believe to be a brave and honourable man; but your excellency will never prevent me saying, that *une tasse de café au lait et un petit pain ne soit un fichu dîner*.” Neither the marshal nor any of the officers could maintain their gravity, but dismissed Saint Foix and his antagonist

with a recommendation to settle the affair amicably. The adventure being related to Louis XV., furnished amusement to the court for a considerable time.

RUE DES FOSSÉS-SAINT-VICTOR. — This street was formerly so steep that it was impassable for carriages. In 1685, the *prévôt des marchands* caused the ditches to be filled up, and the declivity to be diminished. At the bottom of several courts remains of the city walls erected by Philip Augustus may still be seen.

At the angle formed by this street and the rue des Boulangers is a house built after the designs of Boffrand, and adorned with sculpture by Flaman. It was formerly occupied by Le Brun, auditor of the public accòmpts, and nephew and heir of the celebrated painter of that name. In the tympanum of the pediment towards the court are the armorial bearings which the king authorised Le Brun to assume when he ennobled him. The pediment of the front next the garden is ornamented with a medallion of that great master, borne by Immortality.

A small house in this street was occupied by Saint Foix, the celebrated author of *Essais sur Paris*, who spent the last twenty-five years of his life in it. His only amusements were the society of a few literary friends, a beautiful garden, an aviary peopled with different kinds of birds, seven or eight cats to which he was strongly attached, and some other animals. He always slept upon a sofa, with no covering but a dressing-gown whatever was the season. He corrected his early works, enjoyed the present, and thought little of the future. He was desirous of being a member of the French Academy, but it was customary to make visits, and to this he could not conform. He died on the 26th of August, 1776, at the age of seventy-three years, in the arms of M. Very, a priest of the Christian doctrine, with whom he was very intimate.

In 1793 this street was called *rue Loustalot*, after an individual who figured in the revolution.

RUE DU FOUARRE.—Formerly the University had several schools in this street, called originally *rue des Écoles*, which name it afterwards exchanged for that of *Fouarre* (an obsolete word, signifying straw), on account of the great quantity of straw used by the scholars, who sat upon the ground whilst the professors delivered their lectures. In churches formerly there were no chairs or benches, but the pavement was covered with straw, to which, on high festivals, odoriferous herbs were added.

The rue du Fouarre is celebrated in the works of Dante, Petrarch, Papire-Masson, Rabelais, etc.

RUE DES FRANCS BOURGEOIS.—In 1350, Jean Roussel and Alix his wife founded in this street (then called *rue des Vieilles Poulies*) an hospital, containing twenty-four rooms, for the reception of forty-eight poor *bourgeois*, who paid thirteen deniers entrance-money, and one denier a week. Those who entered this house being exempt (*franc*) from taxes, it took the name of *Maison des Francs Bourgeois*, which was afterwards applied to the street.

In 1596, there were in the *Maison des Francs Bourgeois* two beggars, who could imitate perfectly the sound of a bugle and the barking of dogs, so as to give an idea that huntsmen and hounds were at hand. Saint Foix relates the following adventure of Henry IV., in which it is supposed that these beggars were the performers: “When hunting in the forest of Fontainebleau, the king heard, as if at the distance of half a league, the barking of dogs, and the cries and horns of huntsmen; in a moment the noise seemed within twenty paces of him. He commanded the count de Soissons to advance and ascertain what it was. The count went forward, and heard the noise, but knew

not from whence it proceeded, till at length a black man presented himself in a thicket, and after exclaiming with a terrible voice “*M’entendez-vous,*” suddenly disappeared. The party, filled with dread, discontinued the chase. The shepherds of the environs stated that it was a ghost called the Grand Hunter.”

RUE DES FRONDEURS. — At the commencement of the troubles during the minority of Louis XIV., Bachaumont, councillor of the *Parlement*, said one day, in pleasantry, that the members of the *Parlement* were like school-boys, who amused themselves with a *fronde* (sling) in the city ditches; they separated when they saw the civil lieutenant approach, and collected together again as soon as he turned his back. This comparison was considered so applicable that it was celebrated in songs; and, on the same evening, the *Parlement* party put bands resembling slings round their hats. After peace had been concluded between the king and the *Parlement*, the faction who refused to treat with the court were called *frondeurs*, from whom this street afterwards obtained its name.

RUE GALANDE. — This street was opened in the beginning of the thirteenth century upon the manor of *Garlande*, corrupted to *Galande*. Anzeau, or Anzel de Garlande, who was killed at the siege of Puiset, in 1118, was seneschal and prime minister under Philip I. and Louis-le-Gros. Étienne de Garlande, his brother, bishop of Beauvais, seneschal, chancellor, and prime minister of France for nine years, died in 1151. Anselme de Garlande was *prévôt* of Paris at the time when houses were first built in this neighbourhood.

RUE SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS. — This street, opened under the consulate of Bonaparte, bore his name till 1814, when it was called rue Saint-Germain-des-Prés, because part of that abbey formerly stood upon its site.

RUE NEUVE-SAINT-GILLES.—The house next the boulevard at the extremity of this street was occupied in 1785 by the celebrated countess Lamotte, who died at Lambeth on the 23d of September, 1791,* in consequence of a fall in leaping from a window to escape from a sheriff's officer. Saint Foix says, "three striking epochs may be remarked in her life; that of her elevation at court, of her being branded on the grand staircase of the Palais de Justice, and her fall from a second storey."

RUE DES GOBELINS.—This street, originally called *rue de Bièvre*, took its present name, in 1636, from the royal manufactory situated near it.†

RUE GRANGE BATELIÈRE.—A *grange* (barn) called *Batelière*, which existed from the twelfth century in the midst of meadows and arable land, was situated near the spot where this street has been formed.

RUE DE GRENELLE-SAINT-GERMAIN.—This name is derived from a *garenne* or *garanella* (warren), belonging to the abbey of Sainte Geneviève.

RUE DE GRENELLE-SAINT-HONORÉ.—This street derived its name from Henry de Guernelles (corrupted to *Grenelle*), who resided in it in the thirteenth century.

In this street stands the celebrated Hôtel des Fermes, § which was purchased in 1779 by the farmers-general of the taxes, for the sum of 1,700,000 livres, and is now a diligence-office, etc.

At an hotel in this street, Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV., died on the 9th of June, 1572, at the age of forty-four years, after an indisposition of only five days. It was rumoured that she had been poisoned by the smell of a pair of gloves, sold to her by an Italian named René,

* See Note, Vol. II., p. 329.

† See p. 1.

§ See Vol. II. p. 197.

perfumer to Catherine de Médicis. The body of the princess was opened, but there was no appearance of poison. She had come to Paris to be present at the marriage of her son with Marguerite de Valois.

The Hôtel du Prince de Galles, in this street, was occupied in 1777 by Mr. Smith, a rich English merchant, who, having failed in his endeavours to be returned to parliament, took up his residence at Paris.

RUE GRETRY.—This street is so called in honour of Gretry, a celebrated composer of music, who was born at Liege in 1741, and died on the 24th of September, 1813, near Montmorency, at the Hermitage, once occupied, for a short time, by Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

RUE GUÉNÉGAUD. — The ancient Hôtel de Nesle* stood upon the spot where this street was opened in 1644. Its name is derived from Henri de Guénégaud, secretary of state, who built an hotel in it.

Brantome mentions a queen that lived at the Hôtel de Nesle, who when she saw any persons of an agreeable appearance pass, beckoned to them, and, after the accomplishment of her purpose, caused them to be put into a sack, and thrown from a tower into the Seine. “I cannot affirm,” he adds, “that this is true; but every one in Paris talks of it, and it is always mentioned when the tower is shown.” The poet Villon, in his *Balade aux Dames*, composed in 1461, says:—

Où est la reine
Qui commanda que Buridan
Fût jetté en un sac en Seine.

Jean Buridan was celebrated in the University of Paris, in the middle of the fourteenth century.

The Hôtel de Nesle was occupied, in 1574, by Henrietta of Cleves, whose lover, Coconas, was beheaded, and the

* See Vol. II., p. 235.

head exposed on a gibbet in the Place de Grève. In the night, she repaired to the spot and brought away the head, which was embalmed, and kept in a closet behind her bed.

In 1538, some workmen, in digging the ground near the spot where the rue Guénégaud was afterwards opened, found eleven cellars, and in one of them the body of a man in complete armour.

RUE GUI SARDE.—In 1793 this street was called *rue Sans-Culottes*.

RUE D'HANOVRE.—This street takes its name from the *Pavillon d'Hanovre*, built by marshal Richelieu with the product of the contributions which he levied upon the electorate of Hanover, during the war of 1756 and the following year.

RUE DE HARLAY.—This street bears the name of Achilles de Harlay, chief president of the *Parlement*, to whom, in 1607, Henry IV. gave the western part of the *Cité*, which then formed two islands, upon condition that he should fill up the arm of the river, and erect houses upon it.

RUE DE LA HARPE.—The remains of the ancient *Palais des Thermes** are situated in this street.

On the 9th of September, 1605, a man was shot in this street by a protestant, an archer of the guards of the duke de la Force, for singing the *Chanson de Colas*. On the following day a decree was issued forbidding the song to be sung under pain of death, on account of the tumults and murders that it occasioned. It seems that it was directed against the protestants, and related to a cow which was said to have entered one of their churches during the service. The animal, which belonged to a very poor man, was killed, and a collection afterwards made in

* See Vol. II., p. 127.

Paris and other places to repair the loss. Several noblemen endeavouring by means of this song to excite between the catholics and the protestants disputes which threatened to terminate in a civil war, the government took the most decisive measures for putting an end to it. It afterwards became a proverb, and the protestants were designated *Vaches à Colas*.

RUE DU HELDER.—This name is intended to perpetuate the defeat of the English on the 20th of August, 1799, at the Helder, in Holland, where they had landed twenty thousand men, who were compelled to re-embark.

RUE DE L'HIRONDELLE.—On the 23d of March, 1594, a gentleman attached to Henry IV. having met, in the rue de l'Hirondelle, the curate of Saint André with the curate of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, who was called the king's curate, asked him whether he was not well pleased at having so good a parishioner as the king,* and whether he would not shout *Vive le roi*. The curate replied that he should consider of it, upon which the gentleman flew into a passion, and declared with an oath, that were he not afraid of offending the king, his master, he would make him shout it "most lustily." At this time the priests of several parishes refused to hear confession, until they had enquired of those who presented themselves whether they were glad that the king had entered Paris, and if they replied in the affirmative, they were dismissed abruptly.

RUE SAINT HONORÉ.—This street took its name from a church dedicated to Saint Honoré, erected about the year 1204, but long since demolished.

At the corner formed by this street and the Place du Palais Royal, is the *Café de la Régence*, a favorite resort of players at chess. Jean Jacques Rousseau frequented this

* Henry IV. was a protestant.

house. Upon entering it, the crowd attracted by his presence was usually so great, that it was found necessary to place a sentinel at the door. In 1778, when the emperor Joseph II. was at Paris, he went *incognito*, as the count de Falkenstein, to the *Café de la Régence* to play at chess, but found no one there. Upon expressing his surprise to the landlady, she replied that her *café* was deserted because the emperor was expected at the Palais Royal. "This," added she, "has happened several times, and done me great injury. When he is coming to the Palais Royal I sell nothing, for every one runs to see him, and indeed it is natural." Several persons came in, but refused to play lest they should miss the emperor. The illustrious traveller remained, therefore, in conversation with the landlady, who said:—"My employment has hitherto prevented me from seeing the emperor; but I intend to make my escape some morning and see him at his hotel, for I hear that he is easy of access." The count de Falkenstein, taking out a louis-d'or, gave it to her, and said "*Voilà Louis XVI.*;" and pointing to himself, "*Voici l'Empereur.*"

Next door to the *Café de la Régence* is a house called the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, which is unique in its kind. It is open day and night; and men and women of every nation and rank have free access at all hours. Every language is spoken; and notwithstanding that it is the resort of thieves, vagabonds and prostitutes, the property of every individual whilst there is perfectly secure. The police are well acquainted with those at the head of this singular establishment, but nothing that passes there is divulged. It communicates with the adjacent houses, so that visitors may depart without being seen. Refreshment, and lodgings by the night for four or five hundred persons, may be obtained.

The king's stables were formerly in the rue Saint Honoré. In the reign of Louis XIII., Cerelle, his majesty's physician, had apartments in the buildings connected with the stables. Having been to Nancy to visit madame de Fargis, one of the queen's ladies in waiting, he returned to Paris, and immediately upon his arrival was arrested by the chief officer of the night patrol, who found in his pocket the king's horoscope, and letters addressed to several persons by madame de Fargis. The doctor pleaded that, as his majesty's physician, he was entitled to carry the horoscope of his master: he was, however, sent to the galleys, where he remained till the commencement of the regency, when he was recalled by the queen's command, but died on his way to Paris.

RUE DU FAUBOURG SAINT HONORÉ.—No street in the capital contains a greater number of magnificent hotels than the rue du faubourg Saint Honoré.

In December, 1791, two young ladies residing in this street, the one fourteen, the other seventeen years of age, were bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. An ignorant physician who was sent for, concluding they were incurable, ordered them to be immediately smothered.

RUE DE LA HUCHETTE.—In 1520, a mason discovered in the foundations of the old convent de l'Annonciation, a box containing four hundred and fifty-three écus-d'or, which, by a decision of the *trésor des chartres*, were divided between the king, Guillaume de la Croix, owner of the premises, and Antoine Beuray, the individual who found them.

This street has frequently been called *rue des Rotisseurs*, on account of the great number of spits constantly turning in the houses of the venders of roasted fowls, etc. Sauval states that father Bonaventure Calatagirone, general of the Cordeliers and one of the negociators of the peace

of Vervins, was so astonished at the *rotisserie* of the rue de la Huchette, that when he returned to Italy, he spoke of nothing else that he had seen at Paris. “*Veramente,*” said he, “*queste rotisserie sono cose stupende.*”

RUE DU HURLEUR.—There are in Paris two streets of this name, distinguished from each other by the qualification *grand* and *petit*. *Hurleur*, according to some, is a corruption of *hue-le*, and this name was given to these streets because they were formerly inhabited exclusively by prostitutes, and whenever a man entered either of them, it was said to the children, “*hue-le,*” that is, “hoot him.” Others are of opinion that the name is a corruption of Hugues-Leu (Hugo Lupus), knight, who resided there in 1230.

RUE JACOB.—This street derives its name from the altar *Jacob*, which Marguerite de Valois, first wife of Henry IV. made a vow to erect. The vow was fulfilled by the foundation and construction of the convent des Petits Augustins.*

RUE SAINT JEAN.—The executioner of capital convicts, who, before the revolution, bore the name of *exécuteur des hautes œuvres*, long resided in this street. A magistrate of Paris having taken the wife of the executioner for his mistress, the husband returned home one day, and finding them together, revenged himself by marking their shoulders with the iron used for branding criminals. The magistrate complained to the *Parlement*, and the executioner was sent to the galleys.

Saint Foix says, “I wish that the public executioner was distinguished from other citizens by a particular costume, whenever he performs the duties of his office. A black coat, an axe in a black belt covered with crape, and a crape hatband would be the dress most suitable, as it

* See *Inscription*, Vol. I., p. 275.

would indicate that the nation is in mourning whenever it is deprived of one of its members.”

RUE JEAN BART.—This is a new street, opened on a piece of ground formerly belonging to the garden of the Luxembourg. Its name is intended to perpetuate the memory of Jean Bart, a celebrated naval commander, who was born at Dunkirk in 1651, and died in the same town in 1702.

RUE JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.—The name of this street was rue Platrière till 1790, when it assumed that of Jean Jacques Rousseau, who was born at Geneva in 1712, and died at Ermenonville, in 1778. This celebrated writer was strongly attached to the quarter of Paris in which this street is situated.

The hotel in this street in which the general Post-Office is now established was at one period occupied by Jean Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, admiral of France, who was so puffed up by the favour shewn him by Henry III., that the two following reigns were insufficient to abase him. Under pretext of the gout, he obtained permission of Henry IV. for his carriage to enter the court of the Louvre. During the regency of Marie de Médicis, this permission became a prerogative which was granted to dukes and the great officers of the crown.

In the reign of Louis XIV., one day when it rained in torrents, M. de Roquelaure, who was not at that time a duke, ordered his coachman to drive into the court of the Louvre. The sentinel enquired who it was?—A duke, was the reply. What duke? The duke d'Épernon. Which? The last that died! said M. de Roquelaure, who was allowed to enter. Fearing, however, that he had done wrong, he went directly to the king, and said: “Sire, it rained so hard, that I came in my carriage to the foot of the staircase.” Louis XIV. was angry, and enquired,

“ Who is the fool that suffered you to enter ?” “ Still more a fool than you can possibly think,” rejoined M. de Roquelaure, “ for he allowed me to pass under the name of the duke d’Épernon, the last who died.” The king’s anger subsided, and he laughed heartily at the simplicity of the sentinel.

Louis XIV. was very rigid in maintaining etiquette. It was he who established *entrées* at certain places and at fixed hours, and created distinctions gradually marked. Every evening, when retiring from prayers, he appointed the person who was to hold the candle whilst he undressed for bed !

The patent jackets (*justes au corps*) were another prerogative. They were blue, with lining, waistcoat and edges red, and were magnificently embroidered with gold and silver. The number was limited, and even the princes of the blood were obliged to wait for vacancies, the king and his family not being included.

RUE JEAN TISON.—In this street, which takes its name from a noble family of the thirteenth century, is a house (No. 12) which was occupied, from 1577 to 1583, by M. de Morvilliers, chancellor of France in the time of the *Ligue*.

RUE DE JERUSALEM.—This street is so called because a house which stood in it was appropriated to pilgrims who had come to Paris from Jerusalem.

RUE DES JEUNEURS.—Upon the site of this street were two bowling-greens, from which it took the name of *Jeux-Neufs*, corrupted to *Jeuneurs*.

RUE SAINT JOSEPH.—This street was called *rue du Temps Perdu* till 1640, when it took its present name from a chapel near it dedicated to Saint Joseph.

Madame de Montespan lived in this street after her dismissal from court, and died there in 1709.

RUE JUDAS.—Upon the expulsion of the Jews in 1182, by Philip Augustus, this street was called in derision *rue Judas*.

RUE DES JUIFS.—In this street was a statue of the Virgin Mary, which in 1528 was mutilated. Francis I. caused it to be replaced by one in silver, which was stolen in 1545; the next, of wood, was broken in 1551, and was succeeded by one in marble. The populace conceiving that Jews alone could be guilty of such acts of sacrilege, called the street *rue des Juifs*, a name which it still retains.

RUE DE LA JUIVERIE.—This street derives its name from having been principally inhabited by Jews, and there having been a synagogue in it.

Under the first race of kings, Jews were established in most of the towns of Gaul, and a great number resided at Paris. Their usury, religion and wealth excited the hatred of the people against them, and exposed them to frequent persecution. During the first crusade, the massacre of Jews was considered a religious duty. In after times, the Christians were accustomed during Holy Week and on Easter Day to pursue the Jews through the streets with stones, and to break the doors and windows of their houses. In some provincial towns it was the practice on holy days to conduct a Jew to the church, and publicly beat him on the head.*

The Jews were ever to the kings of France a ready

* Adhémar de Chabanne, in his *Chronique*, relates that Aimeric, viscount de Rochechouard, having visited Toulouse, the chapter of Saint Étienne, to do him honour, appointed Hugues, chaplain of the viscount, to beat a Jew at the Easter festival, as was always the custom. The chaplain performed the office with so much ardour, and brought down such violent blows upon the unfortunate Israelite, that his brains and eyes fell upon the pavement, and he expired on the spot! The Jews of Toulouse came and removed the body, which they buried in their cemetery.

resource in their most urgent necessities. By expelling them from the kingdom their property was confiscated to the crown, and by recalling them an immense sum was obtained for their re-establishment.

After their expulsion in 633, by king Clotaire, they again returned to France. Philip Augustus expelled them in 1181, and recalled them in 1198. Saint Louis banished them in 1257, and shortly after allowed them to return. In 1306 they were expelled by Philippe-le-Bel, and in 1315 recalled by his successor Louis X., who agreed to allow them to remain thirteen years in his realm, upon condition of their renouncing two-thirds of what was owing to them, and paying the sum of 122,500 livres.

Under pretext that they had entered into an engagement with the king of Tunis to poison all the fountains and wells of the kingdom, they were arrested in 1321. Some were burned alive, and others driven from the kingdom; but the most wealthy obtained an exemption from exile upon paying a sum of 15,000 livres. In 1350, king John allowed them to return, and seven years after he banished them. In 1360, he recalled them, and granted them permission to remain in France twenty years. Upon the expiration of that term, Charles V., in consideration of a sum of money, gave them permission to remain seventeen years longer in the kingdom. Charles VI. however, did not wait for the expiration of that term, but by letters-patent of September 17, 1394, expelled them from his dominions for ever. They retired into the neighbouring countries, and several established themselves at Metz, where they remained when that city was annexed to France. Some Dutch and Portuguese Jews began, under the reign of Louis XIII., to settle in France for purposes of commerce; but the king, by a decree of April 23, 1615, banished them entirely.

Since that period the Jews have gradually established themselves in France, and are as numerous in Paris as in most large cities. They have two synagogues, one situate in the rue Saint Avoye, and the other in the rue du Cimetière Saint-André-des-Arcs, where their worship is conducted with order and decency.

In the twelfth century, the synagogue in the rue de la Juiverie was converted into a church dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen, which was demolished at the revolution.*

RUE DE KLEBER.—This street bears the name of the celebrated general Kleber, who was born at Strasbourg in 1750, and assassinated at Cairo in 1800, by a Turk named Soleyman.

RUE LACAILLE.—The situation of this street being near the Observatory, it received the name of Lacaille, a celebrated astronomer, who was born at Rumigny in 1713, and died at Paris in 1762.

RUE SAINT LANDRY.—This street was formerly called *Port Saint Landry*. It was near this spot, towards the river, that the corpse of Isabella of Bavaria, consort of Charles VI., was placed in a boat, without pomp or attendants, and orders were given to the boatman to deliver it to the prior of Saint Denis.

RUE DE LA LANTERNE.—In the beginning of the summer of the year 1794 a man, residing in this street, formed a project for passing his life in a perpetual *gala*. He proposed to his neighbours to form a fraternity, and take their meals together in the open air, each family bringing their share of provisions. The project was generally approved, and on the same day tables were spread, and a banquet served up in the rue de la Lanterne. Wine was not spared, for it was indispensable to drink to the re-

* See Vol. I., p. 156.

public and its defenders, and the number of the latter at that period was not small.

The other sections of Paris, upon learning the *gala* established in the *Cité*, agreed to follow the example, each fixing different days, in order to be able to invite the inhabitants of the other divisions. For several days tables were spread in the streets; and, says Saint Foix, “there was no danger of being run over by carriages, for there were scarcely three hundred hackney coaches in Paris, and besides, the coachmen were at table.”

The civic banquet of the Palais Royal was upon a large scale, and presented various scenes. It was a real Bacchanalian festival, in which all sense of propriety was laid aside. It, however, was the last, for on the same day the committee of public safety issued a decree prohibiting these *fêtes*, to the great mortification of the inhabitants of the rue de Richelieu, then *rue de la Loi*, who had made preparations for the following day.

RUE LENOIR (*Saint Honoré*).—This street was so named after M. Lenoir, lieutenant-general of police in 1774, and from 1776 to 1785.

RUE LENOIR (*Faubourg Saint Antoine*).—The name of this street was given to it in honour of Lenoir le Romain, a celebrated architect, who was born in 1726 and died in 1810.

RUE LE NOTRE.—A street which it is intended to open near the Allée des Veuves, is to bear the name of le Notre, the celebrated gardener of Louis XIV., who was born in 1613 and died in 1700.

RUE DE LA LINGERIE.—This street is so called, because some poor *lingères* (female linen drapers) obtained permission of Saint Louis to establish a row of stalls in it. It appears from the ancient documents which authorised their establishment, that neither married women nor those

of a dissolute life were allowed to occupy stalls, under pain of having their goods thrown into the street, and being driven out of it. The opposite side of the rue de la Lingerie was occupied by glovers; one of whom, having been convicted of fabricating base coin, was thrown into a vessel of boiling oil, near the Croix du Tiroir, rue de l'Arbre Sec.

RUE DES LIONS.—This street was opened upon the site of the Hôtel de Saint Paul, and takes its name from the buildings and courts in which the king's lions were kept.

During a combat of lions at which Francis I. was present, a lady having dropped her glove, said to De Lorges—"If you would have me believe that you love me as much as you swear to me every day, go and pick up my glove." De Lorges picked it up in the midst of the ferocious animals, and upon returning threw it in the lady's face; and notwithstanding all her protestations and entreaties would never see her more.

RUE DES LOMBARDS.—This street took its name from having been inhabited by a great number of usurers, natives of Lombardy, who established themselves at Paris towards the end of the twelfth century. These Lombards were such impatient creditors, that it was said in irony, *il a la patience des Lombards*. At the time when Charles VI. and the lords of his court sold prebendaries, bishoprics and benefices by auction, the Lombards lent money at a high rate of interest, and made immense fortunes.

In this street at present there are a great number of confectioners, from whence comes the proverb :—*C'est sucré comme la rue des Lombards*.

RUE SAINT LOUIS (*au Marais*).—In 1806 this street took the name of *rue Turenne*, in honour of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscount de Turenne, who had formerly occupied a house in it; he was born at Sedan in 1621, and

killed by a cannon ball near Saltsbach on the 27th of July, 1675. In 1814 it resumed the name of Saint Louis.

RUE SAINT LOUIS (*dans l'Ile*).—This street was called *rue de la Fraternité* in 1793, when the isle Saint Louis, in which it is situated, took the title of *Ile de la Fraternité*. In 1814 its former name was restored.

It was upon the site of this street that the combat is said to have taken place, in the reign of Charles V., between the chevalier de Macaire and the celebrated Dog of Montargis, of which the following details are related by several authors: Aubry de Montdidier, in passing alone through the forest of Bondy, was murdered and buried at the foot of a tree. His dog remained several days at the spot, and only quitted it on being compelled by hunger, when he went to the house of a friend of Aubry, and set up a mournful howling. After allaying his hunger, he renewed the howling, and pulled his master's friend by the coat, as if to induce him to follow. The singularity of the dog's behaviour, and the circumstance of Aubry being missing, excited suspicion that the latter had been murdered. Several persons followed the dog, who, when he came to a certain tree, redoubled his howling and commenced scratching the ground. Upon digging they found the body of the unfortunate man. Some time after, the dog seized an individual named the Chevalier de Macaire, who was extricated from him with great difficulty. This occurring several times to the same person, suspicions were excited that he was the murderer of Aubry, particularly as it was known that he had cherished a hatred towards him. The king, having heard of this circumstance, sent on one of his levee-days for the dog, who, upon seeing the chevalier de Macaire enter, instantly seized him. At this period it was usual, when a crime was not fully proved, to institute the *Trial by Battle*, called *Jugement de Dieu*. The king

ordered the affair to be decided by that mode of trial, and lists (*champ-clos*) were formed in the isle Saint Louis, which was then uninhabited. Macaire was armed with a bludgeon, and the dog had a kennel for his retreat. As soon as he was loosened, the dog ran at his antagonist, avoided his blows, and at length seized and brought him to the ground. Macaire then confessed his guilt, in the presence of the king and the whole court.

RUE LOUIS LE GRAND.—In 1793 this street took the name of *rue des Piques*, and in 1799 that of *rue de la Place Vendôme*. In 1815 the original name was restored.

RUE DE LOUVOIS.—This street was opened upon the site of the Hôtel de Louvois, from whence its name is derived.

M. de Louvois, minister of war under Louis XIV., died on the 16th of June, 1691. In making known the minister's death to his generals, the king exhorted them to redouble their vigilance, in order that the affairs of the kingdom might not suffer by that event. Saint Foix, in speaking of Louvois, says: "he was endowed with a good understanding, was laborious, and entered deeply into details; he was acquainted with the lowest trades, was *rude et dur*, attached to the king and the state, but so presumptuous and cross, that he became insupportable to his master. He would have been in disgrace without war, and perceiving it, died suddenly. His heart being contracted in an extraordinary manner, occasioned some to believe that he died of chagrin; others state that he was poisoned."

Madame de Louvois was the first minister's wife presented at court; she was also the first who rode in a carriage. Louis XIV. always regarded giving importance to his ministers to be highly conducive to the public service.

RUE DE LUBECK.—Upon the site of the palace which Napoleon intended to build for his son, the king of Rome, a street has been opened, which bears the name of Lubeck, in memory of the battle gained over the Russians, on the 6th and 7th of November, 1806.

RUE LULLY.—This street bears the name of Lully, the celebrated composer, who was born at Florence in 1633, and died at Paris in 1687.

RUE MADAME.—This street was formed upon ground taken a short time before the revolution from the garden of the Luxembourg, and derived its name from MADAME, consort of MONSIEUR, now Louis XVIII. In 1793 it was called *rue des Citoyennes*, but in 1800 resumed its former name.

RUE DE MAGDEBOURG.—When the project of building a palace for the king of Rome was formed, this street was destroyed. It was called *rue Herivault* till 1806, when it took the name of Magdebourg, in memory of the capture of that place, on the 8th of November of the same year.

RUE DU MAIL.—This name is derived from a game called *mail* or *pal-mail*. It is probable that the name Pall-Mall has the same derivation.

RUE DE MALTE.—This street, being near the Temple, took its name from his royal highness the duke of Angoulême, who was commander of the order of Malta (*Malte*), and grand prior of France in 1780, when it was opened.

RUE MARIE STUART.—This street, which bore the name of *Tire Boudin*, assumed that of Marie Stuart in 1809. Saint Foix relates that “Mary Stuart, consort of Francis II., when passing through this street, which was then called *rue Tire V***, enquired its name. As it was indecent to utter, the gentleman to whom the enquiry was addressed replied that it was *Tire Boudin*.”

This street and the rue Brisemiche were formerly oc-

cupied by prostitutes. In 1387 the *prévôt* of Paris, at the solicitation of the curate of Saint Merri, issued an ordinance enjoining women of that description to quit the rue Brisemiche, as it was improper for them to be so near the church. Some of the inhabitants of Paris opposed the ordinance, and undertook to support the women in refusing compliance. In the following year the opposition was sanctioned by a decree of the *Parlement*. The curate, exasperated at being disappointed, employed every means in his power to revenge himself on the citizens, one of whom he compelled to do penance at the door of the church for having eaten meat on a Friday.

RUE DE MARIVAUX.—This street, situated near the Théâtre Favart, bears the name of Marivaux, a member of the French Academy, who composed many excellent comic operas. He was born at Paris in 1688, and died in 1763.

RUE DES MARMOUZETS.—As early as 1206, mention is made of a *maison des Marmouzets*, situated in this street. Francis I. by a decree of 1536, granted permission to Pierre Belut, councillor of the *Parlement*, “to build upon a certain spot in the rue des Marmouzets, which had been deserted more than a century, in pursuance of a decree issued on account of a crime committed there, which crime however was not upon record, but was commonly reported in the city.”

Dubreul, in his *Antiquités de Paris*, relates the following anecdote, which explains the nature of the crime referred to in the decree of Francis I.: “From time immemorial a tradition has been handed down, that, in the rue des Marmouzets, there lived a pastry-cook, who, in the year 1400, by the assistance of a neighbouring barber, murdered a man, and made his body intopies, which were found more delicate than any he had made before. The

crime being discovered, the *Parlement* decreed that the pastry-cook should be put to death, his house destroyed, and a column erected upon the spot as a memorial of the horrid deed."

Dubreul, who wrote in 1630, adds that he had seen the spot, and that it had been abandoned more than a hundred years. This tradition was revived in the middle of the last century, and obtained general credit.

De la Marre, in his treatise on the police, says:—"Those who remember the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV., know that the streets of Paris were in such a filthy state that the atmosphere was infected by them. M. Courtois, a physician, residing in the rue des Marmouzets, made the following experiment. In his dining-room, which was next the street, he placed two large *chenets* of iron ornamented with brass, which from the effluvia of the streets were covered with verdigrise. Every day he caused them to be cleaned, and in the evening they were again covered. From the period when the streets were regularly cleansed, the verdigrise disappeared."

At the corner of this street lived the family Regnaud, of whom the father, the son, one of the daughters, and an aunt, a nun 60 years of age, were guillotined in the year II., upon the charge of having conspired against Robespierre, because the eldest daughter said that he was a tyrant.

In this street, near the cloister of Notre Dame, stood a house belonging to the canon Duranci, which was pulled down by order of Louis, son of Philip I., because it projected so as to obstruct the thoroughfare. The chapter of Notre Dame protested against this act, as an invasion of their privileges. Louis acknowledged his fault, promised to respect in future the rights of the church, and consented to pay a fine of a *denier d'or*. In order that the

reparation might be more public, it was made on the day when Louis ascended the throne and married Adelaide of Savoy. The chapter required the acknowledgment to be made and recorded upon their registers, before the nuptial benediction was pronounced.

RUE DU MARTROI.—*Martroy* or *Martray* is an obsolete word signifying punishment, and in some instances is used for places of execution. As this street opens into the Place de Grève, where criminals have been executed for ages, there can be no doubt of the etymology of its name.

Asking Philip, whom Louis-le-Gros, his father, associated with himself in his throne, and had him crowned at Rheims, was passing through this street, near the church of Saint Gervais, on the 2d of October, 1131, a pig ran under his horse's legs and threw it down, by which accident the young sovereign was so much hurt that he died on the following day. It was then forbidden to let pigs wander in the street, except those of the abbey of Saint Antoine, which were exempt from the general rule.

RUE DES MARTYRS.—This street derives its name from a chapel erected upon the spot where it is supposed that Saint Denis and his companions were beheaded. From 1793 to 1806 it was called *rue du Champ-du-Repos*, because it leads to the cemetery of Montmartre.

Calmer, one of the richest Jews in France, died at his hotel in this street, on the 21st of October, 1784. Although he had never abjured the religion of Moses, he neglected its rites, and his daughter was married to a Christian of distinction. He purchased the duchy of Chaulnes, by which he obtained the presentation to several livings in Picardy. The bishop of Amiens maintained that Calmer, being a Jew, could not exercise the right of presentation belonging to the duchy. An action

ensued, in which the bishop was nonsuited. Calmer associated chiefly with Christians, and concerned himself little about religion. At his death the Jews refused to bury him, alleging that as he had not observed their ritual, they could not grant him funeral honours. A serious dispute arose, which was terminated by the interference of the police.

RUE MASSILLON. — This street bears the name of Massillon, the celebrated preacher, who was born at Hières, in Provence, in 1663, and died at Paris, in 1742.

RUE DES MAUVAIS GARÇONS. — This street derives its name from the bands of French and Italian adventurers who, under the name of *Mauvais Garçons*, committed great mischief in Paris and the environs during the captivity of Francis I.

RUE MÉCHAIN. — A few years ago this street was opened near the Observatory, and bears the name of Méchain, a celebrated astronomer, who was born at Laon, in 1744, and died upon the coast of Valentia in 1804, whilst occupied in prolonging the meridian of Paris to the Balearian Islands.

RUE DES MÉNÉTRIERS. — The *ménétriers* (minstrels) and *jongleurs* of Paris formed a fraternity in the fourteenth century, and dwelt in the same street, which was at first called *rue des Jongleurs*, but now *rue des Ménétriers*. The deed by which this fraternity was established was sealed at the *prévôté* of Paris, and signed by thirty-seven minstrels. The association had the exclusive right of playing music at weddings and other festivals. It was governed by a *king* and the *prévôt* of Saint Julian, who had power to sentence to twelve months' banishment any minstrel not belonging to the fraternity who exercised his

profession in Paris. If foreign minstrels appeared at a festival, they were liable to a penalty.*

RUE MESLAY.—The commander of the Parisian guards had formerly an hotel in this street. This corps consisted of one hundred and five cavalry and five hundred and sixteen infantry, independent of two hundred and sixty-eight men, specially destined to guard the wharfs.

Previous to the reign of Louis XIV., the lords and princes took pleasure in attacking and robbing the persons who passed over the Pont Neuf and the Pont au Change. One night, the party having stopped upon the Pont Neuf, the chevalier de Rieux proposed to the count de Rochefort to mount upon the *cheval de bronze*,† from whence they could see all that passed. The project was executed, and, by means of the reins, they both seated themselves upon the neck of the horse. The others, among whom was the duke of Orleans, stopped the passengers, and four or five were soon robbed of their cloaks. At length the archers of the city came up, upon which the duke's party fled. The count de Rochefort and the chevalier de Rieux endeavoured to follow their example; but the reins breaking, the latter was precipitated upon the pavement, and seriously hurt. The archers assisted the count to descend, who, with his companion, was conveyed to the Châtelet. Cardinal Mazarin ordered them to be treated with the greatest rigour. They were tried for robbery, and had a very narrow escape.

RUE MICHEL-LE-COMTE.—From 1793 to 1806 this street bore the name of *rue Michel Lepelletier*, in memory of M. Michel Lepelletier-de-Saint-Fargeau, who was assassin-

* See *Convents of Men*, Vol. I., p. 288, No. 37.

† The equestrian statue of Henry IV.

ated by one of the body guards named Paris, on account of having voted for the death of Louis XVI.

RUE MIROMESNIL.—This street, which was opened about the year 1780, took the name of Hue de Miromesnil, keeper of the seals.

RUE MOLAY.—On account of its proximity to the Temple, this street bears the name of Jacques Molay, the last grand-master of the Templars, who was burnt under the reign of Philippe-le-Bel.*

RUE MOLIERE. — This street being situated near the Odéon, received the name of Molière, the father of French comedy, who was born at Paris, in 1620, and died in 1673.

RUE MONCEAU-SAINT-GERVAIS.—To a house in this street Voltaire retired, whilst one of his friends had his *Letters upon the English* printed at London. He was there arrested and committed to the Bastile, which he visited more than once. In 1743, Voltaire was sent to Prussia by the government to negotiate with the celebrated Frederick. One day he said to the king, “Maria Theresa, supported by the English, the Dutch, and the Russians, will attack you upon the first opportunity.” Frederick replied in the chorus of a well-known song:—

Ils seront reçus biribi
A la façon de Barbari.

RUE MONDOVI.—The name of this street is intended to commemorate the celebrated battle of Mondovi, in which the Austrians were defeated on the 22d of April, 1796.

RUE DE MONSIEUR.—For some years this street bore the name of *rue de Fréjus*, from a port in the department of the Var, where Napoleon disembarked on the 9th of Oc-

* See *Palais du Temple*, Vol. II. p. 117.

tober, 1799, on his return from Egypt. In 1814 it resumed the name of *Monsieur*.

RUE DE MONSIEUR-LE-PRINCE.—This street derived its name from the prince de Condé, whose hotel extended to it. From 1793 to 1805 it bore the name of *rue de la Liberté*.

RUE MONTAIGNE.—The name of this street was given to it in memory of the celebrated philosopher Michel de Montaigne, who was born at the château de Montaigne, in Perigord, in 1538, and died there in 1592.

RUE MONTESQUIEU.—This street bears the name of the celebrated Montesquieu, author of the *Esprit des Lois*, etc., who was born at the château de la Brede, near Bordeaux, in 1689, and died at Paris in 1755.

RUE MONTMARTRE. —During the reign of terror this street was called *rue Montmarat*, in honour of the execrable Marat.

On the 17th of November, 1776, the water-carriers of the rue Montmartre caused a solemn mass to be celebrated at the church des Petits Pères, in thanksgiving for the duke d'Uzes' recovery from a dangerous illness.

RUE MONTMORENCY.—From 1793 to 1806 this street bore the name of *rue de la Réunion*.

At the hotel de Montmorency, the son of the constable duke de Montmorency was baptised on the 5th of March, 1597. Henry IV. was a sponsor, and the pope's legate officiated. "Such was the banquet," says Saint Foix, "that all the cooks in Paris were employed eight days in making preparations. There were two sturgeons of an hundred écus. The fish, for the most part, were sea-monsters, brought expressly from the coast. The fruit cost one hundred and fifty écus; and such pears were sent to table as could not be matched for an écu each."

RUE DU MONT PARNASSE.—This street, which was opened

in 1776, derives its name from a hillock near it, where, formerly, the students of the University used to meet on holidays, to recite verses and play various games.

RUE MONTPENSIER.—Upon the opening of this street, in 1782, it was so named, in honour of the duke de Montpensier, second son of the duke of Orleans. In 1796 it was called *rue de Quiberon*, in memory of the battle of Quiberon, fought on the 20th of July, 1795. In 1814, the former name was restored.

RUE DU MONT THABOR.—This street was so called in memory of the victory gained by the French at Mont Thabor, in Syria, on the 16th of April, 1799.

RUE DE NAZARETH.—This street bears the name of the birth-place of Jesus Christ, because it leads to the Sainte Chapelle, in which were formerly deposited the crown of thorns purchased by Saint Louis of Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, a piece of the true cross, etc.

RUE NECKER.—This street being opened in 1788, when Necker was comptroller-general of the finances, it took his name. Necker was born at Geneva in 1734, and died there in 1804.

RUE DE L'OBSERVANCE.—In this street was situated a monastery called *grand Couvent de l'Observance*, from which the street derives its name. In 1793 it was called *rue de l'Ami du Peuple*, because Marat resided in the adjacent street.

RUE D'ORMESSON.—This street derives its name from M. d'Ormesson, comptroller of the finances in 1783, who was born at Paris in 1751, and died in 1807.

On the 20th of March, 1782, M. d'Ormesson presided at a meeting of the *Parlement* of Paris. M. de Watrouville, one of the assistants of the grand master of the ceremonies, brought to him a letter, enjoining the *Parlement* to

attend the procession of the reduction of Paris.* The messenger entered the hall of assembly without observing the usual ceremonies. M. d'Ormesson, mortified at his want of respect towards a body that had more than once braved the authority of kings, said to him in a dignified tone:—"Watrouville, conform yourself to that which is due to the court.....Avail yourself of the caution."

The Messrs. d'Ormesson are distinguished by an act of disinterestedness which has seldom been exceeded. The marquis de Rosmadec, who was the possessor of great wealth, had for heirs his two nephews, the count de Bruc and the marquis de Baillache, whose fortune being small, were naturally led to place much dependence upon the property of their uncle. The latter manifested little affection towards his nephews; and the count de Bruc having married a person of an age not suited to his own, the prejudices of his uncle were increased. The marquis de Rosmadec died in 1784, and bequeathed all his property to the Messrs. d'Ormesson, who relinquished their claims in favour of the natural heirs.

RUE AUX OURS.—The name of this street was formerly *rue aux Oues*, an obsolete term for *Oies* (geese), and was given to it on account of the great number of *rotisseurs* that resided in it. The authors of the *Dictionnaire historique de la Ville de Paris* say: "The capons of Mans, the pullets of Mezerai fattened by art, the chickens of Caux, and a thousand other luxuries, were absolutely unknown in those old times of moderation and continence, when good morals prevailed, and our fathers, less sensual and delicate than the present generation, regaled themselves upon geese, a kind of fowl despised in an age when sensuality and gluttony have the ascendancy. It was not till the reign of Charles IX. that turkeys appeared

* See Vol. I. p. 17.

in France, that is to say, a few years after the discovery of the West Indies. They were originally brought from Mexico, where they are common. It is said that the first turkey was served up at the marriage of Charles IX., and was considered an extraordinary dainty."

RUE DE LA PAIX.—The Convent des Capucines stood upon the spot where this fine street has been opened, which was called *rue Napoléon* till the restoration in 1814.

RUE PALATINE.—This street was so named in honour of Anne of Bavaria, palatine of the Rhine, consort of Henry de Condé.

RUE PAPILLON.—This street, which was opened in 1784, bears the name of M. Papillon De la Ferté, commissary of the Menus-Plaisirs-du-Roi, and author of several works; he was born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1727, and guillotined on the 7th of July, 1794.

RUE DE PARADIS (*faubourg Poissonnière*).—This street forms a prolongation of the *rue d'Enfer*, now called *rue Bleue*.

RUE DU PARC ROYAL.—This street formerly led to the park of the royal palace des Tournelles. During the revolution it bore the name of *rue du Parc National*.

RUE DE LA PARCHEMINERIE.—Before the art of printing was known in Europe, the Benedictines, Bernardines, and Carthusians employed their time in copying ancient authors; and we are under obligation to them for having preserved a great number of valuable works. The Carthusians having been informed that Guy, count de Nevers, intended to make them a present of some silver vessels, informed him that parchment would be much more acceptable. The use of paper in France is not very ancient. Parchment alone was used in the fourteenth century.

RUE PASCAL.—Although not yet opened, this name has been given to a street in the *quartier* Saint Marcel, in honour of the celebrated author, Blaise Pascal, who was born at Clermont, on the 19th of June, 1623, and died on the 19th of August, 1662.

RUE PAVÉE (*Saint Sauveur*).—In the garden of a house in this street stands one of the towers belonging to the city walls built by Philip Augustus. It is the only one remaining entire, and is in good preservation. Its dimensions are fifteen feet by thirty, and its height is about eighty-six feet. The sculpture on the top of the staircase represents an oak, planted in a tub, and extending its boughs upon the ceiling. This tower is one of the most remarkable buildings in Paris.

RUE DU PÉLICAN.—As early as 1313 this street was inhabited by prostitutes. In the beginning of the revolution it took the name of *rue Purgée*, to which it was not entitled, as women of that description still continued to reside in it. In 1806 its former name was restored.

RUE DE LA PELLETERIE.—Upon the expulsion of the Jews in 1181, eighteen houses occupied by them in this street were given to *pelletiers* (skinner), from which its name is derived. A few years ago the houses next the river were pulled down, so that it now forms a quay rather than a street. The name of general Desaix was given to it about the year 1808, but its original title has since been restored.

RUE DE LA PÉPINIÈRE.—The royal *pépinière* (nursery-ground) belonging to the Louvre occupied the spot upon which this street was opened in 1782.

RUE DU PET-AU-DIABLE.—(See *Hôtel du Pet-au-Diable*, Vol. II., p. 214.)

RUE PETRELLE.—This street is so called from an architect, who began to build it towards the end of the last

century: it afterwards was called *rue Marlborough*, from a sign of the Great Marlborough, displayed in it during the revolution.

RUE DE PICPUS.—This street, which derives its name from the convent de Picpus, is remarkable for containing a great number of boarding-schools. In November, 1786, poles were fixed in the marshy ground of Picpus, to mark out the course of the new wall erecting to prevent the introduction of contraband goods into the capital. The proprietors opposed its construction, and one of them, addressing himself to the minister Calonne, complained of the innovation, and enquired by what law his property was taken from him: “By the *canon* law,” replied the minister.

RUE PIERRE-A-POISSONS.—The name of this street is taken from long *pierres* (stones), which served for stalls to venders of *poissons* (fish), as early as the twelfth century.

RUE PIGALLE.—In 1792, the name of Pigalle was given to this street in memory of the celebrated sculptor, J. B. Pigalle, who lived in it: he was born at Paris in 1714, and died in 1785. Previous to 1780 it was an open road, called *rue Royale*.

RUE PINON.—This street bears the name of M. Pinon, president of the *Parlement*, who, in 1780, when it was opened, occupied the Hôtel Grange Batelière.

RUE PIROUETTE.—The name *Pirouette* comes from the proximity of the street to the pillory,* because, when the convicts sentenced to that punishment were turned round, they were said, in vulgar language, to *faire pirouette*.

RUE DE LA PLANCHE.—This name is derived from M. Raphael de la Planche, treasurer-general of the king's buildings, who, in 1607, established a manufactory of tapestry in gold, silver, and silk, in the rue de Varennes.

* See p. 7.

RUE PLANCHE MIBRAY.—Before the ground was raised and paved at the extremities of the Pont Notre Dame, *planches* (planks) were used at this spot to pass over the *bray* (mud), and from hence the street derives its name. The following lines from a manuscript poem, entitled *le Bon Prince*, by René Mâcé, a monk of Vendôme, gives the etymology correctly :

L'empereur vient par la Coutellerie,
Jusqu'au carrefour nommé la Vannerie,
Où fût jadis la Planche de Mibray :
Tel nom portoit pour la vague et le Bray.
Getté de Seine en une creuse tranche,
Entre le pont que l'on passoit à planche,
Et on l'ôtoit pour être en sûreté, etc.

RUE DU PONT DE LODI.—Upon the spot where this street has been opened, the convent des Grands Augustins formerly stood. Its name is intended to perpetuate the remembrance of the battle of the bridge of Lodi, gained by the French over the Austrians, on the 10th of May, 1796.

RUE DE POPINCOURT.—This street derives its name from Jean de Popincourt, chief president of the *Parlement*, who had a country-seat in the vicinity, to which many houses were afterwards added, when it became the village of Popincourt. This village was annexed to the faubourg Saint Antoine towards the end of the reign of Louis XIII. — In the time of Charles VI. the protestants held their meetings in the vicinity of the president's country-seat; but the constable de Montmorency repaired to the spot, and caused the pulpit and benches to be burned in his presence, from which he acquired the name of captain *Brule-Banc*.

RUE DE PORT MAHON.—This street, opened in 1790, received the name of Port Mahon, because it extends along the garden wall of the hotel of the marshal de Richelieu, who captured that port of the island of Minorca in 1756.

RUE POULLETIER.—This street takes its name from M. Poullétier, treasurer of the *Cent Suisses*, and one of the joint contractors with Marie for erecting the houses and bridges of the isle Saint Louis.

RUE DES PRÊCHEURS.—At the angle formed by this street and the rue Saint Denis is a lofty tree carved in wood, which appears to be of the fourteenth century. It has twelve branches, upon each of which is a personage standing in a kind of tulip, not much unlike a pulpit; on the top is a figure of the Virgin Mary. This tree being called *Arbre des Prêcheurs*, gives its name to the street.

RUE DU GRAND PRIEURÉ.—This street, which is not yet finished, derives its name from his royal highness the duke of Angoulême, grand prior of France.

RUE PRINCESSE.—From 1793 to 1807, this street was called *rue de la Justice*. At the corner formed by it and the rue du Four is a statue of Moses, with the Tables of the Law. Tradition relates that the house to which the statue is attached belonged to a Jew.

RUE DES PROUVAIRES.—*Prouvaires* or *Prévoires* is an obsolete word signifying priests, and was given to this street on account of its being inhabited by the priests of the church of Saint Eustache, in the vicinity.

In 1476, Alphonso V., king of Portugal, came to Paris to solicit aid against Ferdinand, son of the king of Arragon, who had deprived him of Castile. Louis XI. treated him, say the historians of the day, with great distinction, and endeavoured to afford him every possible gratification. He had lodgings in the rue des Prouvaires, at the house of a grocer named Laurent Herbelot. He went to the *palais* to hear the pleadings in a remarkable cause. The next day a learned clergyman was admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity in his presence; and on the evening before his departure, the members of the University passed

in procession under his windows. *Voilà*, says Saint Foix, *un roi bien honorablement logé et bien amusé.*

RUE DE PROVENCE.—This street was formed in 1776, and was so called in honour of the count de Provence, now Louis XVIII.

RUE PUIITS-L'ERMITÉ.—This name is derived from a *puits* (well) which was sunk near the spot by Adam the Hermit.

RUE PUIITS-QUI-PARLE.—This name signifies *a speaking well*, and was given to the street because one of the houses in it had a well which produced an echo.

RUE DES PYRAMIDES.—The name of this street is intended to commemorate the victory gained by the French over the Mamelukes, at the Pyramids of Ghiza, on the 21st of July, 1798.

RUE DES QUATRE VENTS.—M. Poultier, syndic of the appraisers and auctioneers, dwelt in this street in 1792. This disinterested individual refused, in 1785, a legacy of 200,000 livres, in order that the legitimate heirs might not be deprived of their fortune. The Academy adjudged to him their prize for the most virtuous action. M. Poultier alleged that Chanin, porter of M. de Villier, had a stronger claim than himself to such a flattering recompense, but the Academy confirmed their decision. M. Poultier therefore kept the gold medal, but gave the value of it to Chanin.

RUE QUINCAMPOIX.—This street was a place of great resort in 1716, upon the establishment of Law's bank,* it being here that the exchange was held.

During the prevalence of Law's financial system, a conspiracy to assassinate a rich banker, and steal his pocket-book, was formed by the count de Horne, M. de l'Estang, a half-pay officer named Laurent de Mille, and a *chevalier*.

* See Vol. II., p. 158.

They went to the rue Quincampoix, and, under pretence of negotiating bills to the amount of 100,000 crowns, enticed the banker to a *café* in the rue de Venise, where they stabbed him. The shrieks of the unfortunate man brought in the waiter, who, seeing him weltering in his blood, raised a cry of murder. De l'Estang, who was watching on the stairs, returned home, and, after securing his portable effects, fled. De Mille passed through the crowd in the rue Quincampoix, but was followed by the populace and arrested in the markets. The count de Horne was seized in the act of dropping from the window of the room in which the murder had been committed. The *chevalier* was also taken into custody. The count de Horne pleaded guilty, and great interest was made for him. His family earnestly solicited his pardon of the regent, and urged that he was his relative on the mother's side; to which the prince replied :—*Eh bien, j'en partagerai la honte; cela doit consoler les autres parens.* He then repeated the following line of Corneille :—

Le crime fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud.

The count de Horne and his accomplices were shortly after broken upon the wheel, in the Place de Grève.

RUE RACINE.—This street, which was opened in 1782, bears the name of the celebrated dramatic writer Racine, who was born at Ferté-Milon, in 1639, and died at Paris in 1699.

RUE RAMEAU.—This street bore the name of *rue Neuve Lepelletier* till 1806, when it assumed that of the skilful musician Rameau, who was born at Dijon, in 1683, and died at Paris in 1764.

RUE REGNARD.—Upon the spot where this street was opened, in 1782, stood the Hôtel de Condé. Regnard, whose name it bears, was a celebrated comic writer, born at Paris in 1647, and who died near Dourdan in 1709.

RUE REGRATTIÈRE.—This street bears the name of one of the associates of Marie, in erecting the houses and bridges of the isle Saint Louis.

RUE DU REMPART.—The ramparts finished in 1383, gave their name to this street. It was at this spot that the rampart was attacked by Charles VII., on the 8th of September, 1429, when Paris was in possession of the English. “The king,” says an old historian, “had several pieces of cannon stationed near the Porte Sainte Honoré, upon a hillock called Marché aux Pourceaux. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was disposed to attack the city, not being aware that the ditches were filled with water. With her lance she sounded the depth, and whilst giving orders for a part to be filled up in order to force a passage, received a wound in the thigh. She refused, however, to quit the spot, till at length the duke d’Alençon went and carried her away.”

RUE DE REUILLY.—The name of this street is derived from the ancient palace of Reuilly, to which Gomatrude, consort of Dagobert I., retired, upon being repudiated in 629.

RUE RICHEPANCE.—The site of this street was formerly occupied by the convent of the Filles de la Conception. Its name was given to it in honour of general Richepance, who was born in 1770, and died at Guadeloupe in 1802.

RUE DE RIVOLI.—This beautiful street was opened by Bonaparte upon ground belonging to the convents de l’Assomption and des Capucines, and the site of the *Manège*, or riding school for the children of the princes and nobles in the reign of Louis XV. In 1789 the *Manège* was converted into a hall for the Constituent Assembly and the Convention; and it was here that judgment was passed upon Louis XVI. The street bears the name of Rivoli in memory of the battle of Rivoli, gained

by the French over the Austrians on the 14th of January, 1797.

RUE NEUVE SAINT ROCH.—Near this spot is an elevated piece of ground, formerly called *butte Saint Roch*, upon which streets were opened about the year 1670. Without the walls of Paris there were at a distant period many of these *buttes* or *voiries*, formed by the accumulation of ordure and rubbish, several of which were levelled, or had their steepness diminished, in the reign of Louis XIV. The *butte Saint Roch* consisted of two or three hillocks more or less elevated, on the summit of which stood windmills. The *butte des Copeaux* now forms the labyrinth in the Jardin des Plantes, to which it is a considerable ornament. During the famine of 1709, the poor were employed to level a *butte* near the Porte Saint Denis, for which they received bread. On the 20th of August, the distribution not being made as usual, they rose in insurrection, forced open a storehouse in which the bread was deposited, stripped the bakers' shops, and proceeded to the house of M. d'Argenson. The French guards, the Swiss guards, and the *Mousquetaires* immediately took horse. "The writer," says Dulaure, "who relates this fact, adds: 'There were some of this rabble killed, because it was necessary to fire upon them; others were sent to prison.' This is the language of a courtier who was not hungry."

It appears that some of the ancient *buttes* were of a great elevation. In 1512, when it was apprehended that Paris would be besieged by the English, it was resolved, in a public assembly, to level all these hillocks, which rose much higher than the city walls. It was also decided that the inhabitants should be enjoined to carry their rubbish and dirt to a greater distance from the walls. This order was not executed, for in an assembly held on

the 29th of March, 1525, Jean Bricconnet, president of the Chamber of Accompts, proposed that the *buttes*, which “surrounded and commanded Paris,” should be levelled. The archbishop of Aix, who was governor of the city, regarded them as so many fortresses raised against the capital. The proposition to level them was adopted but not fully executed, as the *butte Saint Roch* existed in the reign of Louis XIV., and the *butte des Copeaux* is still entire, although covered with trees.

RUE ROCHECHOUART.—This street derives its name from Marguerite de Rochechouart de Montpipeau, abbess of Montmartre, who died in 1727.

RUE ROHAN.—Upon the opening of this street, in 1780, it took the name of Rohan, after cardinal de Rohan, grand almoner of France. In 1796 it was called *rue de Marceau*, in memory of a general of that name, who was born at Chartres in 1769, and died in consequence of a wound in 1796. The original name was restored in 1815.

RUE DU ROI DE SICILE.—The name of this street is derived from a palace* in it which was built by Charles, king of Naples and Sicily, brother of Saint Louis, who was crowned at Rome, in 1266. From 1792 to 1806, it was called *rue des Droits de l'Homme*.

RUE ROYALE (des Tuileries).—In 1792 the name of this street was changed for that of *rue de la Revolution*, and afterwards for *rue de la Concorde*. In 1814 the original name was restored.

RUE ROYALE (Saint Antoine).—Part of the ancient palace des Tournelles stood upon the ground where this street has been opened, which in 1792 was called *rue Nationale*, and in 1800 *rue des Vosges*, because the department des Vosges was the first that paid its contribu-

* See *la Grande Force*, Vol. II., p. 375.

tions within the term prescribed by the decree of March 8, 1800.

RUE SALLE AU COMTE.—This street derives its name from a house in it, called *Salle au Comte*, which belonged to the count de Dampmartin, and afterwards passed to the chancellor Henry de Marle, who was assassinated in 1448.

In the registers of the *Parlement* it is recorded, that, in 1443, the office of chancellor being vacant, the dauphin, the dukes of Berry, Bourgogne, Bavaria, and Bar, with many barons, knights, and councillors, assembled in the council-chamber, and made oath by the true cross to vote for the person whom they conscientiously thought most worthy. Henry de Marle having the majority of votes, was proclaimed chancellor.

RUE SARTINE.—This street bears the name of M. Sartine, who was lieutenant of the police from 1759 to 1775, when he was appointed minister of the marine.

RUE DE SEINE.—Upon the return of queen Marguerite, first consort of Henry IV., to Paris, after an absence of twenty-five years, she built an hotel* in this street, with extensive gardens along the river. “A true descendant of the Valois,” says Mezeray, “she never made a present without apologising for its being so small. She patronised men of letters, some of whom were always at her table, and derived such advantage from their conversation, that she spoke and wrote better than any other female of her time.” She passed part of the day in bed, surrounded by chorister-boys, who chanted anthems. Being once at Toulouse, the *Parlement* of that city presented to her their congratulations whilst she was in bed, attended by her choristers. Her fame as a dancer was spread through-

* See *Hôtel de la Reine Marguerite*, Vol. II., p. 208.

out Europe. Cardinal don John of Austria, governor of the Low Countries, once set off post from Brussels, and came to Paris *incognito*, on purpose to see her dance at a dress-ball.

Henry IV., finding himself peaceable possessor of the throne, and having no issue, proposed to Marguerite, for the benefit of the state, that their marriage should be dissolved; to which she consented in the most noble and disinterested manner, only requiring that her debts should be paid, and a suitable provision made for her.

Till the beginning of the seventeenth century, the faubourg Saint Germain, in which the rue de Seine is situated, was merely a village consisting of scattered houses, in the midst of vineyards, fields, and gardens. The spot now occupied by the rue Saint Dominique and the rue Taranne was an open road, called *chemin aux Vaches*, and a vast space was occupied by the *Pré aux Clercs*, dependent on the abbey of Saint Germain. To this circumstance the following allusion is made in Corneille's *Menteur*,* the earliest good comedy published in France, and represented for the first time in 1642 :

DORANTE.

Paris semble à mes yeux un pays de romans :
 J'y croyois, ce matin, voir une isle enchantée ;
 Je la laissai déserte, et la trouve habitée ;
 Quelque Amphion nouveau, sans l'aide des maçons,
 En superbes palais a changé ses buissons.

GERONTE.

Paris voit tous les jours de ces métamorphoses.
 Dans tout le Pré aux Clercs tu verras mêmes choses ;
 Et l'univers entier ne peut rien voir d'égal
 Aux superbes dehors du Palais Cardinal.
 Toute une ville entière, avec pompe bâtie
 Semble d'un vieux fossé par miracle sortie.

* See Act II., Scene 5.

In the last two lines allusion is made to the *quartiers* Richelieu and Montmartre, which were built about that time. *Palais Cardinal* was the original name of the Palais Royal.

It was at an hotel in this street that two ambassadors of the grand seignior were received on the 8th of November, 1581, and treated in the most magnificent manner. One of them was commissioned to solicit the king to be present at the circumcision of the sultan's eldest son, which was to be performed with much pomp at Constantinople in May of the following year. The object of the other's mission was to confirm the ancient treaties between the kings of France and the emperors of the Turks. On the 10th of December following they left Paris, loaded with costly presents.

In March, 1601, Barthelemy de Cœur, a native of Marseilles, who had become physician to Mahomet, emperor of the Turks, arrived at Paris on a mission from his highness, but without either suite or the title of ambassador. He presented to the king a scymitar and a poniard, of which the handles and scabbards were of gold, set with rubies; and a plume of herons' feathers, fastened by a rich band adorned with turquoises and other precious stones. This envoy besought the king, in the name of the sultan, to recal the duke de Mercœur, who was general of the emperor of Germany's troops. The king enquired why the Turks entertained such dread of the duke. "It is," replied he, "because, among the prophecies which the Turks believe, there is one which states that the sword of the French will drive the Turks from Europe, and subvert their empire." He added, that since the duke de Mercœur had fought against the Ottoman arms, all the pachas were apprehensive of the accomplishment of the prediction. The king said that, truly, the duke de Mercœur was

his subject, but that he was a prince of the house of Lorraine; that he served in the army as a vassal of the empire; and that, as a Christian, he could not prevent him holding a post in the army of the emperor of Germany.

RUE SERPENTE.—On account of the many windings in this street, it was called *rue Tortueuse* in the thirteenth century.

RUE SERVANDONI.—The name of this street was given to it in honour of the celebrated architect and scene-painter Servandoni, who was born at Florence, in 1695, and died in 1766.

RUE SOUFFLOT.—The name of the distinguished architect of the church of Sainte Geneviève was given to this street a few years ago, to perpetuate his memory. He was born at Irancy, near Auxerre, in 1714, and died at Paris, in 1780.

RUE SULLY.—This street, which is not yet executed, will extend along the great court of the arsenal, and bear the name of Sully, the friend and minister of Henry IV., who was born at Rosny, in 1559, and died at his château de Villebon, in 1641. He was grand-master of the ordnance in 1601, and governor of the Bastile and superintendent of fortifications in 1602.

RUE TAITBOUT.—The name of the family of Taitbout was given to this street, which was opened in the year 1780. J. B. Taitbout was city registrar in 1698, and his son and grandson filled the same office till 1760.

RUE DU TEMPLE (*Vieille*).—It was in this street that the duke of Orleans, only brother of Charles VI., was assassinated. The duke de Bourgogne, who had long formed the design of murdering him, executed his project with a degree of coolness seldom equalled. On the 20th of November, 1407, a reconciliation between these two princes was effected through the good offices of the

duke of Berry, who accompanied them to the church des Augustins, where they received the sacrament, and afterwards exchanged pledges of mutual friendship and good-will. Three days after, the duke of Orleans, who had spent part of the day with the king, at the Hôtel de Saint Paul, went to the Hôtel Barbette, and supped with the queen, who had recently been confined. About eight o'clock a valet de chambre of the king, named Sehas de Courtheuse, who was one of the conspirators, informed the duke that the king required his presence immediately at the Hôtel de Saint Paul upon business of importance. His royal highness ordered his mule to be saddled, and set off, accompanied by two equerries on one horse, a page, and three footmen who carried flambeaux. Upon arriving opposite a house called l'Image Notre Dame, he was attacked by eighteen armed men, headed by Raoul d'Octonville, a Norman gentleman, who had been concealed in the house seventeen days. The first movement of the assassins occasioned the horse upon which the equerries were mounted to run off. The duke was immediately surrounded by the diabolical band, who attacked him amidst shouts of *à mort, à mort!* "I am the duke of Orleans," said he. "It is you whom we want," exclaimed the murderers, and at the same moment, with a battle axe, cut off the hand with which he held the bridle. Several blows of swords and clubs succeeding each other, he fell to the ground, and, although exhausted by the loss of blood, defended himself on his knees, and for some time parried the attack with his arm. *Qu'est ceci? D'où vient ceci?* he exclaimed from time to time. At length the blow of a club dashed out his brains, and stretched him lifeless in the street. Upon the assassins holding a flambeau, to see whether he was quite dead, a man, whose face was covered with a scarlet hood (sup-

posed to be the duke de Bourgogne), came out of the Hôtel de l'Image Notre Dame, and with a club struck the body of the prince, saying, *Eteignez tout ; allons-nous-en ; il est mort.* The footmen who accompanied the duke had fled, except one, who, when his master fell, threw himself upon him, to serve as a rampart against the assault. This faithful and courageous servant died of his wounds. The assassins, on fleeing, set fire to the house in which they had been concealed, and scattered about man-traps, to impede their pursuers. In the mean time the two equerries returned, accompanied by the servants who had been left at the Hôtel Barbette; they took up the mangled corpse of their master, and carried it to the hotel of the marshal de Rieux, opposite the spot where the deed had been committed.

Intelligence of the murder soon spread through Paris, and the queen, overwhelmed by grief and terror, removed to the Hôtel de Saint Paul. At day-break the princes assembled at the Hôtel d'Anjou, rue de la Tixeranderie; the city gates were shut; guards were stationed in all the streets; and active search was made after the murderers. The body of the duke of Orleans was conveyed to the church des Blancs Manteaux, where all the princes went to behold it. None of them shewed greater signs of grief and indignation than the duke de Bourgogne, who was not suspected, and imagined that his crime was fully concealed. An ancient writer states, that when the duke de Bourgogne approached to sprinkle holy water upon the body, it threw out blood. A few days after, the *prévôt* of Paris having received information that one of the murderers took refuge at the Hôtel de Bourgogne, went immediately to the king's council, and demanded authority to search the palaces of the princes of the blood. The duke de Bourgogne, who had previously played his part with con-

summate audacity, struck with this unexpected demand, and foreseeing the decision of the council, led the duke of Berry aside, and, with a trembling voice, confessed his crime, and retired. The horror which the acknowledgment of the crime inspired in the duke of Berry prevented his immediate adoption of measures to apprehend the murderer, and the next day it was too late, as he had fled. In thanksgiving for his escape he ordered the *angelus* to be rung for ever at one o'clock in the afternoon. These devotional practices, associated with the most execrable crimes, are characteristic features of those barbarous ages.

The duke of Orleans was a man of considerable talent and engaging manners. Distinguished for his gallantry, he had in his cabinet portraits of all the ladies to whom he was attached. It is said that the duke de Bourgogne having learned that the portrait of his wife was of the number, resolved, by this cowardly murder, to revenge his supposed dishonour.

RUE THÉRÈSE.—This street bears one of the names of Maria Theresa of Austria, consort of Louis XIV.

RUE THIBAUTODÉ.—This street is said to have derived its name, originally spelt Thibault-aux-Dés, from one Thibault, a celebrated player at dice (*dés*).

In this street lived Agnes du Rochier, the beautiful and only daughter of a rich merchant, who left her a considerable fortune. On the 5th of October, 1403, she became, at the age of eighteen years, a *recluse* in the parish of Sainte Opportune. Widows or girls who imprisoned themselves in a small room contiguous to the wall of a church, were called *recluses*. The ceremony of *reclusion* was conducted with pomp; the church was hung with tapestry; the bishop performed high mass, preached, and then went and sealed up the door of the room, after

having sprinkled it plentifully with holy water. The only opening left was a small window, by which the *solitaire* heard divine service, and received the necessaries of life. Saint Foix says:—"Agnes du Rochier died at the age of ninety-eight years; she was born rich, and, by visiting prisoners and poor sick persons, might have contributed, during eighty years, in relieving the afflicted; but she sought to obtain heaven without quitting her chamber."

RUE TIRECHAPE.—The name of this street is said to be derived from *tirer chape*, because it was occupied by Jews, who were in the habit of pulling the garments of persons passing by, to induce them to enter their shops.

In the night of January 20, 1608, such was the intensity of the cold, that five men, who were bringing provisions to the *halles*, were found dead at the corner of the rue Tirechape. Pierre Matthieu relates, that Henry IV. told him at his levee that his mustachios were frozen whilst he was in bed.

RUE DE LA TIXERANDERIE.—Scarron, whose wife became the celebrated madame de Maintenon, dwelt in a house in this street, where he occupied the second storey, consisting of two rooms, a kitchen, and a closet. He died in 1660, and was buried at the church of Saint Gervais.

RUE DE LA TONNELLERIE.—The celebrated Molière was born at a house in this street, which still bears the following inscription:

Jean-Baptiste-Pocquelin de Molière est né dans cette maison, en 1620.

RUE DE LA TOUR AUX DAMES.—This street takes its name from a tower which still exists. In 1494, there was near this spot a mill, called *moulin des Dames*.

RUE DE TRACY.—The name of this street is derived from the count Destutt de Tracy, peer of France, who built several houses in it.

RUE TROUSSE VACHE.—The name of this street is derived, according to some, from a family of the thirteenth century, named Trousevache; and according to others, from the sign of *la vache troussée*, that is, the cow with her tail turned up.

The cardinal de Lorraine, upon returning from the council of Trent, was desirous of making a public entry into Paris, accompanied by several armed men. The marshal de Montmorency, governor of Paris, signified to him that he would not allow it; but the cardinal returned a haughty answer, and continued his march. The marshal, thereupon, went out with troops, and meeting the cardinal near the cemetery des Innocens, put his escort to the sword, and his eminence took refuge in a shop in the rue Trouse Vache, where he remained till night, concealed under a servant's bed.

RUE DE LA GRANDE TRUANDERIE.—In this street formerly lived a great number of collectors of *trus* (taxes), from whence its name is derived. Others consider the etymology to be *truand*, an obsolete word signifying vagabond or beggar, and add that, in 1343, it was occupied principally by fortune-tellers.

A well, named *Puits d'Amour*, situated near this spot, was so called on account of the melancholy death of a young woman, who, being deceived and abandoned by her lover, threw herself into it, and was drowned. Her father, whose name was Hellebik, occupied an important post in the reign of Philip Augustus. About three centuries after, a young man, in despair at the cruelty of his mistress, threw himself into the well, but received no hurt; his mistress, deeply affected by the circumstance, lowered a rope, drew him up, and promised to be cruel no longer. To express his gratitude, he had the well repaired.

Sauval says that, in his time, the following inscription, rudely cut in Gothic letters, was still legible :

**L'amour m'a refait,
En ~~ADFFU~~ tout-a-fait.**

It is related that a missionary, in a sermon at the church of Saint Jacques de l'Hôpital, spoke with so much vehemence against the rendezvous made every evening at this spot, the songs sung there, the indecent dances, and the oaths which lovers took at the Puits d'Amour as on an altar, that the devotees hastened to it, and filled it up.

RUE D'ULM.—The name of this street, which is not yet completed, is designed to commemorate the capitulation of Ulm, on the 17th of October, 1805.

RUE DES URSINS.—The celebrated poet Racine resided for a considerable time in a house in this street.

RUE DE VALOIS.—In Paris there are three streets of this name, which is derived from the duke de Valois, son of the late duke of Orleans, born in 1773. During the revolution, one took the name of *rue Batave*, in memory of the foundation of the Batavian republic (Holland); another was called *rue du Lycée*, from the vicinity of the Lycée, now named the Athénée de Paris; the third was called *rue Cisalpine*, after the Cisalpine republic, founded at that period. In 1815 their former names were restored.

RUE DE VARENNES.—This name is derived from *garemma*, a warren.

RUE VAUCANSON.—This street bears the name of the celebrated mechanician Jacques Vaucanson, a member of the Academy of Sciences, who was born at Grenoble, in 1709, and died at Paris, in 1782.

RUE DE VAUGIRARD.—From the rents of houses in this and some adjoining streets, the convent of the Barefooted Carmelites derived an annual revenue of nearly 100,000 livres. Under Francis I. the amount of the rents of all the houses in the capital was only 312,000 livres.

RUE DE VENDÔME.—This street is so called because it was opened upon ground sold to the city by Philippe de Vendôme, grand prior of France.

RUE VENTADOUR.—The name of this street is derived from Madame de Ventadour, governess of Louis XV., who was very fond of her. Whenever she left him, she said : —“ Sire, I am going away, but shall return this evening ; be very good during my absence.” “ No, my dear mamma,” replied he, “ I can never be good unless I see you.”

The young king created an order, which he gave to all the children who partook of his amusements ; it was a blue and white ribbon, from which was suspended an oval medallion, with an enamelled star, having in the centre a representation of the tent upon the terrace of the Tuileries, in which they played together daily.

RUE VERDELET.—This street was formerly called *Orde rue* (dirty street), since corrupted to *Verderet*, and now *Verdelet*.

In the middle ages, a general, who had gained a victory, in which great numbers of the enemy were killed, was surnamed *le Boucher*. At the corner of the rue Verdelet stood a house which was occupied by Jean de Montigny, surnamed *le Boulanger*, because, during a famine, he caused great quantities of corn to be brought to Paris, and thus saved the lives of twenty-five or thirty thousand persons. His family abandoned the name of Montigny, and assumed that of *Boulanger*. “ These are actions,”

says Mezeray, " which ought to be immortalized by medals."

RUE DE VERNEUIL.—This street was opened about the year 1640, upon the Pré-aux-Clercs, and took the name of Henry de Bourbon, duke de Verneuil, then abbot of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, son of Henry IV. and Henriette d'Entragues, duchess de Verneuil.

Mademoiselle Dupuy, a celebrated player upon the harp, died in this street, in 1677. She left a most extraordinary will, which is mentioned by Bayle, in his dictionary. She ordered that no blind, lame, or deformed person should attend her funeral; but that she should be followed by a certain number of married men, married women, and girls. She ordered that, for twenty years, her house should be let to such persons only as could prove their nobility. She bequeathed a piece of ground for a garden, upon condition that the legatee should plant no dwarf-tree in it; and left her harp, by which she gained her property, to a blind man of the hospital des Quinze Vingts; and a considerable sum for the maintenance of several favourite cats.

RUE DE VERSAILLES.—The name of this street is derived from a distinguished family, of whom there are traces in the eleventh century. Pierre de Versailles lived in this street in 1270.

RUE VERTE.—The fine barracks built for the French guards are situated in this street.

In 1791, a grenadier of the 6th division of the guards paid his addresses to a young shopwoman of the Palais Royal, whom he threatened to desert on account of her misconduct. On the 6th of June, after having supped with him, she urged him to walk with her behind the barracks. Upon arriving near the garden of Mouceaux, they

sat down on the edge of a ditch, when she gave him two wounds in the groin with a knife, of which he died a fortnight after. The woman was condemned, and executed in the area between the rue Verte and the rue Miromésnil.

RUE VILLEDOT.—This street was opened about the year 1640, and took the name of a distinguished family. Guillaume and François Villedot, directors *des Ponts et Chaussées*, possessed houses there in 1667.

RUE DE LA VILLE L'ÉVÊQUE.—This street was formerly in the village of the Ville l'Évêque, of which it has taken the name.

RUE VIVIENNE.—This street derives its name from the family of Vivien, and in an ancient plan of Paris is spelt *rue Vivien*. In the middle of the seventeenth century it extended to the rue Feydeau, but part of it was then granted to the nuns of the convent des Filles-Saint-Thomas, to enlarge their garden.

In 1628, a gardener, digging the ground in this street, found nine cuirasses, which, from their shape, had evidently been made for women. Antiquarians and historians have in vain endeavoured to discover who the heroines were, or in what age they lived. The only notice of French Amazons upon record is a relation by Mezeray, “that at the preaching of Saint Bernard, in favour of crusades, several women were not satisfied with merely bearing the cross, but took up arms to defend it, and formed squadrons of their sex, thus rendering credible all that has been said of the prowess of the Amazons of old.”

Whilst digging for the foundations of a stable at No. 8, in the rue Vivienne, in 1751, eight fragments of marble Roman tombs were discovered. The bas-relief on one represents a man reclining upon a couch, and a slave carrying a dish; another, Bacchus and Ariadne. Upon a third is a priestess delivering oracles, and a man record-

ing them in a book. The fourth presents a repast, with three guests reclining upon a couch; a slave is carrying a dish, and upon the table is another dish, with the head of a wild-boar. These and the other bas-reliefs appear to have belonged to one tomb.

At the same spot was found a cinerary cippus in marble, the front of which was ornamented with a festoon of flowers and fruits, attached to the heads of rams placed at the upper angles. Above the festoon was an inscription, stating, that Pithusa had this monument formed for her daughter Ampudia Amanda, who died at the age of seventeen years.

A marble lid, richly adorned with sculpture, discovered at the same time, demonstrates the existence of a third tomb at that spot.

A fourth tomb of a similar kind was discovered, in 1806, in repairing an oven of the same house. At each of the upper angles of the cippus were heads of rams supporting festoons of flowers and fruits, with which the sides were decorated. Four eagles ornamented the lower angles. On one side, above the festoon, was an inscription, announcing that Chrestus, when set at liberty, erected this monument at his own expense to his patron Nonius Junius Epigonus. Beneath the inscription was a hind fleeing from an eagle, which was tearing its back. This bas-relief is considered to be an allegory of the persecution exercised by the government of the emperors against the well-known family of Epigonus. On the other sides, beneath the festoons, were a plant, a patera, and an ewer, or *præfericulum*.

In another house in the rue Vivienne, a brass sword was found under the ground.

At the northern extremity of the street, in digging for the foundations of the New Exchange, the workmen dis-

covered several fragments of Roman pottery, and two antique weights in glass.

The spot where these antiquities were found was traversed by a Roman way, which begun at Pontoise (*Briva Isaræ*), passed to Estrée (*Strata*), near Saint Denis; next to the village of Clichy, and from thence to Paris. The Romans always placed their tombs near high roads.

RUE VOLTAIRE.—The name of this street, which leads to the Théâtre de l'Odéon, was given to it in honour of the celebrated Marie François Arouet de Voltaire, who was born at Chatenay, February 20th, 1694, and died at Paris, May 30th, 1778.

RUE DE WERTHINGEN.—This street was opened in 1699, and took the name of *rue Furstenberg*, in honour of cardinal Furstenberg, abbot of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. The present name was given to it in memory of the battle fought at Werthingen, four leagues from Donaverth, on the 8th of October, 1805, in which the French surrounded and defeated a considerable corps of Austrians.

RUE ZACHARIE.—About half a century ago, over the door of a house at the angle formed by this street and the rue Saint Severin, was a stone two feet square, upon which different figures were sculptured; the principal represented a man thrown from a horse, and a lady crowning a knight with a chaplet of roses. Above were these words—*Au vaillant Clary*; and below, *En dépit de l'envie*. This was a monument which the sister of Guillaume Fouquet, equerry of Isabella of Bavaria, consort of Charles VI., caused to be placed in front of her hotel at the time when the court, irritated against Clary on account of his fighting with Courtenay, persecuted him with a determination to put him to death.

Peter de Courtenay, an English knight, and favourite of his sovereign, came to Paris expressly to challenge with

sword and lance, Guy de la Trè mouille, *Porte-Oriflamme*, merely because he was reputed to be one of the bravest and most skilful men in France. When they had broken several lances in the presence of the court, they would have fought with swords, but the king put an end to the combat, as there existed between them no cause of dispute. Courtenay, on returning home, told the countess de Saint Pol, sister of the king of England, that no Frenchman had dared to encounter him. “The sire de Clary,” says the Chronicle of Saint Denis, “considered himself called upon, in honour, to avenge the insult offered to his nation, and, with the consent of the countess, proposed to enter the lists with Courtenay on the following day, when he fought so boldly, that he soon put him *hors de combat* covered with wounds. There is no one who does not consider this deed worthy of a perfect knight, and the chastisement of Courtenay’s vaunting to be just; but the opinions of the court do not always coincide with the merit of individuals. The duke de Bourgogne, jealous of the glory acquired by Clary in a combat, in which Trè mouille, his favourite had been defeated, alleged, that to dare to *prendre une journée* without the king’s permission was an unpardonable crime; and to such a pitch did he carry his persecution of Clary, that, for a long period, the latter concealed himself, as though he had been a traitor to his country.”

COURTS, PASSAGES, ETC.

COURTS.—The number of courts in Paris is considerable, but there are few whose past or present state entitles them to notice. The *cour Batave* has been already described.* The *cours des Miracles*, celebrated in the se-

* See p. 48.

venteenth century, were so called in consequence of being the receptacles of beggars and thieves, who, upon returning to these haunts, laid aside the costume of the part which they played in public. The blind received their sight, the lame walked, and the maimed were made whole. Of these courts, which were numerous, the following were the most remarkable:—The *cour du Roi François* and the *cour Sainte Catherine*, rue Saint Denis; the *cour Brisset*, rue de la Mortellerie; the *cour Gentien*, rue des Coquilles; the *cour de la Jussienne*, rue de la Jussienne; the *cour du Marché-Saint-Honoré*, near the rue Saint Nicaise; and the *cours des Miracles*, rue du Bac, rue de Reuilly, rue des Tournelles, faubourg Saint Marcel, and butte Saint Roch.

The most celebrated, which still bears the name of *cour des Miracles*, has its entrance in the rue Neuve-Saint-Sauveur, and is situated between the alley de l'Étoile and the rues de Damiette and des Forges. Sauval, who visited the spot, gives the following description of it:—

“ It consists of a large area, and a stinking, muddy, irregular, unpaved alley. It was formerly situated at the extremity of the capital, but is now (under Louis XIV.) in one of the worst built and dirtiest quarters of Paris, between the rue Montorgueil, the convent des Filles Dieu, and the rue Neuve-Saint-Sauveur. The road to it is down narrow, offensive, filthy, winding streets; and the entrance is by a crooked, rugged declivity. I have visited a house there built of mud-walls, half buried in the ground, not more than twenty-five feet square, tottering with age and decay, which was nevertheless occupied by more than fifty families, burthened with an immense number of legitimate, bastard, or stolen children. I have been assured that, in this small wretched hovel, and the others contiguous to it, there reside more than five hundred large fa-

milies, heaped, as it were, one upon another. Although this court is large, it was much more spacious formerly. On every side it was surrounded by low, dark, mis-shapen huts, built of earth and mud, and all filled with depraved paupers."

Sauval then speaks of the morals of those who dwelt there. After having stated that neither the commissaries nor officers of police could enter without receiving blows and insult, he adds :—" These people live by robbery, and fatten in idleness, gluttony, and every kind of vice and crime. Unconcerned about the future, every one enjoys the present at his ease, and eats in the evening what he has, with great difficulty, and frequently with heavy blows, gained in the day; for what is elsewhere termed *robbing*, is here called *gaining*; besides, it is one of the fundamental laws of the *cour des Miracles* to leave nothing for the morrow. Every one lives in the grossest licentiousness; faith and law, baptism, marriage, and sacrament are totally unknown. It is true they seem to acknowledge a God, and to that effect, at the bottom of the court, there is placed, in a niche, an image of God the Father, which they have stolen from some church, to whom they daily offer prayers! Such girls and women as are the least ugly prostitute themselves for money, and the others for nothing."

These associations of thieves had their own laws, and a particular language, called *Argot*, which is still used by the inhabitants of Bicêtre. The leader, like that of the gypsies, bore the title of *Coesre*. The other classes of the Argotic kingdom were the *cagoux* and *archi-supports de l'Argot*, the *orphelins*, the *marcandiers*, the *rifodés*, the *malingreux* and *capons*, the *piètres*, the *polissons*, the *francs-miteux*, the *callots*, the *sabouleux*, the *hubains*, the *coquillarts*, and the *courtaux de boutange*.

The *cagoux* or *archi-supots*, principal officers, represented governors of provinces, and taught noviciates the art of making an ointment to produce factitious sores, the language of *Argot*, feats of activity, robbery, purse-cutting,* and imposition. It appears that certain monks, desirous of obtaining reputation for their relics, availed themselves of these men to work pretended miracles. “I can declare,” says Sauval, “that these wretched paupers contributed to the support of several monks.”—The *cagoux* generally consisted of licentious priests and scholars, who alone were exempt from paying contributions to the great Coesre.† They went out begging in the departments assigned them by the Coesre, and counterfeited maimed soldiers, and tradesmen reduced to poverty by misfortune or robbery. They were also called *narquois*, or *gens de la petite flambe*, or *gens de la courte épée*, on account of the scissors which they carried to cut purses.

The *orphelins* were boys nearly naked, and shivering with cold, who traversed the streets in parties of three or four.

The *marcandiers* were impostors dressed with a good doublet and old shoes, who generally went out in parties

* In the reign of Louis XIV. an important article of dress was a purse suspended from the waist, as scissors and pin-cushions are still worn in villages both of England and France.

† In a collection of engravings, by Boulonnois, entitled, *Livre des Proverbes, contenant la Vie des Gueux*, is the great Coesre, clothed in a tattered cloak and an old hat adorned with shells, leaning upon a knotty club in the form of a crutch, seated upon the back of a purse-cutter, called in the Argotic language *miou de boulle*, and receiving, upon this kind of living throne, the contributions of his subjects. At his feet is a basin in which every one deposits his offering, called in that language *cracher au bassin*. The *archi-suppot*, standing upon a platform, is reading and explaining an ordinance of the great Coesre.

of two, and declared that they were respectable persons ruined by war, fire, or other accidents.

The *rifodés*, accompanied by their pretended wives and children, begged about Paris, shewing a certificate, which set forth that their houses and all their property had been destroyed by lightning.

The *malingreux* were those who feigned indisposition. Some counterfeited dropsical persons, and others had an arm or a leg covered with factitious ulcers.

The *capons* were thieves who begged in the wine-shops, or boys who played upon the Pont Neuf, and pretended to lose their money, in order to induce the persons passing by to hazard theirs.

The *piètres* used crutches, pretending to be lame.

The *polissons* went out in parties of four, wearing a good doublet, no shirt, a hat without a crown, a wallet on the shoulder, and a bottle at the side.

The *francs-miteux* had a dirty handkerchief bound round the head, pretended to be sick, and counterfeited swooning so naturally, that even the medical men who came to their relief were deceived.

The *callots* feigned to have come from Sainte Reine, where they had been miraculously cured of the itch.

The *sabouleux* pretended to have fits. They fell down in the street, and with a piece of soap in the mouth, imitated the foaming which is a symptom of epilepsy.

The *hubains* shewed a certificate, which attested that they had been bitten by a mad dog, and healed by Saint Hubert, in answer to their prayers.

The *coquillarts* were pilgrims covered with shells, returned, as they said, from Saint Jacques or Saint Michel.

The *courtaux de boutange* begged and robbed in the winter only.

To these may be added the *marpauts*, whose wives took

the title of *marquise*; the *millards*, who carried a large wallet; and the *drilles*, who were soldiers, with swords by their sides, begging alms.

Such was the association of thieves and beggars which, for several centuries, disquieted the inhabitants of Paris; but which the magistrates never attempted to dissolve. This immoral and dangerous band, so far from exciting the solicitude and indignation of the court of Louis XIV., became an object of amusement. "It served," says Sauval, "for pastime to the king, and formed the subject of a royal ballet, divided into four parts, which was performed at the Théâtre du Petit Bourbon. Never were the sudden metamorphoses of those impostors more happily represented. Benserade introduced the piece by some very elegant verses. The best dancers of the kingdom figured as the porter and occupiers of the *cour des Miracles*, and so amusing were the serenade and postures, that all the spectators acknowledged that a more facetious ballet was never acted."

The number of vagabonds who dwelt in the *cours des Miracles*, having augmented to forty thousand, it was determined, in 1656, to erect a general hospital,* in which all beggars should be confined. Those called *bons pauvres* went there willingly; others were conveyed by force; and the thieves departed from Paris, but they left numerous pupils behind them, and were not absent long ere they returned.

In 1660, robberies and assassinations became as frequent as ever, and the measures adopted against beggars and vagabonds were found inefficient. In 1662, upon a requisition of the procureur-general of the *Parlement*, that court ordained that all soldiers not under the command of a captain, all *vagabonds wearing swords*, and

* See *Hôpital de la Salpêtrière*, Vol. II., p. 327.

all beggars not natives of Paris, should repair to their respective birth-places, upon pain of the galleys for those who were sturdy, of whipping and branding for the maimed, and of whipping and having the head shaved in public for women.

Dulaure entertains no doubt that they were men of this class, who, in 1661, assassinated M. de la Fautrières, councillor of the *Parlement*; and, in 1663, carried off men, women, and children, whom they concealed, and afterwards sold, to be sent to America.

The Parisians remained in continual dread of these atrocious depredators till 1667. Colbert, who had introduced many beneficial innovations into the public administration, was imitated. The king, by a royal édict, abolished the office of civil lieutenant of the *prévôt* of Paris, which comprehended the administration of justice and the execution of the police, and created two distinct offices; the one, that of *civil lieutenant of the prévôt of Paris*, and the other, that of *lieutenant of the prévôt of Paris for the police*. The latter was confided to M. de la Reynie, who established a much more rigorous system than had previously been enforced, and adopted various efficient measures for the security of the capital.

In 1784, the *Halle à la Marée* was established upon part of the site of the *cour des Miracles*.

PASSAGES.—There are in Paris several passages skirted with shops, similar to the Burlington Arcade in Piccadilly. Those most entitled to notice are the *Passage des Panoramas*, the *Passage Delorme*, the *Passage d'Artois*, the *Passage Feydeau*, the *Passage du Caire*, and the *Passage Montesquieu*.

CLOS.—There formerly existed in Paris and the environs a great number of enclosures, known by the name of *clos*, which contained, principally, the buildings and grounds

of convents, or cultivated land, which it was necessary to fence against the ravages to which they were continually exposed through civil wars and the rapacity of manorial lords. These enclosures presenting little that is remarkable, we shall merely enumerate such as are best known. On the southern bank of the Seine were the *clos Sainte Geneviève, Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Saint Victor, Saint Medard, Saint Marcel, des Vignes, Saint Sulpice, Vignerai, Saint-Étienne-des-Grès, de Mauvoisin, de Garlande, l'Évêque, du Chardonnet, Bruneau, Saint Symphorien, Tyron, des Arènes, du Roi, des Mureaux, des Bourgeois, des Jacobins, des Poteries, Draperet, and Entechetière*. There was also a vast tract of land called *terre d'Alez*, which signifies *boundary ground*.

On the northern bank were the *clos Saint Gervais, Saint Éloi, Margot du Temple, Saint Martin, Saint Merry, Saint Magloire, de Malevart, Georgeau, Gautier, and du Hallier*. There were also three extensive tracts of land called *la Grève, les Champeaux, and les Grands Marais*. The first extended along the river, the second occupied the space upon which the *halles* and several adjacent streets have been formed, and the third was an immense marsh between Paris and Montmartre, extending from the rue Saint Antoine to beyond the village of Chail lot. This marsh, watered by the rivulet of Ménilmontant, and the rains which descended upon it from Paris, was ceded, in 1154, to different individuals by the canons of Sainte Opportune, at the rate of twelve deniers per acre.

CHAMP-CLOS.—Many of the monasteries had attached to them lists, where trials by battle were decided; the vanquished party lost his cause, and was sentenced to a severe punishment. This barbarous custom, which originated in the forests of Germany, was denominated *champ-clos, duel*,

combat judiciaire, gage de bataille, and even *jugement de Dieu*; it was introduced into Burgundy in the fifth century. Having fallen into desuetude, it was renewed in 504, by a law of Gondebaud, king of that country. Avitus, bishop of Vienne, and Agobard, bishop of Lyons, made several vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to abolish this degrading institution. Towards the latter reigns of the kings of the second race it prevailed more extensively, and in the earliest reigns of the third race was generally established in Gaul.

The monks of Saint Denis were the first in the vicinity of the capital who solicited for their manors the establishment of trial by battle. King Robert, by a decree of the year 1008, granted them without hesitation this iniquitous prerogative.*

The monks of Saint-Germain-des-Prés were afterwards put in possession of this imaginary privilege.†

In 1109, the canons of Notre Dame obtained the same prerogative (*bellandi licentiam*) of Louis VI.

These absurd privileges were confirmed in 1113 by pope Pascal II., and, in 1118, were extended to the abbey of Saint-Maur-des-Fossés and several other convents. In a short time all classes of society were subjected to this atrocious jurisprudence. Old men, women, and such persons as were rich, obtained champions, who, for hire, exposed themselves to be wounded, and, if vanquished, to lose a hand or foot, or to be hanged. The ecclesiastics themselves did not hesitate to enter the lists, and several distinguished themselves by their courage or strength.

* The following are the terms in which this grant was made:—
“*Damus Deo et Sancto Dionysio legem duelli, quod vulgo dicitur campus.*” Roberti Regis diplomata; *Recueil des Historiens de France*, tom. X., p. 591.

† See Vol. I., p. 218.

Geoffroi de Vendôme mentions, that, in his time, there was a trial by battle between a monk and a canon.

Sometimes it happened that a party could challenge not only the adverse party, but likewise all the witnesses and even the judges, and fight with them in succession. This was done, when a person objected to the whole of the proceedings, or, as it was then said, *faussait la cour*.

This barbarous practice continued in vigour in the fourteenth century. On the 29th of December, 1386, in virtue of the authority of the *Parlement*, a battle took place between Jacques Legris and Jean Carrouges, in which the vanquished party, condemned by this brutal jurisprudence, was afterwards proved to be innocent.

The *champ-clos* of the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés was a celebrated spot, particularly as it was not confined to persons within the jurisdiction of the abbey, but was open to all who would pay for the use of it. It was in this enclosure that Charles-le-Mauvais, king of Navarre, addressed a vast multitude, in November, 1357, during the captivity of king John. In his address he declared his own innocence and the injustice of his enemies; and described the horrors of his imprisonment in such pathetic terms, that the auditors wept; he then drew a picture of the misfortunes of the state, and pointed out the persons who were the authors of them. The *prévôt des marchands*, accompanied by his principal partisans, went to the palace, and besought the dauphin, in the name of the states, to be reconciled to the king of Navarre, and to restore his property, which had been confiscated. The dauphin, as usual, consented to every thing, and Charles-le-Mauvais, contented with his success, departed from Paris for Normandy.

CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES. — This tract of ground, which is now laid out in agreeable walks, was formerly covered with

small, irregular and detached houses, situated in the midst of gardens, meadows, and arable land. In the year 1616, the queen-mother, Marie de Médicis, having purchased part of the ground, had four rows of trees planted so as to form three roads, which were closed at the extremities with iron gates. This plantation being intended exclusively for that princess and her court, when she wished to take an airing in her carriage, it assumed the name of *cours la Reine*, which it still retains. This drive extends along the bank of the Seine, from which it is separated by the high road leading to Versailles. On the other side it was divided by ditches from a plain, with which a communication was formed by a small stone bridge. In 1670, this plain, which extended to the village of Roule, was, by order of Colbert, planted with trees, forming several walks interspersed with grass plats. The new promenade was at first called *le Grand Cours*, to distinguish it from the *cours la Reine*; but a few years after it was named *Champs Élysées*. Madame de Pompadour, having become proprietor of the hotel now called *Palais de l'Élysée Bourbon*, complained to the marquis de Marigny, superintendent of the royal buildings, that the trees intercepted her view of the road; in consequence of which Colbert's plantation was cut down. Madame de Pompadour dying on the 15th of April, 1764, the ground was replanted in the same year; several alleys, squares, and circles were formed, and *restaurants* and *cafés* erected. At the same time, in order to render the point of view from the palace of the Tuileries more extensive, the ascent near the barrier de l'Étoile was lowered, and the road reduced to its present gentle slope.

The Champs Élysées are bounded on the north by the faubourg Saint Honoré; on the south by the Cours la Reine; on the east by the Place Louis XV., and on the

west by Chaillot and the faubourg du Roule. Their length, from the Place Louis XV. to the Étoile at the opposite extremity, is about nine hundred and fifty yards; their breadth at the eastern boundary is three hundred and seventy-three yards, and at the western seven hundred yards. They are divided by the Neuilly road, the axis of which is the same as that of the grand walk of the garden of the Tuileries. This road, planted with trees, which form double walks on each side, is prolonged in a straight line to the barrier, and from thence to the bridge of Neuilly. The entrance to Paris by the Champs Élysées is unequalled by any city in Europe. In 1723, the *cours la Reine* was re-planted by order of the duke d'Antin, superintendant of the royal buildings.

At the entrance of the Champs Élysées from the *place Louis XV.*, are two lofty pedestals surmounted by groups in marble, by Coustou, junior, each representing a restive horse checked by a groom. These groups, the figures of which are colossal, correspond with two marble horses at the western entrance of the garden of the Tuileries, but in execution are very superior to them. In 1745, the former were placed on each side of the watering-place at Marly, from whence they were removed to Paris, in 1794, upon a waggon constructed on purpose, which is still preserved as a curiosity at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.

In 1814, a Cossack camp was established in the Champs Élysées; and in 1815, the English encamped there.

During the winter of 1818, the walks of the Champs Élysées were improved, several trees were felled to procure openings, and some young trees planted, as a considerable number had been destroyed during the period of the camps.

From 1777 to 1780, the Champs Élysées was the most

fashionable promenade in Paris, being the resort of the most beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies of the capital. A solitary avenue was called *allée des Veuves*, in consequence of its being thronged in the afternoon by the carriages of rich widows, who sought, at the same time, to take the air and assuage their grief. At that period no widow ventured to appear in deep mourning in the public walks. At present, the *allée des Veuves* is deserted; the Parisian widows support their bereavement with greater cheerfulness; and it is far from uncommon to see the crape and weepers of dowagers associated, at the Opera, with plumes and diamonds. That part of the Champs Élysées to the right on entering from the Place Louis XV., is more particularly devoted to the promenade. On the left are players at bowls, skittles, balls, etc.

On the 16th of June, 1717, the czar Peter, accompanied by the duke of Orleans, regent, reviewed in the Champs Élysées all the cavalry and infantry of the king's household troops, which were drawn up in lines, and went through their manœuvres separately; they afterwards combined, and performed various evolutions.

Upon Louis XVI. accepting the Constitution, in September, 1791, his majesty gave a splendid fête* in the garden of the Tuileries and the Champs Élysées; all the walks and avenues were illuminated, and in the different areas were rope-dancers, jugglers, buffoons, orchestras for dances, and stages for dramatic representations. Eight days after, the city gave to the king a fête, consisting of nearly the same amusements.

* The first public fête celebrated in Paris took place in 1187, in honour of the birth of a son to Philip Augustus. The rejoicings continued seven successive days, and the streets were illuminated with wax tapers, which were so numerous that, according to Rigordus, the light exceeded that of day.

Under the revolutionary government no fêtes were given in the Champs Élysées; but, after the constitution of the year III., the Directory chose that spot for the celebration of national festivals. It was here that the conquerors, who obtained prizes in the exercises of the Champ de Mars, were conducted in triumphal cars: places were set apart for them; and, after a concert of vocal and instrumental music, executed by the performers of the different theatres and the Conservatoire de Musique, a brilliant assemblage of fire-works was discharged, and the fête concluded with dancing.

Under the reign of Napoleon, the distribution of wine and provisions was adopted at public rejoicings. The latter consisted of turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, legs of mutton, pieces of veal, and sausages, with loaves of bread, for which tickets were drawn in the various public places where the distribution was made. The drawing took place in the presence of commissaries of police mounted upon platforms, who announced the prizes to which the different individuals were entitled by the tickets drawn. This mode of distribution possessed the advantage of preventing the quarrels and blows which usually occur upon such occasions.

Since the restoration, the public fêtes have been held in the Champs Élysées; but the present mode of distribution is by throwing provisions among the populace. Parties, formed of the lowest order of the working classes, contrive to obtain the greater part of the articles distributed. They have generally an understanding with the distributors, who throw the provisions in a certain direction, whilst a party forms a chain which nothing can break through. From hence it results, that the distribution intended for the public becomes the prey of a few individuals. It is the same with the wine. A party, who have pre-

viously made their arrangement, bring buckets, which they get filled, and then empty them into a barrel placed near at hand. When the distribution is finished, they proceed to a *guinguette*, where they meet their comrades who obtained the provisions. The spoils are then placed upon a table, the numerous guests gather around, and a truly Bacchanalian frolic ensues. The exploits of the day are related; the whole neighbourhood is assailed with their cries and shouts; and very frequently the merry meeting is terminated by quarrels and bloodshed.

An annual promenade, denominated *Lonchamps*, which takes place in the Champs Élysées and the Bois de Boulogne on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion Week, originated in the following manner:—In the Bois de Boulogne, an abbey, named *Abbaye de Lonchamps*, was founded, in 1261, by Isabella of France, sister of Saint Louis. This abbey attracted little notice till towards the middle of the eighteenth century, when the melodious voices of some of the nuns excited the attention of amateurs. The church of the abbey became frequented, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion Week, it was the resort of the fashionable circles. The attendants were dressed in the most splendid attire, and as the collections made were very considerable, and it was supposed they might be still augmented, the principal singers of the Opera-House were solicited to lend their aid in chaunting the lamentations and *tenebræ* of Passion Week. When the empire of fine voices had passed away, the church of Lonchamps was deserted, but the Parisians still flocked to the Bois de Boulogne, where the *haut ton* displayed their costly attire and splendid equipages.

The celebrated actress Mademoiselle Dulhé, who was

the mistress of an ambassador, went to Lonchamps in a carriage upon which the armorial bearings of her lover were richly emblazoned; the coachman and footmen wore his livery, and the harness was studded with stones resembling diamonds. The beauty of Mademoiselle Dulhé, and the splendour of her equipage, excited general admiration; but some envious duchesses and dowagers of influence at court had determined to mortify her. Upon reaching the barrier, she received orders from the police to return to Paris, and her return was the signal for hooting and insults, which were poured upon her from every quarter. This lady, whose extravagance was carried to such a pitch, that her close-stool was ornamented with foreign lace, died in the most abject wretchedness.

After the 18th Brumaire, the promenade of Lonchamps was resumed, notwithstanding the abbey had been destroyed. During the first three or four years many hackney-coaches, and a few carriages of upstarts, being observed in the drive, they did not escape the malignity of the populace, who assembled at the barrier, and sent a broadside of epigrams at them as they passed. The number of equipages seen at Lonchamps is very considerable, but they are mean in appearance when compared with those of the drive in Hyde Park on a Sunday in summer. The carriages proceed at a foot pace up the road on one side; and down on the other; the centre is reserved for carriages and four, royal carriages, and those of the king's ministers, the great officers of state, foreign ambassadors, and other high personages.

CHAMP DE MARS.—(See Vol. II., page 176.)

PLAINE DE GRENELLE.—This plain extends upon the left bank of the Seine, between the river, Issy, and Vaugirard.

The hamlet of Grenelle consists of a few houses and an

old chateau, near which is the gunpowder manufactory so celebrated at the revolution. Established at a period when the combined forces of Europe menaced the republic, the manufactory of Grenelle furnished gunpowder for the immense number of volunteers who united for the defence of the frontiers. The chemist Chaptal, whom the republican government had placed at the head of this establishment, succeeded, by a new application of chemistry, in fabricating an immense quantity of gunpowder. Waggon-loads were daily sent off to the fortresses and troops; and the manufactory of Grenelle was regarded as one of the ramparts of the republic.

Want of precaution in an establishment of such high importance occasioned a terrible explosion on the 31st of August, 1794. The shock was so violent, that it was felt for several leagues round; and the inhabitants of the capital and environs were thrown into the greatest terror. Fortunately more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds weight of gunpowder had been sent off for the frontiers on the two preceding days. If the usual stock had been upon the premises, it is probable that Paris would have been nearly destroyed. Most of the adjacent villages had their houses shaken down; and at Paris, almost all the public buildings and private houses had their doors and windows broken. The explosion took place at about seven o'clock in the morning, at which hour most of the workmen were absent. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, the number of victims was very great, both in the manufactory and in the adjacent villages, where the houses falling, killed whole families. The number was never known, but it may be judged to have been very considerable from the measures adopted on the following day by the Convention. Upon the proposition of M. Roger Ducos, one of its members, the Convention decreed

that the most strict search should be made for the victims of the explosion; that the widows of such citizens as had been killed should receive 300 livres, besides 100 livres for each of their children; that such children as had become orphans should receive 200 livres; that wounded citizens, without wives and children, should have each 300 livres; and such as had wives and children, 500 livres, and should also receive medical treatment in the hospitals at the expense of the republic. On the 29th of September following, the Convention issued another decree, concerning measures to be adopted in order to ascertain what persons unfortunately perished. A spark, occasioned by the nails in the shoes of a workman, was most probably the cause of the explosion, but, at the time, the public attributed it to a desire of taking from the republic its strongest support, and depriving the French armies of the means of repelling the attack of foreign nations. However it may be, the affair was soon thought no more of; in a few months the buildings were repaired, and the manufacture of gunpowder experienced but a short interruption.

In 1796, the Directory, who had but too much cause for apprehension, established for their security a camp in the plaine de Grenelle. The terrorists and the royalists united together by hatred to the Directory, and determining to destroy it, beheld with disquietude the establishment of this camp, which formed an obstacle to their projects of vengeance and subversion. Vaugirard was the place where these parties met; and an inn, having the sign of the *Soleil d'Or*, served for their rendezvous. At this place they assembled in the night of September 9, 1796; and having provided themselves with arms of every kind, marched upon the camp in the plaine de Grenelle. At first they aimed to gain the soldiers over to their side;

but finding them firm, they made an attack, and, for a short time, had the advantage, the mass of the troops being locked in sleep. The discharge of muskets having given the alarm, the regiments of the camp flew to arms, and scattered the adverse party, who relied solely upon surprise or corruption. Being repulsed, they fell back upon Vaugirard, and entrenched themselves behind the walls and gardens; but being again vigorously attacked, they took to flight, leaving one hundred prisoners in the hands of the republican soldiers, under the command of general Foissac Latour. The prisoners were conveyed to the École Militaire, and tried by a court-martial, when some were condemned to death, and others to transportation. Upon searching the *Soleil d'Or*, a discovery was made of a great number of pistols, sabres, sword-canes, poniards, double-bladed knives, etc.

The plaine de Grenelle has long been the place where capital sentences pronounced by the courts-martial of the first military division are carried into execution. When the rumour that a soldier is to be shot is spread at Paris, multitudes flock from all parts of the capital to witness the execution, and the marks on the wall near the barrier de Vaugirard bear witness of the number thus disposed of within the last twenty years.

PLAINE DE MONT-ROUGE.—This plain is separated by the river Bièvre from the plaine d'Ivry, and principally consists of corn-fields and vineyards.

On the 2d of July, 1815, after the defeat at Waterloo, the French troops, which occupied the right bank of the Seine, having crossed the river in the night, encamped in the plaine de Mont-rouge and the plaine de Vaugirard. The army expected that a decisive action would have been fought under the walls of Paris; but, upon this occasion, the sentiments of the troops were not put to the test, some

skirmishing about Issy being all that took place, in consequence of the convention of Saint Cloud. On the following day they quitted their positions to march beyond the Loire.

PLAINE DE VAUGIRARD.—This plain is almost entirely devoted to what is called *la petite culture*. The greater part is laid out in gardens, and the rest forms corn-fields and meadows. In this plain are kept a great number of cows, whose milk is daily brought to Paris for sale.

PLAINE D'IVRY.—This extensive tract of land, under the walls of the capital, is laid out chiefly in corn-fields and pasturage.

PARC DE MOUCEAUX.—This is the only park in Paris. The hamlet of the same name is mentioned as early as 1363, when Guy de Mouceaux was abbot of Saint Denis. In this park an edifice was built in 1778, under the direction of M. Carmontel, for the late duke of Orleans, then duke de Chartres. That prince expended such enormous sums to embellish this mansion, that, before the revolution, it was called *les Folies de Chartres*. The park is planted in the rural style. Dulaure, in speaking of the garden, says, “there may be found whatever embellishment the imagination can give birth to; Gothic grottoes, Greek ruins, superb peristyles, baths adorned with statues, Egyptian obelisks, and Turkish turrets; all these magnificent objects form a striking contrast to the rural simplicity of the fields, hillocks, thickets, vineyards, rocks, winding rivulets, cottages, and clusters of trees, which present a most enchanting landscape.”

The abbé Delille, in his poem, when speaking of the gardens whose verdure is preserved by art, even in the time of frost, cites Mouceaux as an example:—

J'en atteste, ô Mouceaux, tes jardins toujours verts,
Là, des arbres absens, les tiges imitées,

Les magiques berceaux, les grottes enchantées,
Tout vous charme à la fois. Là, bravant les saisons,
La rose apprend à naître au milieu des glaçons ;
Et les temps, les climats, vaincus par des prodiges,
Semblent de la féerie épuiser les prestiges.

On the 16th Floreal, an II. (May, 1794), the National Convention decreed that Mouceaux should not be sold, but preserved for divers establishments of public utility. Bonaparte, at his accession to the throne, presented it to the arch-chancellor Cambacères; but the latter, finding that, to keep it up, an immense expense was occasioned, restored it to the donor four or five years afterwards. Napoleon then annexed Mouceaux to his private domains, and upon his fall, in 1814, the king restored it to the present duke of Orleans. A ramification of the canal de l'Ourcq is now opening in the park to convey water to the abattoir du Roule.

BOIS DE BOULOGNE. — This wood bears the name of a village to which it is contiguous. It was originally called *Bois de Rouvray*, or *Garenne de Rouvray*, and was much more considerable than at present. The kings of the first race, when they dwelt in the palace of Clichy, were accustomed to take sporting excursions in this wood. From its vicinity to Saint Cloud it was afterwards called *Bois de Saint Cloud*. In 1417, we find the name *Bois de Boulogne* employed for the first time; and in the Journal of Charles VI. it is recorded that the May, planted annually at the gate of the king's hotel, was felled in the *Bois de Boulogne*. Nevertheless, in 1448 and 1465, the name of *Rouvray* was still used. In 1558, we again meet with the expression *Bois de Saint Cloud*; for the Chronicles of Saint Denis relate, that, on the 21st of July of that year, some Englishmen, who had lain in ambush in the Bois de Saint Cloud, made a sudden sally upon the Parisians, and killed several of them.

Charles IX. had a palace or country-seat in the Bois de Boulogne, and hence we find several decrees of that prince dated from the *Château de Boulogne lès Paris*. Francis I. built a chateau there, upon the model of that at Madrid, in Spain, where he remained a prisoner after the battle of Pavia. This palace, which was called *le Château de Madrid*, was embellished by several of his royal successors; but Louis XIV. abandoned it, and at the revolution it was destroyed. A neat house, occupied by a *restaurateur*, has been erected near the spot. Bagatelle, a small but elegant country-house in the Bois de Boulogne, formerly occupied by Mademoiselle de Charolois, was purchased and rebuilt by MONSIEUR, count d'Artois, who had the following characteristic inscription placed over the entrance:—*Parva, sed apta*. This mansion was long called *Folie d'Artois*, on account of the vast sums expended on it. Its situation, and the landscape around it, are admirable; and seldom has so much convenience, simplicity, and elegance been combined in so small a compass. The count d'Artois presented Bagatelle to his late royal highness the duke of Berry.

Before the revolution, this wood presented few trees that were not stunted, and dying with age; in some spots, where the soil was richer than the rest, they retained their verdure. The revolutionary axe rendered it still more naked and sterile; and the greater part of those it spared were felled to make palisades for the barriers of Paris at the approach of the allied armies in 1814.

In July, 1815, after the capitulation of Paris, the British troops, under the command of the duke of Wellington, established their camp in the Bois de Boulogne. To construct huts, they cut down many of the trees, and a kind of town, formed of foliage, succeeded to luxuriant and verdant groves. Streets, named after places

in England, extended along the roads where the Parisians had been accustomed to display their equipages. Upon the troops quitting this position, the wood necessarily presented a desolate appearance.

From time immemorial the Bois de Boulogne has been celebrated as the theatre of duelling; and it still is the rendezvous of all those whom a sense of honour urges to this barbarous practice. Several thousand Parisians and foreigners have perished upon this spot, since the prejudice which induces men to kill each other coolly has been introduced into France.

The Bois de Boulogne may be called the Hyde Park of Paris, where the most splendid equipages and finest horses of the capital are displayed. It is also celebrated for the annual procession or promenade de Lonchamps.*

It was in the Bois de Boulogne that the first experiment was made of the Montgolfier and hydrogen-gas balloon united. The celebrated and unfortunate Pilatre du Rosier ascended from this spot several times; and, among others, on the 21st of November, 1783, in the presence of the whole court. The balloon in which he mounted crossed the Seine, passed over Paris, and fell beyond the new boulevard, near the mill of Croullebarbe. It was shortly after this ascension that he perished with his companion, M. Romain, at Vimille, near Boulogne-sur-Mer.†

The soil of the Bois de Boulogne is what French geologists call *limon d'attérissement*, and the English *diluvium*; in this formation are found the bones of elephants, oxen, elks, and other mammalia. Botanists have always frequented the Bois de Boulogne. Tournefort often mentions it in his works, and the celebrated Jussieu conducts his pupils there every year.

* See p. 312.

† See Vol. II., p. 308.

CHAP. XIV.

CATACOMBS AND CEMETERIES.

THE ancients generally were accustomed to burn the bodies of their deceased friends, and to bury their ashes in solitary places, at a distance from their cities, where every thing combined to produce feelings of melancholy. The first people of antiquity who adopted the usage of depositing the dead near the habitations of the living were the Romans. Their tombs were placed along the sides of the high roads leading into the provinces, and in some directions extended more than a league. The *Via Appia*, in particular, was celebrated for the magnificent tombs which skirted it; and travellers, in approaching Rome for the first time, were astonished to find that they had to pass through a city of the dead to enter the capital of the world.

The practice of interment in Christian temples originated in the erection of churches over the ashes or bodies of saints and martyrs. The superstitious notion, that burial near these personages was a security against the power of the devil, excited a desire to share the protection of

their dust and ashes. Emperors and kings began by obtaining this protection for themselves, but they were contented with a place in the porch or the galilee. In the sixth century, the common people were allowed places in the church-yard, and even under the walls of the church. By the time of Charlemagne, they were buried in the church; but an attempt was made at the council of Fribur, a synod held in his reign, to put an end to this abuse. The rule which was made at that synod shows to what an extent the practice had prevailed: it said, that such bodies as were already buried in the church might not be cast out, but that the pavement should be so made over the grave, that no vestige of it should appear; and that if this could not be done without great difficulty, because of the multitude of bodies which had recently been deposited there, the church itself should be converted into a cemetery, and the altars removed, and set up in some other place, where the sacrifice might be religiously offered to God. It appears, however, from this synod, that the clergy had established for themselves a privilege of lying in the church, for it is the burial of laymen there which is prohibited. In the year 900, the emperor had repealed all former laws upon this subject: burial within the cities was then expressly permitted, and graves in the churches were soon allowed to all who could pay for them.

In some countries, this preference for lying under cover of the church is carried to such an excess, that church-yards are not in use; and when the vaults are full, they are emptied in a manner shocking to humanity, though quick-lime is in many places thrown upon the bodies, to hasten their decomposition. It is true that nothing so disgusting as this has happened, or could be suffered, in England; yet in large towns, and especially in London, it has become more difficult to find room for the dead than for the

living. Many tons of human bones, every year, are sent from the metropolis to the north, where they are crushed in mills constructed for the purpose, and used as manure. Yet, with all this clearance, the number of the dead increases in a frightful proportion to the spaces allotted for them. A curious expedient has been resorted to at Shields and Sunderland: the ships which return to those ports in ballast were at a loss where to discharge it, and had of late years been compelled to pay for the use of the ground on which they threw it out: the burial grounds were full; it was recollected that the ballast would be useful there, and accordingly it has been laid upon one layer of dead to such a depth, that graves for a second tier are now dug in the new soil.

Evelyn regretted greatly that, after the fire of London, advantage had not been taken of that calamity to rid the city of its burial places, and establish a necropolis without the walls. "I yet cannot but deplore," says he, in his *Silva*, "that when that spacious area was so long a *rasa tabula*, the church-yards had not been banished to the north walls of the city, where a grated inclosure of competent breadth, for a mile in length, might have served for an universal cemetery to all the parishes, distinguished by the like separations, and with ample walks of trees, the walks adorned with monuments, inscriptions, and titles, apt for contemplation and memory of the defunct, and that wise and excellent law of the Twelve Tables restored and renewed." Such a funeral grove, with proper regulations and careful keeping, would have been an ornament to the metropolis.

Wretchedly as London is provided with cemeteries, Paris was in a much worse state before its quarries were converted into receptacles for the dead, and received the appropriate name of

LES CATACOMBS.

The origin of the Catacombs of Paris does not ascend, like those of Syria, Egypt, Paphlagonia, the Canaries, Rome, Naples, Sicily, etc., to the remote ages of antiquity. They are not the primitive burial-place of Cæsar's or Julian's Lutetia. They do not contain, like the catacombs of Egypt or the Canaries, the bodies of their earliest tribes, preserved more than forty centuries by the art of embalming; nor do they present, like those of Rome, monuments of granite, porphyry, or marble. But although of a recent date, they are little inferior in interest to those of the most distant historical period. In short, the immense vaults in which the catacombs are established, after having furnished materials for constructing the temples and palaces of the capital, have since been converted into a charnel-house for the remains of its inhabitants — the last vestiges of those multiplied generations which have succeeded each other in the lapse of ages.

For many centuries Paris had only one public place of interment, the cemetery des Innocens, originally a part of the royal domains lying without the walls, and given by one of the earliest French kings as a burial-place to the citizens, in an age when interments within the city were forbidden. Previous to the conversion of this ground into a cemetery, individuals were allowed to bury their friends in their cellars, courts, and gardens; and interments frequently took place in the streets, on the high roads, and in the public fields. Corrozet says:—

Après fut fait le cimetière que l'on dit des Innocens, qui étoit lors ainsi que les boucheries hors la ville, afin d'éviter corruption et mauvais air. Auparavant il étoit licite à chaque père de famille de se faire enterrer lui et les siens en sa cave, cour et jardin, comme on en a

trouvé en grand nombre, en faisant les fondemens de quelques bâtimens. Aussi se faisoient enterrer par les voyes et chemins, et de notre temps nous avons trouvé des sépulchres au long des vignes hors la ville Saint Marceau; et n'y a long temps qu'en une rue, vis-à-vis de Saint Victor, en pavant icelle rue, qui ne l'avoit onc esté, nous fut monstré au milieu d'icelle un sépulchre de pierre, long de cinq pieds ou environ, au chef et aux pieds de laquelle furent trouvées deux médailles antiques de bronze. Pareillement l'an 1538, en édifiant des maisons sur la rive de Seine, vis-à-vis du château du Louvre, furent trouvés onze caveaux, en l'un desquels estoit un corps mort armé de toutes pièces, qui tourna en poudre sitost qu'on le toucha.

Philip Augustus enclosed it, in 1186, with high walls, because it had been made a place of the grossest debauchery, and the gates were shut at night. Guillaume le Breton, in the first book of his *Philippide*, gives the following account of this enclosure :—

Parisiis locus est, Campellos nomine dicunt
 In quo communi tumulantur corpora jure,
 Quotquot defungi vitâ contingit in urbe.
 Hic cineris hominum, suibusque patere solebat
 Spurcitiis, scopibus, sordens et stercore multo.
 Et, quod pejus erat, meretricabatur in illo.
 Et sic defunctis injuria magna fiebat,
 Sacratoque loco; quibus est tribuendus ubique
 Præcipiente Deo, timor et reverentia semper.
 Huic rex, divini zelo succensus amoris,
 Indignans fieri Polyandro probra sacrato,
 Corpora sanctorum quo plura sepulta quiescunt,
 Quadratos lapides circumdedit atque politos;
 Ædificans muros in circuitu satis amplos,
 Et satis excelsos, castris aut urbibus aptos.
 Et sic ille sacer locus est mundatus ab omni
 Sorde, datusque fuit honor ex tunc debitus illi.

The population of Paris gradually increasing, this cemetery was soon found insufficient; and, in 1218, it was enlarged by Pierre de Nemours, bishop of Paris, and from that time no further enlargement of its precincts was ever made. Generation after generation being piled one upon

another within the same ground, the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes began, in the fifteenth century, to complain of the great inconvenience and danger to which they were exposed; diseases were imputed to such a mass of collected putrescence, tainting the air by exhalations, and the waters by filtration; and measures for clearing out the cemetery would have been taken in the middle of the sixteenth century, if some disputes between the bishop and the *Parlement* had not prevented them. To save the credit of the burial-ground, a marvellous power of consuming bodies in the short space of nine days, was attributed to it, as Hentzner tells us, when he describes the place as *sepulchrorum numero et celestis admirandum*.

The mode of interment was of the most indecent kind, being not in single graves, but in common pits. "I am astonished," says Philip Thicknesse, writing from Paris, "that where such an infinite number of people live in so small a compass, they should suffer the dead to be buried in the manner they do, or within the city. There are several burial-pits in Paris, of a prodigious size and depth, in which the dead bodies are laid side by side, without any earth being put over them till the ground tier is full: then, and not till then, a small layer of earth covers them, and another layer of dead comes on, till, by layer upon layer, and dead upon dead, the hole is filled with a mass of human corruption, enough to breed a plague. These places are enclosed, it is true, within high walls; but, nevertheless, the air cannot be *improved* by it. The burials in churches too often prove fatal to the priests and people who attend; but every body and every thing in Paris is so much alive, that not a soul thinks about the dead." These *fosses communes* were emptied once in thirty or forty years, and the bones deposited in what was called *le Grand Charnier des Innocens*, an arched gallery, which sur-

rounded the burial-place. One of these pits, which was intended to contain two thousand bodies, having been opened in 1779, the inhabitants of the adjoining streets presented a memorial to the lieutenant-general of the police; in which they stated that the soil of the burial-ground was raised more than eight feet above the level of the streets and the ground-floor of the adjacent houses; and represented that serious consequences had been experienced in the cellars of some of the houses. The evil, indeed, was now become so great, that it could no longer be borne. The last grave-digger, François Pontraci, had, by his own register, in less than thirty years, deposited more than ninety thousand bodies in that cemetery: for many years the average number of interments there had been not less than three thousand, and of these from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, at the utmost, were all that had separate graves: the rest were laid in the common trenches, which were usually made to hold from twelve to fifteen hundred! It was calculated, that, since the time of Philip Augustus, one million two hundred thousand bodies had been interred there, and it had been in use as a cemetery many ages before his time.

A memorial upon the ill effects which had arisen, and the worse consequences which might be expected to arise, from the constant accumulation of putrescence, was read before the Royal Academy of the Sciences, in 1783, by M. Cadet de Vaux, Inspector-general *des Objets de Salubrité*. The Council of State, in 1785, decreed that the cemetery should be cleared of its dead, and converted into a market-place,* after the canonical forms, which were requisite in such cases, should have been observed. The archbishop, in conformity, issued a decree for the suppression, demolition, and evacuation of the cemetery.

* See *Marché des Innocens*, p. 8.

directing that the bones and bodies should be removed to the new subterranean cemetery of the Plaine de Mont Rouge, and appointing one of his vicars-general to draw up the *procès verbal* of the exhumation, removal, and re-interment; and the Royal Society of Medicine appointed a committee, to explain the plans which should be presented for this extraordinary operation, and superintended a work as interesting to men of science as it would have been shocking to ordinary spectators.

The common people of Paris regarded this burial-place with so much veneration, that some danger was apprehended should any accident provoke their irritable feelings during an exposure which no precaution could prevent from being shocking to humanity. Every possible precaution was therefore taken. The work went on without intermission, till it was necessarily suspended during the hot months; and it was resumed with the same steady exertion as soon as the season permitted. Religious ceremonies had not at that time completely lost their effect upon the Parisian mob: and the pomp with which some of the remains were removed, and the decent and religious care with which the bones and undistinguished corpses were conveyed away, reconciled them to the measure. The night-scenes, when the work was carried on by the light of torches and bonfires, are said to have been of the most impressive character: nothing was seen save crosses, monuments, demolished edifices, excavations, and coffins—and the labourers moving about like spectres in the lurid light, under a cloud of smoke.

It fortunately happened that there was no difficulty in finding a proper receptacle for the remains thus disinterred. The stone of the ancient edifices of Paris was derived from quarries opened upon the banks of the river Bièvre, in the faubourg Saint Marcel, upon the site of the

convent des Chartreux and Mont Parnasse. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, quarries were opened under the faubourg Saint Jacques, and the grounds of Mont Souris and Gentilly. The quarries had been worked from time immemorial without any system, every man working where he would and how he would, till it became dangerous to proceed farther. The Observatory, the Luxembourg, the Odéon, the Val-de-Grace, the Pantheon, the church of Saint Sulpice, the rues de Saint Jacques, de la Harpe, de Tournon, de Vaugirard, and several other streets were completely undermined, and stood upon immense vaults, in which they were liable to be engulfed. "No great shock is wanting," says Prudhomme, "to throw down all the stones of Paris into the place from whence they were quarried. The towers, and domes, and steeples are so many signs which tell the beholder that whatever he sees above his head has been taken from under his feet." It was only known as a popular tradition that the quarries extended under great part of the city, till the year 1774, when some alarming accidents roused the attention of the government. They were then surveyed, and plans of them taken; and the result was the frightful discovery, that the churches, palaces, and most of the southern parts of Paris were undermined, and in imminent danger of sinking into the pit below them. A special commission was appointed in the year 1777, to direct such works as might be required. The necessity of the undertaking was fatally shewn the very day that the commission was installed—a house, situated in the rue d'Enfer, having that day sunk ninety-one feet below the level of its court-yard! Engineers were then engaged to examine the whole of the quarries, and prop the streets, roads, churches, palaces, and buildings of all kinds, which were in danger of being engulfed! One

set of workmen were employed in this curious service—another in exploring the labyrinth of excavations, some of which were under the others, and opening galleries between them, that the extent of the peril might be known; and to prevent future evils of the same kind, all the quarries which were still in use in the environs of Paris, were placed under the inspection of the commissioners, in order that they might be worked upon some safe plan: never had any men a more arduous or more important commission! The pillars which had been left by the quarriers in their blind operations, without any regularity, were in many places too weak for the enormous weight above, and in most places had themselves been undermined, or, perhaps, originally stood upon ground which had previously been hollowed. In some instances they had given way, in others the roof had dipped, and threatened to fall; and in others, great masses had fallen in. The aqueduct of Arcueil passed over this treacherous ground; it had already suffered some shocks, and if the quarries had continued to be neglected, an accident must, sooner or later, have happened to this water-course, which would have cut off its supply from the fountains of Paris, and have filled the excavations with water.

Such was the state of the quarries when the commission was appointed in 1777, under M. Charles-Axel Guillaumot, as inspector-general. The thought of converting them into catacombs originated with M. Lenoir, lieutenant-general of the police; and the proposal for removing the dead from the cemetery des Innocens was the more easily entertained, because a receptacle so convenient, and so unexceptionable in all respects, was ready to receive them. That part of the quarries under the Plaine de Mont Souris was allotted for this purpose; a house, known by the name of *la Tombe Isoire*, or *Izouard* (from

a famous robber, who once infested that neighbourhood), on the old road to Orleans, was purchased, with a piece of ground adjoining; and the first operations were to make an entrance into the quarries by a flight of seventy-seven steps, and to sink a well from the surface, down which the bones might be thrown. Meantime, the workmen below walled off that part of the quarries which was designed for the great charnel-house, opened a communication between the upper and lower vaults, and built pillars to prop the roof. When all these necessary preliminaries had been completed, the ceremony of consecrating the intended catacombs was performed with great solemnity on the 7th of April, 1786, and on that same day the removal from the cemetery began. This work was always performed at night; the bones were brought in funeral cars, covered with a pall, and followed by priests, in their surplices, chanting the service of the dead. When they reached the catacombs the bones were shot down the well, and the rattling and echoing which they made in their fall, was as impressive as ever was heard by human ears.

All the crosses, tombstones, and monuments which were not reclaimed by the families of the dead, to whom they belonged, were carefully removed, and placed in the field belonging to *la Tombe Isoire*: some of them were very curious. Many leaden coffins were buried in this field; one of them contained the remains of Madame de Pompadour, who, by her own desire, had been interred at the foot of the *Croix des Innocens*. Thus far things had been conducted with the greatest decorum; but, as the revolution proceeded, *la Tombe Isoire* was sold as a national domain, the leaden coffins were melted, and all the monuments destroyed; those which could not be sold, or applied to any useful purpose, being demolished from

mere mischief. A *guinguette* was then opened upon the spot, which was afterwards converted into a *Salle de danse*, known by the denomination of *Bal du Zéphir*.

The cemeteries of Saint Eustache and Saint-Étienne-des-Grés having been suppressed in 1787, the bones from them were removed to this general deposit by order of the government. The catacombs served also as convenient receptacles for those who perished in popular commotions or massacres. The victims of the 28th and 29th of August, 1788; of the 28th of April, 1789; of the 10th of August, and the 2d and 3d of September, 1792, were deposited there. Among those who fell at the latter period were the archbishop of Arles, the bishop of Beauvais, the bishop of Saintes, the minister Montmorin and his brother, d'Abancourt, Rulhières, Rohan-Chabot, Reding, Maussabre, the princess de Lamballe, and a multitude of aged magistrates, officers, and courageous authors. A yearly service is performed at the place of their interment, and two marble tablets have been erected to perpetuate their memory.*

Upon the suppression of the convents and various churches, the remains discovered in them were removed and deposited in this immense charnel-house, but from the breaking out of the revolution the works were discontinued. They were so much neglected, that, in many places, the soil had fallen in, and choked up the communications; water entered by filtration, the roof was cracked in many places, and threatened fresh downfalls, and the bones themselves lay in immense heaps, mingled with the rubbish, and blocking up the way. In 1810, a regular system of piling up the bones in the Catacombs was adopted by order of count Frochot, prefect of the depart-

* One tablet contains a list of their names. The inscription on the other will be found at p. 342, No. XLI.

ment, and under the direction of M. Hericart de Thury. As a memorial of the improvements then made, the following inscription was placed over the western entrance :—

CATACOMBES

Établies par ordre de M. Thiroux de Crosne,
Lieutenant-Général de Police, par les soins de
M. Charles Axel. Guillaumot, Inspecteur-Général
des Carrières,

MDCCLXXXVI.

Restaurées et augmentées par ordre
De M. le Comte Frochot, Conseiller d'État,
Préfet du département de la Seine,
Par L. Héricart de Thury, Ingénieur en Chef des Mines,
Inspecteur-Général des Carrières,

MDCCCX.

To pursue the plans of M. de Thury, the workmen had to make galleries through the bones, which, in some places, lay above thirty yards thick. It was necessary also to provide for a circulation of air, the atmosphere having been rendered unwholesome by the quantity of animal remains which had been introduced. The manner in which this was effected is singularly easy. The wells which supplied the houses above with water were sunk below the quarries, and formed, in those excavations, so many round towers. M. de Thury merely opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle, with the neck outwards : when fresh air is wanted, it is only necessary to uncork two, three, or more of these bottles. Channels were made to carry off the water, steps constructed from the lower to the upper excavation, pillars erected in good taste to support the dangerous parts of the roof, and the skulls and bones built up along the walls.

There are two entrances to the Catacombs, the one towards the west, near the barrier d'Enfer, by which visi-

tors are admitted; and the other to the east, near the old road to Orleans, which is appropriated to the workmen and persons attached to the establishment. A third entrance, opening into *la Tombe Isoire*, was stopped at the period when that field was sold. The staircase descending to the Catacombs consists of ninety steps, and, after several windings, leads to the western gallery, which is under, and in a perpendicular line with the trees on the western side of the Orleans road. From this gallery several others branch off in different directions. That by which visitors generally pass extends along the works beneath the aqueduct d'Arcueil, and brings them to the gallery du Port Mahon. A soldier, named Décure, who had accompanied marshal Richelieu in his expedition against Minorca, being employed in these quarries, discovered a small excavation, to which he sunk a staircase, and descended there to take his meals, instead of accompanying the other workmen above ground. In his leisure hours, Décure, who had been long a prisoner at the forts of Port Mahon, employed himself, from 1777 to 1782, in carving a plan of that port. When it was finished, he formed a spacious vestibule adorned with a kind of Mosaic of black flint. To complete his work, this ingenious man determined to construct a staircase, but, before he had completed it, a mass of stone fell, and crushed him so seriously as to occasion his death. The following inscription, upon a tablet of black marble, is placed in the gallery du Port Mahon:—

Cet ouvrage fut commencé en 1777,
Par Décure, dit Beauséjour, Vétéran
de Sa Majesté, et fini en 1782.

Décure's stone table and benches are still preserved in the quarry which he called his saloon. In 1787, his royal highness MONSIEUR, count d'Artois, and several ladies of

the court, who visited Port Mahon, breakfasted in the *sala* upon the same table and benches.

At a short distance from this spot are some enormous fragments of stone, so nicely balanced on a base hardly exceeding a point, that they rock with every blast, and seem to threaten the beholder; yet in this equilibrium they have remained for more than two centuries, and it would probably require a prodigious force to remove them.

About a hundred yards from the gallery du Port Mahon, we fall again into the road of the Catacombs. On the right side is a pillar formed of dry stones, entirely covered with incrustations of grey and yellow calcareous matter; and one hundred yards further on is the vestibule of the Catacombs. It is of an octagonal form. On the sides of the door are two stone benches, and two pillars of the Tuscan order.

The vestibule opens into a long gallery lined with bones from the floor to the roof. The arm, leg, and thigh bones are in front, closely and regularly piled together, and their uniformity is relieved by three rows of skulls at equal distances. Behind these are thrown the smaller bones.

This gallery conducts to several rooms, resembling chapels, lined with bones variously arranged; and in the centre, or in niches of the walls, are vases and altars, some of which are formed of bones, and others are ornamented with skulls of different sizes. Some altars are of an antique form, and composed of the solid rock.

Among the ornaments is a fountain, in which four golden fish are imprisoned. They appear to have grown in this unnatural situation, but they have not spawned; three of them have retained their brilliant colour, but some spots have appeared upon the fourth, which render it probable that exclusion from light may produce, though more slowly,

the same effect upon them that it does upon vegetables. The spring which rises here was discovered by the workmen; the basin was made for their use, and a subterranean aqueduct carries off the waters. M. de Thury named it at first *le Source de l'Oubli*; but it is now called *Fontaine de la Samaritaine*.

The different parts of the Catacombs are named, with strange incongruity, from the author or the purport of the inscription which is placed there. Thus, there is the *Crypte de la Vérité*, the *Crypte de la Mort et de l'Éternité*, and the *Crypte de Néant*, the *Allée de Job*, and the *Crypte de Caton*, the *Crypte de la Résurrection*, and the *Crypte de la Fontaine*. Virgil, Ovid, and Anacreon have each their crypts, as well as the prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel. And Hervey takes his place with Horace, Malherbes, and Jean-Baptiste Rousseau. The inscriptions are so interesting in themselves, and at the same time so characteristic of the French nation, that although they occupy a considerable space, we shall transcribe them in regular order:—

I.

Vestibule of the western entrance.

Hæc Lethi sedes ; hic plurima mortis imago ;
Erige vide ; maneat visum altâ mente repostum.

Aspice reliquias fratrum, moriture viator.

Cras tibi : disce ergo vivere, disce mori.

Hic pauper divesque jacent, hic servus herusque,
Doctus et indoctus ; cur, homo vane, times ?

Hos regit imperio mors ; omnes omnibus æquat,
Aspice dicque abiens : pulvis et umbra sumus. (1)

II.

Arrête ! c'est ici l'empire de la mort ! (2)

(1) Hezette, vicar of Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas.

(2) Delille.

III.

Above the entrance.

Dans ces lieux souterrains, dans ces sombres abîmes,
La mort confusément entasse ses victimes. (1)

IV.

Upon the door-posts of the entrance.

Has ultrà metas requiescunt beatam spem expectantes.

V.

Entrance to the Upper Catacombs.

Lasciate speranza, voi ch' intrate. (2)

VI.

Upon a Cippus.

La mort nous a frappés ; craignez aussi ses coups :
Elle est à vos côtés ; mortels, préparez-vous. (3)

VII.

CRYPTE DE LA VÉRITÉ.

Venez, gens du monde, venez dans ces demeures silencieuses ; et
votre âme, alors tranquille, sera frappée de la voix qui s'élève de
leur intérieur : c'est ici que le plus grand des maîtres, le Tombeau,
tient son école de vérité. (4)

VIII.

Æquat omnes cinis ; impares nascimur, pares morimur. (5)

IX.

Ὅυκ ὅσιν φθιμένοισιν. (6)

X.

Notre sol n'est formé que de poussière humaine ;
Songe donc, quel que soit le motif qui t'amène,
Que tes pieds vont ici fouler à chaque pas
Un informe débris, monument du trépas. (7)

(1) Legouvé, *Poème des Sépultures*.

(2) Dante, chap. III. *Inscription of the gates of Hell*.

(3) Hezette.

(4) Hervey, *Meditations*.

(5) Seneca.

(6) Homer, *Odyss.* xxii, v. 412.

(7) Legouvé.

XI.

PILIER DE L'IMITATION.

Heureux celui qui a toujours devant les yeux l'heure de sa mort, et qui se dispose tous les jours à mourir !

Si vous avez vu quelquefois mourir un homme, considérez toujours que le même sort vous attend !

Pensez au matin que vous n'irez peut-être pas jusqu'au soir, et au soir que vous n'irez peut-être pas jusqu'au matin.

Insensé que vous êtes, pourquoi vous promettez-vous de vivre long-temps, vous qui ne pouvez compter sur un seul jour ! (1)

XII.

CRYPTE DE LA MORT ET DE L'ÉTERNITÉ.

Mortel qui ne sais pas ce que vaut un instant, cours le demander à l'homme étendu sur son lit de mort. (2)

XIII.

Tumulus cum æternitate communicat. (3)

XIV.

Mors sequitur vitam ; mortem altera vita sequetur,
Vita beata bonis, aspera vita malis. (4)

XV.

Hujusque advenies, nec fas transire ; tumentes
Confringes fluctus hinc, homo vane, tuos. (5)

XVI.

CRYPTE DE CATON.

Ne timeas illum, quæ vitæ est ultima finis ;
Qui mortem metuit, quod vivit perdit idipsum. (6)

XVII.

ALLÉE DE JOB.

Breves anni transeunt ; et semitam per quam non revertar ambulo. (7)

(1) Imitation de J. C., liv. I, chap. xxiii, v. 2, 3, 7.

(2) Imitation de J. C., liv. I, chap. xxiii, v. 2, 3, 7.

(3) Saint Ephraïm Syri, *cant. funebr.*

(4) Hezette.

(5) Ibid.

(6) Cato, *Dis.* lib. i, v. 71.

(7) Job, chap. xvi.

XVIII.

Quæris quo jaceas post obitum loco? Quo non nata jacent. (1)

XIX.

*Upon the rock behind the Sarcophagus du Lacrymatoire, called
LE TOMBEAU DE GILBERT.*

Silence, êtres mortels! vaines grandeurs, silence!

Au banquet de la vie, infortuné convive,

J'apparus un jour, et je meurs;

Je meurs, et sur ma tombe, où lentement j'arrive,

Nul ne viendra verser des pleurs.

Soyez béni, mon Dieu, vous qui daignez me rendre

L'innocence et son noble orgueil!

Vous qui, pour protéger le repos de ma cendre,

Veillerez près de mon cercueil. (2)

XX.

ALLÉE DU MÉMENTO.

Un cri religieux, le cri de la nature,

Vous dit : Pleurez, priez sur cette sépulture;

Vos amis, vos parens dorment dans ce séjour,

Monument vénérable et de deuil et d'amour. (3)

XXI.

CROIX DU MÉMENTO.

Memento, homo quia, pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris. (4)

XXII.

Defecerunt sicut fumus dies mei, et ossa mea sicut cremium
aruerunt. (5)

XXIII.

CRYPTE DES OBÉLISQUES.

Hic in somno pacis requiescunt majores.

XXIV.

Homo sicut fenum dies ejus; tanquam flos agri sic efflorescit; quoniam spiritus pertransibit in illo, et non subsistet, et non cognoscet amplius locum suum. (6)

(1) Seneca, *Troad.*, act ii.

(2) Gilbert, *Stances sur la Mort.*

(3) Delille, *Imagination.*

(4) Mass of Ash-Wednesday.

(5) Psalm ci.

(6) Psalm xii, v. 15 and 16.

XXV.

Judici vivorum et mortuorum. (1)

XXVI.

Upon the Tables of the Altar.

Principium et finis.

XXVII.

Qui dormiunt in terræ pulvere evigilabunt : alii in vitam æternam, alii in opprobrium. (2)

XXVIII.

Entrance of the Crypte de Legouvê.

Protéger les tombeaux, c'est honorer les morts. (3)

XXIX.

Nos jours sont un instant, c'est la feuille qui tombe. (4)

XXX.

At the bottom of the Crypt.

Tel est donc de la mort l'inévitable empire !
Vertueux ou méchant, il faut que l'homme expire :
La foule des humains est un faible troupeau,
Qu'effroyable pasteur, le Temps, mène au tombeau.

XXXI.

CRYPTE D'ÉZÉCHIEL.

Ossa arida, audite verbum Domini. (5)

XXXII.

Où est-elle, la Mort ? Toujours future ou passée : à peine est-elle présente, que déjà elle n'est plus. (6)

XXXIII.

CRYPTE DE LA RÉSURRECTION.

Canet tuba, et mortui resurgent incorrupti ; oportet enim corruptibile hoc induere incorruptionem, et mortale hoc induere immortalitatem. (7)

(1) Acts, 10, 12.

(2) Daniel, xii, 1.

(3) J. Delille.

(4) Ducis.

(5) Ezekiël, chap. xxxvii.

(6) Marc. Aurel.

(7) I. Epist. Corinth. c. xv, v. 53.

XXXIV.

Imitation of the same thought.

Honneur à Jehovah, dont la toute-puissance,
Des corps ressuscités épurant la substance,
Élève jusqu'à lui la faible humanité,
Et la revêt de gloire et d'immortalité. (1)

XXXV.

GALERIE DE LEMIERRE.

Quels enclos sont ouverts? Quelles étroites places
Occupe entre ces murs la cendre de ces races?
C'est dans ces lieux d'oubli, c'est parmi ces tombeaux
Que le Temps et la Mort viennent croiser leur faux.
Que de morts entassés et pressés sous la terre!
Le nombre ici n'est rien, la foule est solitaire. (2)

XXXVI.

CRYPTTE DE LA FONTAINE.

La mort ne surprend point le sage ;
Il est toujours prêt à partir,
S'étant su lui-même avertir
Du temps où l'on se doit résoudre à ce passage.
Ce temps, hélas ! embrasse tous les temps :
Qu'on le partage en jours, en heures, en momens,
Il n'en est point qu'il ne comprenne
Dans le fatal tribut ; tous sont de son domaine.
Et le premier instant où les enfans des rois
Ouvrent les yeux à la lumière,
Est celui qui vient quelquefois
Fermer pour toujours leur paupière.
Défendez-vous par la grandeur ;
Alléguez la beauté, la vertu, la jeunesse :
La mort ravit tout sans pudeur :
Un jour le monde entier accroîtra sa richesse.

LA FONTAINE.

XXXVII.

PILIER DE VIRGILE.

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes, et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari. (3)

(1) Treneuil, *Élégie sur les Tombeaux de Saint-Denis*.

(2) Lemierre.

(3) Virgil. *Georgic*, lib. ii.

XXXVIII.

Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit; subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus
Et labor, et duræ rapit inclementia mortis. (1)

XXXIX.

CRYPTE DU NÉANT.

Ortus cuncta suos repetunt, matremque requirunt et redit ad
nihilum quod nihil ante fuit. (2)

XL.

CRYPTE DU JUGEMENT DERNIER.

Sortez de la nuit éternelle,
Rassemblez-vous, âmes des morts;
Et, reprenant vos mêmes corps,
Paraissez devant Dieu; c'est Dieu qui vous appelle. (3)

XLI.

CRYPTE DE LA SÉPULTURE DES VICTIMES DES 2 ET 3 SEPTEMBRE
1792.

D. O. M.

Piis Manibus.

Civium diebus II^a et III^a Septembris, anno Domini MDCCXCII.
Lutetiæ trucidatorum.

Hic palmam expectant cives virtutis amore
Conspicui; cives patriæ, legumque Deique
Cultores, diris heu! tempestatibus acti,
Immoti tamen, ut scopuli rectique tenaces,
Supremæ plebis delitamenta perosi.
Hos, dum crudelis discordia sceptrâ tenebat
Hortatrix scelerum, contemptaque jura jacebant,
Sævâ cæde cohors furiis incensa peremit.
Siste gradum, inque pios fletus erumpe, viator,
Castas funde preces et candida lilia sparge.

Lux perpetua luceat eis. (4)

XLII.

Det illis Dominus invenire misericordiam à Domino in illâ die. (5)

(1) Virgil. *Georgic.* lib. iii, 66.

(2) Lucret. *de Rerum Natura.*

(3) Gilbert's *Last Judgment.*

(4) Hezette.

(5) Paul II. ad Timoth. i, 18.

XLIII.

On the opposite side of the Tomb of the Victims of the 2d and 3d of September.

Vous avez vu tomber les plus illustres têtes ;
Et vous pourriez encore, insensés que vous êtes,
Ignorer le tribut que l'on doit à la mort !
Non, non, tout doit franchir ce terrible passage,
Le riche et l'indigent, l'imprudent et le sage,
Sujets à même loi, subissent même sort. (1)

XLIV.

Quels effroyables abîmes
S'entr'ouvrent autour de moi !
Quel déluge de victimes
S'offrent à mes yeux pleins d'effroi !
Quelle épouvantable image
De morts, de sang, de carnage
Frappe mes regards tremblans !
Et quels glaives invisibles
Percent de coups si terribles
Ces corps pâles et sanglans ? (2)

XLV.

Sepulture of the Bodies taken from the Leaden Coffins in the Church of Saint André-des-Arcs.

Nos ombres désolées
Désertent en pleurant leurs pompeux mausolées ;
Deux fois nous descendons dans la nuit des tombeaux !

Plus heureux ces mortels ignorés du vulgaire,
Qui, sans être aperçus, ont passé sur la terre !
Leurs paisibles cercueils, respectés des méchans,
N'éprouveront au moins que l'outrage des ans.

XLVI.

Grand Gallery of the Catacombs.

Qu'est-ce que chaque race ? une ombre après une ombre.
Nous vivons un moment sur des siècles sans nombre.
Nos tristes souvenirs vont s'éteindre avec nous :
Une autre vie, ô Temps ! se dérobe à tes coups. (3)

(1) Jean-Baptiste Rousseau.

(2) Jean-Baptiste Rousseau.

(3) Lemierre.

XLVII.

Crois-tu que la mort soit loin de toi? peut-être en ce moment vole-t-elle sur ta tête, et te menace-t-elle du coup fatal. (1)

XLVIII.

CRYPTE DE JÉRÉMIE.

Violation et Profanation des Tombeaux en 1793.

In illo tempore, ejicient ossa regum et ossa principum ejus, et ossa sacerdotum, et ossa prophetarum, et ossa eorum qui habitaverunt Jerusalem, de sepulchris suis! Expandent ea ad solem et lunam et omnem militiam! non colligentur et non sepelientur: in sterquilinum super faciem terræ erunt. (2)

XLIX.

Sicut aqua effusus sum, et dispersa sunt omnia ossa mea. (3)

L.

CRYPTE DE L'AUTRE VIE.

O Mort! est-il donc vrai que nos âmes heureuses
N'ont rien à redouter de tes fureurs affreuses?
Et qu'au moment cruel qui nous ravit le jour,
Tes victimes ne font que changer de séjour?
Quoi! même après l'instant où tes ailes funèbres
M'auront enseveli dans tes noires ténèbres,
Je vivrais! Doux espoir! que j'aime à m'y livrer!
De quelle ardeur céleste il vient de m'enivrer! (4)

LI.

CRYPTE D'HERVEY.

C'est ici qu'il convient à l'homme d'être sérieux, et de tenir son âme ouverte aux inspirations de la religion. Puissé-je n'entrer jamais dans cette demeure sacrée qu'avec terreur et respect!

O Mort! que ton approche est terrible pour l'homme qui tourmenta sa vie des vaines inquiétudes de ce monde, et qui ne leva jamais les yeux vers le ciel.

Mortel, rachète le temps; mets à profit l'instant où tu respires; tu touches aux bords de l'éternité; tu vas bientôt devenir ce que sont ceux que tu contemples ici.

(1) Marc. Aurel.

(2) Jerem. c. viii, 1, 2.

(3) Psalm XXI, v. 14.

(4) Racine, *Relig.* c. ii.

Le cercueil est la borne où s'arrêtent tous les desseins des hommes. Ambition, tu peux aller jusque-là ; mais tu ne passeras point au-delà.

LII.

FONTAINE DE LA SAMARITAINE.

Omnis qui bibit ex aqua hac, sitiet iterum. Qui autem biberit ex aqua quam ego dabo ei, non sitiet in æternum ; sed aqua quam ego dabo ei, fiet in eo fons aquæ salientis in vitam æternam. (1)

LIII.

PORTE DU PORT MAHON.

Quocumque ingrederis, sequitur mors, corporis umbra. (2)

LIV.

Tels qu'un flambeau qui se consume en s'allumant, nous commençons à mourir en naissant. (3)

LV.

CRYPTE DE L'ECCLÉSIASTE.

Memento Creatoris tui in diebus juventutis tuæ, antequam veniat tempus afflictionis. (4)

Memento iræ in die consummationis. (5)

Memento novissimorum, noli oblivisci. (6)

Memento iræ, quoniam non tardabit. (7)

LVI.

CRYPTE D'OVIDE.

Tendimus huc omnes, metam properamus ad unam

Omnia sub leges mors vocat atra suas.

Scilicet omne sacrum mors importuna profanat

Omnibus obscuras injicit illa manus. (8)

LVII.

Upon the rock in front of the stairs of the Lower Catacombs.

Umbrarum hic locus est somni, noctisque soporæ.

(1) Gosp. by John, c. iv, v. 13, 14.

(2) Cat. Dis. lib. iv, v. 37.

(3) Marc. Aurel.

(4) Ecclesiastes, 12, 1.

(5) Ecclesiasticus, 18, 24.

(6) Ibid. 38, 21.

(7) Ibid. 7, 18.

(8) Ovid.

LVIII.

Principal Alley of the Lower Catacombs.

La même loi partout suivie
 Nous soumet tous au même sort.
 Le premier moment de la vie
 Est le premier pas vers la mort.

LIX.

Notre esprit n'est qu'un souffle, une ombre passagère,
 Et le corps qu'il anime une cendre légère,
 Dont la mort chaque jour prouve l'infirmité.
 Etouffés tôt ou tard dans ses bras invincibles,
 Nous serons tous alors cadavres insensibles
 Comme n'ayant jamais été. (1)

LX.

Qu'est-ce que la mort? Est-ce dissipation, résolution en atomes,
 anéantissement? ou, comme la naissance, est-elle un mystère de la
 nature, une nouvelle combinaison des mêmes élémens? (2)

LXI.

TEMPLE DE LA MORT.

Un monstre sans raison, aussi bien que sans yeux,
 Est la divinité qu'on adore en ces lieux;
 On l'appelle la Mort, et son cruel empire
 S'étend également sur tout ce qui respire. (3)

LXII.

Quelle présomption à l'homme de compter sur le lendemain!
 Où est-il ce lendemain? Combien d'hommes iront le chercher hors
 de ce monde! Ici-bas il n'est sûr pour personne. (4)

LXIII.

Combien de ceux qui étaient entrés dans le monde avec toi en
 sont déjà sortis! Leur vie a été moissonnée comme des épis dont
 les uns sont mûrs et les autres encore verts. (5)

(1) J.-B. Rousseau.

(2) Marc. Aurel.

(3) Philip Habert's *Temple of Death*.

(4) Marc. Aurel.

(5) Marc. Aurel.

LXIV.

GRAND PILIER SÉPULCRAL DES NUITS CLÉMENTINES SOUS LA
TOMBE ISOIRE.

Esistenza dell' Uom. Solo un istante
 Infra il nulla e la tomba altro non sei :
 Allo spettacol fiero errano avante,
 Miserabil comparsa, arme e trofei ;
 Fugge la tela, e appar cambiato il soglio
 In erto sì ma ruinoso scoglio. (1)

LXV.

Parlate, orridi avanzi ; or che rimane
 Dei vantati d' onor gradi, e contrasti ?
 Non son follie disuguaglianze umane ?
 Ove son tanti nomi, e tanti fasti ?
 E poichè andar del mortal fango scarchi
 Che distingue i pastor dai gran monarchi. (2)

LXVI.

Esistenza dell' Uom ? te breve avversa
 Troppo ai desir la cieca gente accusa
 E a mille obietti frivoli conversa,
 L' omaggio d'un pensier poi ti ricusa,
 Ma vegetando coll' errore a lato
 Muore al di mille volte anzi suo fato. (3)

LXVII.

O poca oscura cenere, ti veggo
 E mal ciò che m'ispiri, esprimer tento ;
 Io leggo in te dure vicende, io leggo,
 I perigli d'un tardo pentimento ;
 E mentre in te riguardo, e a te ripenso
 M'appare il mondo un punto nell' immenso. (4)

LXVIII.

In the Alley of the Obelisk of the Lower Catacombs.

Insensés, nous parlons en maîtres,
 Nous qui dans l'océan des êtres

(1) *Notti Clementini, poema in morte della santa memoria di Clemente XIV.*

(2) *Notti Clemen.* i, 8.

(3) *Ibid.* i, 6.

(4) *Ibid.* i, 9.

Nageons tristement confondus ;
 Nous dont l'existence légère,
 Pareille à l'ombre passagère,
 Commence, paraît, et n'est plus. (1)

LXIX.

Stat sua cuique dies ; breve et irreparabile tempus
 Omnibus est vitæ ; sed famam extendere factis,
 Hoc virtutis opus. (2)

LXX.

Upon the Cippus.

Primum non nasci, alterum quàm citò mori. (3)

LXXI.

Inscription of the Sepulchral Lamp.

Quelle est ta destinée, homme présomptueux ?
 Ici-bas ta durée éphémère et débile
 Est plus fragile, hélas ! que la lampe d'argile
 Qui, dans ce gouffre obscur, t'éclaire de ses feux.

LXXII.

PILIER D'HORACE.

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede
 Pauperum tabernas regumque turres.

LXXIII.

CRYPTE DE MALHERBE.

La mort a ses rigueurs à nulle autre pareilles ;
 On a beau la prier,
 La cruelle qu'elle est se bouche les oreilles,
 Et nous laisse crier.
 Le pauvre en sa cabane, où le chaume le couvre,
 Est sujet à ses lois ;
 Et la gardé qui veille aux barrières du Louvre
 N'en défend pas nos Rois.
 De murmurer contre elle et perdre patience,
 Il est mal à propos ;
 Vouloir ce que Dieu veut, est la seule science
 Qui nous met en repos. (4)

(1) Malfilâtre.

(2) *Æneid.* lib. x, v. 457.

(3) Cicero.

(4) Malherbe, *stances*, liv. i. 10.

LXXIV.

CRYPTE D'ANACRÉON.

Τί μόν' ὀνόνον, τί μόν' γίωv
 Τί μοί μελτί μεριμνῶ;
 Θανθίν με δέί, χαν μὴ τέλω
 Τί δέ τον Βίον πλανᾶμαι. (1)

LXXV.

Omne crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum. (2)

LXXVI.

Le trépas vient tout guérir;
 Mais ne bougeons d'où nous sommes;
 Plutôt souffrir que mourir,
 C'est la devise des hommes. (3)

LXXVII.

Debilem facito manu
 Debilem pede, coxâ;
 Tuber adstrue gibberum,
 Lubricos quate dentes:
 Vita dum super est, bene est
 Hanc mihi, vel acutâ
 Si sedeam cruce sustine. (4)

LXXVIII.

Sicut unda dies nostri fluxerunt.

LXXIX.

Consummatum est. (5)

LXXX.

CRYPTE DES VANITÉS.

Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas.

(1) Anacreon.

(2) Horace.

(3) La Fontaine.

(4) Mecenas, preserved by Seneca, Epist. 101.

(5) Gosp. by John, xix, 30.

LXXXI.

Door of the TOMBE ISOIRE.

Lata porta et spaciosa via est quæ ducit ad perditionem. (1)

LXXXII.

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua ditis. (2)

LXXXIII.

Cur non ut plenus vitæ conviva recedis. (3)

LXXXIV.

Above the Door.

Non metuit mortem, qui scit contemnere vitam. (4)

LXXXV.

La tombe est un asile, et la mort un bienfait. (5)

LXXXVI.

Grand Vestibule of the Lower Catacombs.

Ossa arida

Audite verbum Domini,

Intromittam in vos spiritum et vivetis,

Et dabo super vos, nervos

Et succrescere faciam super vos carnes,

Et superextendam in vos cutem;

Et dabo vos spiritum,

Et vivetis ossa arida. (6)

LXXXVII.

Passage leading out of the Catacombs.

Mors te manet certissima;

Incerta sed mortis dies.

Ut mente semper excubet,

Homo, latet lux ultima. (7)

(1) Gosp. by Matth. vii, 13.

(2) Virgil. lib. vi.

(3) Lucret. lib. iii.

(4) Cato, *Dis.* lib. iv, v. 22.(5) Roucher, *Printemps d'un Proscrit*, ch. iii.

(6) Ezekiel, chap. xxxvii.

(7) Hezette.

LXXXVIII.

Facilis descensus Avernis;

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua ditis:

Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,

Hoc opus, hic labor est. (1)

The Album which is kept at the Catacombs is not a little characteristic of the French nation; — it contains a great many effusions of sentiment, a few of devotional feeling, and numerous miserable witticisms and profligate bravadoes. Of the latter, the two following will serve as a specimen:—

Disciples de Rancé, ces lieux sauront vous plaire:

Un silence éternel, et la nuit en plein jour,

Y favorisent la prière.

Venez-y: quant à moi, je le dis sans détour,

J'aime mieux en plein vent admirer la lumière,

Et fêter tour à tour

Bacchus et la gaîté, mes amis et l'amour.

Qu'on se moque de moi, que partout on me glose,

Je me rends, et je crois à la métempsychose.

Oui, le fait est certain, après l'instant fatal,

Chacun de nous devient arbre, plante, animal.

Ici j'ai reconnu la sœur de mon grand-père,

Mon oncle, mon cousin, ma nourrice et mon frère.

Mais, grand Dieu! qu'ils étaient changés,

Ils étaient tous en os rangés (orangers).

The calculations differ as to the number of bones collected in this vast charnel-house. It is, however, certain that it contains the remains of at least three millions of human beings.

A faint mouldering smell is perceived, but not to any unpleasant or dangerous degree.

Two cabinets have been formed in the catacombs by M. Hericart de Thury. One is a mineralogical collection of all the strata of the quarries; the other is a pathologi-

(1) *Æneid.* lib. vi.

cal assemblage of diseased bones, scientifically arranged. There is likewise a table, on which are exposed the skulls most remarkable either for their formation, or the marks of disease which they bear.

It is in contemplation to form a more characteristic entrance to the Catacombs than that which they at present possess. The spot selected is a slanting piece of ground called *la Fosse aux Lions*, not far from the outer boulevard, between the barrier Saint Jacques and the barrier de la Santé. An avenue, about two hundred yards long, planted with cypresses, will lead from the boulevard to the lower part of the *fosse*, and open into the grand gallery of the Catacombs. The entrance will be adorned with architecture of a suitable style. At the extremity of the avenue next the boulevard two pavilions will be erected, one to serve as a dwelling for the keeper, and the other for the reception of visitors waiting for admission.

In the month of April, 1814, the Russian troops formed a camp in the plain of Mont Souris. As soon as they learned that the Catacombs were established beneath it, they respected the entrance, and were eager to visit the vast subterranean sepulchre. In passing through the various galleries they manifested close observation, and expressed sentiments of piety.

The emperor of Austria, who, during his sojourn in the French capital, inspected all the public monuments, visited the Catacombs on the 16th of May, 1814. This was the first time they had ever been visited by a sovereign. His majesty, attended by a numerous suite, examined minutely every part of these caverns, and betrayed great emotion when before the spot where the remains of the victims of the 2d and 3d of September are deposited. Several of the inscriptions also arrested the monarch's attention, and he repeated them in an energetic tone.

CEMETERIES.

In the year 1790, the National Assembly passed a law expressly prohibiting interment within churches, and commanding all towns and villages to disuse their old burial-places, and form new ones at a certain distance from their dwellings. During the revolutionary tyranny which soon after ensued, when it was proclaimed that death is an eternal sleep, men were buried without any ceremony, or memorial to mark the spot where they lay. But in the spring of 1800, a decree was published by the prefect of the department of the Seine, which is curiously characteristic in all respects. He begins by announcing, that *les institutions funéraires sont un des premiers besoins de la civilisation*. Those, he says, which had fallen into disuse in consequence of the revolution, surrounded the funerals of the rich with splendour, and accorded nothing to the poor but the melancholy emblems of misery and desertion : those which were in use treated rich and poor with the same neglect ; and public opinion, in consonance with morality, condemned the nakedness of the actual mode of burial. It became the first city of the republic to command, by its example, the decency of interment ; and, above all, to consecrate the care of the burial of the poor as a duty of public piety. Three cemeteries were therefore to be inclosed for the use of Paris, of a certain extent, and at a distance of one mile from the walls. In the centre of each a *Luctuaire*, or *Salle de Deuil*, was to be erected, destined to receive the funeral procession, and consecrated to the ceremony which might precede the act of interment. Six funeral temples were to be built in Paris, to serve as dépôts before the funeral. A mode of burial common to all was to be established. The *commune* of Paris was to defray the expense for the

poor, but in all other cases it was to be reimbursed by means of a burial-tax. Families might incur any additional expense that they pleased:—*il sera permis de consacrer des souvenirs dans les enclos de la sépulture publique, par des inscriptions, des cénotaphes, et autres monumens funèbres.* Of course, in such cases, a price was to be paid for the ground. The use of public coffins was forbidden; that is, of those coffins which only served for carrying the body to the grave: for it appears that the dead were often, perhaps most frequently, interred without one. The costume of all the persons attached to this department was regulated with as much precision as that of the Directory themselves.

L'ordonnateur principal:—Habit long, veste et pantalon de drap violet, bottines; manteau court de drap noir; chapeau relevé de trois côtés, et garni d'un plumet noir.

L'ordonnateur particulier:—Habit, veste et pantalon de drap noir; bottines; manteau court de drap violet; chapeau relevé par devant, et surmonté d'une aigrette violette; la forme du chapeau entourée d'un crêpe noir retombant jusqu'à la ceinture; bâton d'ébène surmonté d'une urne d'ivoire.

Le gardien du dépôt:—Habit, veste et pantalon de drap gris foncé; boutons noirs; chapeau relevé par devant.

Les porteurs:—Veste à manches, et pantalon de drap gris foncé; boutons et paremens noirs; bottines; manteau de drap gris descendant jusqu'au genou; collet et agraffes noirs; chapeau rond entouré d'un crêpe.

L'homme du service du dépôt:—Veste à manches et pantalon de drap gris; paremens et boutons noirs; bottines.

Les conducteurs de chars:—Habit gris, collet, paremens et boutons noirs; gilet et pantalon noirs; bottines; chapeau rond, entouré d'un crêpe.

These regulations, in themselves good, were in great part disregarded.

In 1804, an imperial decree was issued, repeating the prohibition of interment in churches, or within the bounds of a town. High ground, exposed to the north, was, by

this decree, to be chosen for cemeteries; and every corpse was to be interred in a separate grave, from a metre and a half to two metres deep, and the earth well trodden down. There was to be a certain distance between the graves, which were not to be re-opened till after five years. Another imperial decree, in 1811, consigned the whole funeral business of the metropolis to one undertaker-general, arranged funerals into six classes, and appointed a *tarif*, whereby the expense of every separate article and assistant was determined; the sum total in any of the classes could not be exceeded, but might be diminished if the family of the deceased chose to strike out any thing from the list. The entire expenses of the first class amounted to 4282 francs; of the second, to 1800; of the third, to 700; of the fourth, to 250; of the fifth, to 100; and of the sixth and last, to 16. The *tarif* may probably be observed; but in spite of the wholesome part of these regulations, the huge common graves or trenches are as much in use in the new cemeteries as they were in the old, and the great men of Bonaparte's reign were interred in the crypts of Sainte Geneviève.

The cemeteries of Paris are four in number; viz. the *Cimetière de Montmartre*, the *Cimetière du Père Lachaise*, that of *Vaugirard*, and that of *Sainte Catherine*. They are laid out in a picturesque style; the monuments are generally in good taste, and many of the inscriptions are interesting. These burial-grounds may be considered as public promenades; parties are made to visit them; and in their neighbourhood are established *guinguettes*, where refreshment may be obtained. On Sundays, in particular, they are the resort of the inhabitants of the capital. On All Souls' Day, which is set apart in the Romish church for the commemoration of the dead, whole families of the Parisians visit the graves of their relations.

Women, in mourning apparel, repeat the prayers for the dead over the grave, and men are seen prostrate upon the ground.

Having thus given a general view of the origin of the Parisian cemeteries, we shall now present a more particular description of them.

CIMETIÈRE DE MONTMARTRE.—This cemetery is situated without the walls, on the north of the capital, between the barrier Blanche and the barrier Montmartre. It was the first established after the suppression of burial-places in the city, and was originally named *le Champ de Repos*. Its extent was very inconsiderable ; but, in 1819, it was enlarged, and now consists of about thirty acres. This spot was formerly a gypsum quarry; and the irregularity of the ground, resulting from that circumstance, gives it a picturesque and romantic appearance. To the left, on entering, is a sandy elevation of the natural soil, declining towards the west, at the bottom of which are the common trenches. The tombs in general are plain, and the inscriptions, for the most part, are expressive of the attachment and regret of kindred and friends.

Near the gate is a large monument, erected by Madame Larmoyer to the memory of her husband. It is adorned with a bas-relief, representing M. Larmoyer upon his death-bed. At the foot of the bed is a genius, holding in his right hand a crown, and in his left an inverted flambeau. At the head appears the widow, surrounded by her three sons and her daughter. The expression of grief in the countenances of these figures is admirably executed. The widow and her daughter survived M. Larmoyer only a few months, and were buried in the same tomb.

A lofty altar-tomb is consecrated to the memory of M. Legouvé, member of the Institute, and author of the poem entitled *le Mérite des Femmes*, who died in 1812.

It stands in the midst of shrubs, and is surrounded by an iron railing. Near it is a stone bench, on which the poet used to sit and lament his wife, who died in 1809.

A plain lofty monument, situated in a garden, covers the remains of the celebrated actress Adrienne Chameroy, who died on the 23d Vendemiaire, an XI, at the age of twenty-three years. The priests of Saint Roch, to which parish she belonged, refused her the rites of interment, until commanded to perform them by sovereign authority.

Upon a plain stone is the following pathetic inscription :—

Mademoiselle Volnais, du Théâtre Français, aux Mânes de Dame
Veuve Crozet.

Celle qui dort ici, dès ma première aurore,
Me combla de ses soins, de ses tendres secours ;
Quand je serai, comme elle, au terme de mes jours,
Mes yeux, en se fermant, la pleureront encore.

In traversing the valleys of this inclosure we meet with the monuments of several celebrated personages, and, among others, those of Dazincourt, actor and professor at the Conservatoire, and of the viscount de la Tour Du Pin, with an epitaph by Delille. Next to the latter lies the famous dancer, Vestris.

On a marble slab, under the shade of a poplar and a cypress, is an epitaph to the memory of Saint Lambert, author of the beautiful poem of the Seasons, who died in 1803. There is also a monument of the celebrated sculptor Pigalle.

The most singular epitaph to be found here is the following :—

J. B. Very,
Décédé à Paris, le 21 Janvier, 1809.
Bon frère, ami sincère,
Toute sa vie fut consacrée
Aux arts utiles.

If it be recollected that Messrs. Very, brothers, have been, and are still, the most celebrated *restaurateurs* of the French capital, there are few who will dispute that M. J. B. Very's life was usefully employed.

CIMETIÈRE DU PÈRE LACHAISE.—This cemetery is situated on the east of Paris, and is approached by the barrier d'Aulnay. It is formed of ground which surrounded the house of the Jesuits, called *Maison de Mont Louis*,* and was purchased by Père La Chaise, confessor of Louis XIV., upon his being appointed superior of that establishment in 1675. The situation of the *Maison de Mont Louis*, upon the slope of a hill, surrounded by luxuriant valleys and rising grounds, and commanding an extensive view of a picturesque and glowing landscape, rendered it a suitable sojourn for Père La Chaise, whose love of magnificence and pleasure is undisputed. He spared no expense to make it a splendid and agreeable retreat. The house was enlarged, and an extensive tract of land which he added to it was laid out in pleasure grounds, flower gardens, an orangery, and an orchard. The *Maison de Mont Louis*, both before and after the death of Père La Chaise, which took place on the 20th of January, 1709, was the focus of intrigue. Here was formed the project for revoking the Edict of Nantes, which occasioned so much loss to France, by compelling a great number of inhabitants to seek refuge in foreign countries, whither they transferred their talents and industry. From hence were issued the dragonnades which deluged the Cevennes with blood; and those no less terrible *lettres de cachet*, by means of which the Jesuits imprisoned, proscribed, and tortured a multitude of Jansenists, their adversaries. During the life of the subtle but powerful confessor, his residence was daily thronged by the most distinguished personages of the court and

* See vol. II., page 209.

city, ambitious to possess his favour, or to avoid his displeasure.

Upon the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, Mont Louis was sold by a decree, dated August 31, 1763, to pay the creditors of the community. It afterwards passed through several hands, and was at length purchased by the prefect of the department of the Seine, to be converted into a cemetery. M. Brogniart was appointed to adapt this spot to its new destination; and in drawing his plan, that skilful architect preserved whatever could be rendered subservient to the use or embellishment of the new establishment. To render access easy to different points winding paths were formed; a wide paved road was opened to the ancient mansion of Père La Chaise, and with the shrubs and fruit-trees were mingled cypresses and weeping willows. Upon the site of the Maison de Mont Louis it was intended to erect a colossal pyramid, the base of which was to have served as a chapel for the performance of the burial service; but this part of the design was abandoned. In 1822, the house was demolished, and a neat chapel, after the designs of M. Godde, constructed upon its site.

The cemetery of Père La Chaise was consecrated in the beginning of 1804; and on the 21st of May, of the same year, the first corpse was buried there. The number of persons since interred amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand, and that of monuments erected to about sixteen thousand. Its extent, of nearly eighty acres, is entirely surrounded by walls. The advantageous situation possessed by this spot has occasioned it to be chosen by the most distinguished personages as the place of their interment; consequently no Parisian cemetery can vie with that of Père La Chaise in the number and beauty of its monuments.

Some of them, of grand dimensions and elegant architecture, are in the form of temples, sepulchral chapels, funeral vaults, pyramids and obelisks; others present cippi, columns, altars, urns, and tombs of diversified forms variously ornamented; many are surrounded by inclosures of wood or iron, within which are planted flowers and shrubs; and near them are benches, to which kindred and friends repair to give vent to feelings of affection and regret. A subterranean canal, which conveyed water to the Maison de Mont Louis, still exists, and furnishes a sufficient supply to keep the plants and herbage in perpetual verdure.

In this cemetery there are three kinds of graves:—
1. The *fosses communes*, four feet and a half deep, in which the poor are gratuitously buried in coffins placed close to each other without any intervening space, but not upon each other. These trenches are re-opened every five years, that term being sufficient for the decomposition of bodies in this clayey soil. 2. The temporary graves, which, upon the payment of 50 francs, are held for ten years; but, at the expiration of that term, are revertible, notwithstanding that monuments may have been erected over them. 3. Perpetual graves, which are acquired by the purchase of the ground at 250 francs per metre,* and in which families may sink vaults and erect monuments at pleasure. The temporary graves may be made perpetual by purchase previous to the expiration of the ten years, and the 50 francs originally paid is then deducted from the purchase-money.

The gate of the cemetery is plain, and surmounted by a cross; it leads into an open space, on the right of which

* A metre is three feet three inches.

are the dwellings of the keeper and the porter, and workshops for stone and marble-masons; on the left are the *fosses communes*, and in front is the chapel. A small space beyond the porter's lodge is appropriated to the burial of Jews; and the rest of the extensive tract is devoted to the interment of persons of different classes, without distinction of rank or religion.

The most picturesque and interesting monument is the tomb of Abelard and Heloisa. It consists of a sepulchral chapel of Gothic architecture, formed out of the ruins of the celebrated abbey of the Paraclet, founded by Abelard, and of which Heloisa was the first abbess. Its form is a parallelogram, fourteen feet in length by eleven in breadth; and its height is twenty-four. A steeple, twelve feet in elevation, rises out of the roof, and four smaller steeples, exquisitely sculptured, terminate the angles. Fourteen columns, six feet in height, ornamented with diversified capitals, support ten arches, and the latter are surmounted by cornices wrought in field flowers. The four pediments are decorated with bas-reliefs, roses, and medallions of Abelard and Heloisa. The principal one presents two busts, and a bas-relief divided into three parts: in the centre is Mount Calvary; on the left is Abelard in his monastic habit; and on the right is an angel holding in his arms the soul of Abelard. The opposite one is adorned with two roses, and a bas-relief representing Abelard's funeral. The two lateral pediments are ornamented with roses of beautiful workmanship. In this chapel is the tomb built for Abelard, by Pierre le Venerable, at the priory of Saint Marcel. He is represented in a recumbent posture, the head slightly inclined, and the hands joined. By his side is the statue of Heloisa. The bas-reliefs round this sarcophagus represent the fa-

thers of the church. At the foot is the following inscription : *—

Hic
 Sub eodem marmore jacent
 Hujus monasterii
 Conditor Petrus Abælardus,
 Et Abbatissa Heloissa,
 Olim studiis, ingenio, amore, infaustis nuptiis
 Et pœnitentiâ,
 Nunc æternâ, quod speramus, felicitate
 Conjuncti.
 Petrus Abælardus obiit XX primâ Aprilis M.C.XLII,
 Heloissa, XVII Maii M.C.LXIII.
 Curis Carolæ de Roucy Paracleti abbatisssæ.
 M.D.CC.LXXIX.

On the side of the tomb is the following inscription, † which refers to the retractation of errors upon the doctrine of the Trinity, attributed to Abelard :—

Pierre Abélard, fondateur de cette abbaye, vivoit dans le douzième siècle ; il se distingua par son savoir et la rareté de son mérite ; cependant il publia un traité de la Trinité qui fut condamné par un concile tenu à Soissons, en 1120. Il se rétracta aussitôt avec une soumission parfaite ; et pour témoigner qu'il n'avait eu que des sentiments orthodoxes, il fit faire de cette pierre ces trois figures qui représentent les trois personnes divines dans une nature, après avoir consacré cette église au Saint Esprit, qu'il nomma Paraclet, par rapport aux consolations qu'il avoit goûtées pendant la retraite qu'il fit en ce lieu. Il avoit épousé Héloïse, qui en fut la première abbesse. L'amour qui avoit uni leur esprit pendant leur vie, et qui se conserva pendant leur absence par les lettres les plus tendres et les plus spirituelles, a réuni leurs corps dans ce tombeau. Il mourut le 21 avril 1143, âgé de soixante-trois ans, après avoir donné l'un et l'autre des marques d'une vie chrétienne et spirituelle.

Par très-haute et très-puissante dame Catherine de la Rochefoucauld, abbesse, le 3 juin 1701.

* This inscription is the same that was placed upon a new monument erected in the Abbey of the Paraclet in 1779, and destroyed at the revolution.

† This inscription was placed on the wall of a sepulchral chapel in which the tomb stood.

At the angles of the monument are four short inscriptions relating to its origin, its removal, and erection in the Musée des Monumens Français, rue des Petits Augustins.*

* Abelard, being persecuted for his religious opinions, and condemned by a council held at Sens, set out for Rome, in 1139, in order to appeal to the Pope himself. Upon reaching the abbey of Cluny, Pierre le Venerable received him with distinction, and dissuaded him from prosecuting his journey. He had spent two years at this abbey, during which he displayed a life of exemplary piety, when, being attacked by an acute disease, he removed for change of air to the priory of Saint Marcel, near Châlons-sur-Saône, where he died on the 21st of April 1142, at the age of 63 years. He was interred in the chapel of the priory, in a tomb built by Pierre le Venerable, which bore the following inscription:—

Gallorum Socrates, Plato Maximus Hesperiarum,
Noster Aristoteles, Logicus (quicumque fuerunt)
Aut par aut melior, studiorum cognitus orbi
Princeps, ingenio varius, subtilis et acer,
Omnia vi superans rationis et arte loquendi,
Abelardus erat. Sed nunc magis omnia vincit,
Cum Cluniacensem monachum, moremque professus,
Ad Christi veram transivit philosophiam
In qua longævæ bene complens ultima vitæ,
Philosophis quandoque bonis se connumerandum
Spem dedit, undenam maio renovante calendas.

The remains of Abelard did not repose long in this tomb. Heloisa acquainted the Abbot of Cluny, that her husband had promised that his body should be deposited at the abbey of the Paraclet, which he himself had founded, and solicited the execution of the promise. Pierre le Venerable agreed to comply with her request. In November 1142, he visited the priory of Saint Marcel in his capacity of superior; and in the night, whilst the monks were asleep, caused the body to be disinterred, and conveyed to the abbey of the Paraclet, where it was deposited in a chapel called Petit Moustier, which Abelard himself had built.

Heloisa died on the 7th of May, 1163, and, in conformity to her will, was buried in the same tomb as her husband. In 1497 their bodies were placed in separate coffins, transferred to the grand church of the abbey, and deposited in tombs at the entrance of the choir. In 1630 the Abbess Marie de la Rochefoucauld caused the

In ascending the hill, on the left, is a plain tomb of large dimensions, surrounded by palisades, which contains the ashes of the French Virgil, and bears no inscrip-

two tombs to be placed in the chapel de la Trinité. Madame Catherine de la Rochefoucauld, in 1776, formed the project of erecting a new monument to the memory of the founder and first abbess of her monastery; but it was not executed till 1779, some years after her death. It consisted of a group of figures, formed of a single block of stone, representing the three divine persons, upon an equal base and with similar ornaments, except their characteristic attributes. The inscriptions upon the monument and the chapel wall were the same as those now upon the tomb in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries in 1792, the principal inhabitants of Nogent-sur-Seine went in procession to the abbey of the Paraclet, to transfer the remains of Abelard and Heloisa to a vault in their church. The ceremony was conducted with much pomp, and the rector pronounced an address adapted to the occasion. The group representing the Trinity was placed upon a table-altar in front of the vault, where it remained till 1794, when a revolutionary party entered the church, and demolished the statues, tombs and altars. The monument of Abelard was spared, till a miscreant remarking that the figures were a symbol of ancient superstition, it was dashed to pieces.

In 1799, M. Lenoir, keeper of the Musée des Monumens Français, obtained permission to transport the remains of Abelard and Heloisa to Paris. For this purpose he repaired to the church of Nogent, on the 23d of April, 1800, accompanied by the magistrates of the city, and the remains were surrendered to him. They were in a leaden coffin, divided by a partition, and bearing on the sides the names of Abelard and Heloisa. Upon opening the coffin many of the bones were found in good preservation. Of Abelard there remained ribs, vertebræ, parts of the thigh and leg bones, and a considerable portion of the scull and lower jaw-bone. Of Heloisa there was an entire scull, the lower jaw-bone divided into two, and the thigh, arm, and leg bones entire. M. Lenoir erected in the garden of the museum a sepulchral chapel formed of the ruins of the abbey of the Paraclet. The tomb built for Abelard by Pierre le Venerable at the priory of Saint Marcel was at that time in the possession of a physician at Châlons, who sent it to M. Lenoir. In this tomb, from which the body of Abelard had been removed nearly seven centuries before, the remains were deposited, and placed in the sepulchral chapel.

tion but his name—JACQUES DELILLE. Near it is an altar-tomb to the memory of the celebrated composer Gretry; and a square monument, presenting, in a niche, a marble bust, with the inscription A. F. FOURCROY. Farther on is an altar-tomb, surmounted by the bust of Marie-Antoinette-Josephine Raucourt, who died on the 15th of January, 1815. The opposition of the priests to the interment of this celebrated actress in consecrated ground was carried to such a pitch, that it had well nigh created a popular tumult.

On leaving the hill, and going towards the valley on the south-west, we find, near the wall, the tomb of Labédoyère, the unfortunate officer, who, forgetting his duty to his king, was the first to join Bonaparte when he advanced to Grenoble, after having landed in France from the isle of Elba, in 1815.

Farther on, to the left, is a small grove, from the midst of which rises a large wooden cross, painted black, on which we read:—

Ici repose
Claude dit Pierre,
Inventeur de l'ingénieux spectacle
Mécanique et pittoresque,
Décédé le 26 Septembre, 1814, âgé de 75 ans.

On the most elevated point of the cemetery, which commands a view of the eastern part of Paris and the valley between it and Vincennes, is a small plot formerly called the Belvedere. There, under the shade of lime trees planted in a square, is a tomb in the form of a cottage, in which lies Frédéric Mestezart, a pastor of the church

By the side of Abelard a statue of Heloisa was formed, by fixing her bust to a female figure of the age in which she lived. Upon the dissolution of the Musée des Monumens Français, and the distribution of the monuments to churches and other establishments, the tomb of Abelard and Heloisa was transported to the cemetery of Père La Chaise.

of Geneva. On beholding the tomb of a protestant minister in the midst of the graves of catholics, and in ground once the property of the most cruel persecutor of protestantism, a French writer exclaims : “ Oh the power of time, and the revolutions which it brings in its train ! A minister of Calvin reposes not far from that Charenton, where the reformed religion saw its temple demolished, and its preacher proscribed ! He reposes in that ground where a bigoted jesuit loved to meditate on his plans of intolerance and persecution ! ”

Near this monument is the plain tomb of the celebrated Madame Cottin.

Farther on is the monument of marshal Massena. It is a lofty pyramid, on one side of which is a bas-relief, representing his portrait, with his name and the date of his death. Near Massena repose the ashes of his friend and companion in arms, marshal Lefebvre.

Following the same road from south to north, is an elegant tomb to the memory of Parmentier, one of those men who consecrate their whole lives to the good of their country. Among other benefits, France is indebted to him in a great measure for the general cultivation of the potatoe.

At the eastern extremity of the cemetery is a Gothic chapel of large dimensions, in which no corpse has yet been buried. It is intended for the place of sepulture of a private family. In the same direction formerly stood a lofty square tomb surrounded by palisades, which bore the following inscription :—

Ci-gît
Le Maréchal Ney,
Duc d'Elchingen,
Prince de la Moscowa,
Décédé le 7 Décembre, 1815.

This unfortunate officer, who, upon Bonaparte's return from Elba, swerved from his allegiance to the king, was condemned to death December 6, 1815, and shot at nine o'clock on the following morning. The monument was removed soon after its erection, in consequence of the numerous inscriptions written upon it with a pencil, which were renewed as soon as effaced.

Towards the north is an elegant monument, with a niche containing the bust of Ravrio, celebrated for his works in bronze, and as the author of some fugitive poems. He bequeathed 3000 francs, to be adjudged to the person who should first discover a remedy for the evils suffered by gilders from the use of quicksilver.

Among the celebrated persons interred in this cemetery, or whose memories are recorded by monuments, are the poets La Fontaine and Molière; general Komarsvecki; lieutenant-general Champion; madame Bondini, afterwards madame Barilli, of the Italian Opera; William Thomas Sandifort, Esq., major of the Bombay Establishment; general Berckeim; Petit, professor of Natural Philosophy at the Polytechnic School; lieutenant-general de Coigny; the duke de Frias, Spanish ambassador to the court of France under the reigns of Charles IV., Joseph Bonaparte, and Ferdinand VII.; the abbé Sicard, director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; marshal Davoust, prince d'Eckmuhl; the duke de Cambaceres; Sonnini, the friend and continuator of Buffon; lieutenant-colonel Richardson Howley, of the Madras Artillery Service; Patrick Keen, Esq., an Irish gentleman, who was assassinated, in the most unprovoked and cowardly manner, on the boulevard des Italiens, at Paris, in 1815; count Volney; and Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, London.

In 1814, when the forces of the allied powers approached Paris, formidable batteries were established in

the Cimetière du Père La Chaise, because it commands the vast plain extending to Vincennes. The walls were pierced with loop-holes, which may still be seen. The pupils of the school of Alfort occupied this position on the 30th of March, and successfully resisted two attacks of Russian troops sent against them by general Barclay de Tolly. Upon a third attack, however, the Russians made themselves masters of the cemetery; and their possession of the batteries hastened the capture of the village of Charonne. Paris having capitulated in the evening, the Russians formed their camp in the cemetery, and cut down many trees for fuel.

In 1815, when the combined forces of the allies surrounded Paris a second time, the administration of funerals commanded the interments in the Cimetière du Père La Chaise to be suspended, in order to prevent the exposure of the attendants and workmen to the enemies' balls, which were showered down in that direction. The ancient burial-ground of Sainte Marguerite was re-opened, and all persons who died during the fortnight previous to the king's return to Paris were there interred.

CIMETIÈRE DE VAUGIRARD. — This cemetery is situated beyond the western boulevards, at the entrance of the village of Vaugirard. It is the second cemetery that was opened, and consists of a small plain surrounded by walls. This being the burial-place of the patients from the Hôtel Dieu, and of the inhabitants of the faubourg Saint Jacques, who are for the most part poor, it possesses few monuments. Among those worthy of notice is one to the memory of the wife of a physician named Detrez, which bears the following line, taken from the address of the Prince of elegiac poets to his mistress Delia:—

Me tenuit moriens deficiente manu.

Upon a plain mural monument it is recorded of Hypolite Clairon, that

Elle traça avec autant de vérité
Que de modestie
Les règles de l'art dramatique,
Dont elle sera à jamais le modèle.

Near this celebrated actress lies the well known writer Jean-François de la Harpe, member of the Institute.

Against the eastern wall stands an altar-tomb, erected by the workmen of the *Musée Napoléon* and the *Musée des Monumens Français*, to the memory of one of their comrades named Mariano, who, with his sister and nephew, was unfortunately suffocated by the vapour arising from charcoal, on the 19th of October, 1813.

A grave, marked by a plain stone, contains the ashes of a son of madame de Lavalette, who was born on the 17th of September, 1815, and died on the 13th of November following. Those who recollect that this courageous woman was visited with the bereavement at the moment when she meditated the project of exposing her own life to save her husband's, will not read the following inscription without interest :—

Il a été
Frappé par le malheur,
Dans le sein de sa tendre mère.

The other monuments entitled to observation are an altar-tomb surmounted by an urn, erected to the memory of Zelia, daughter of M. Alexander Lenoir, superintendent of the *Musée des Monumens Français*; a pyramid terminated by a cross, upon which are recorded the high rank and distinguished worth of Louis-Alexander de Montmorency-Robecq; a plain stone to the memory of Dr. Alphonse Leroy, professor at the School of Medicine, who, at the age of seventy-six years, was murdered whilst

asleep, on the 15th of January, 1816; and a mural monument of lieutenant-general Mounier, of whom it tells that—

Pendant sept mois il défendit
Ancône;
En cinq jours il sut forcer
Vérone.

In 1810, the cemetery de Vaugirard being nearly filled, the municipal council formed the project of suppressing it, and opening one more extensive. Commissioners were appointed for that purpose, and a piece of ground without the walls, near the barrier du Maine, was purchased. Workmen were employed, and a ditch fifteen feet wide was dug round it, when the police inspectors objected to the formation of a cemetery so near the capital, and the project was abandoned. The ground was restored to the former proprietors, and the cemetery de Vaugirard was enlarged.

CIMETIÈRE DE SAINTE CATHERINE. — This cemetery is situated within the walls of Paris, in the rue des Gobelins, contiguous to a burial-ground named *Cimetière de Clamart*, which was suppressed in 1793. This quarter being occupied by the working and indigent classes, the cemetery presents fewer monuments worthy of notice than any other of the capital. The most remarkable is an oblong tomb elevated upon three steps, surmounted by a helmet and other military emblems. On the front is the following inscription:—

Ici reposent
Les cendres de Charles Pichegru,
Général en Chef
Des armées françaises.
Né à Arbois, département du Jura,
Le 14 Février, 1761;
Mort à Paris, le 5 Avril, 1804.
Élevé par la piété filiale.

It is said that the ashes of Pichegru do not repose alone in this tomb, but are mingled with those of George Cadoudal and the other gallant men who fell victims to the charge of conspiracy in 1804. A monument to the memory of Pichegru is about to be erected by subscription at the place of his nativity.

A black marble column surmounted by an urn, erected to the memory of Charles Devilliers, *maître en chirurgie*, bears the following satirical inscription:—

Du fond de son cercueil, vous que Charles contemple,
Gens opulens, qui n'êtes bons à rien,
Prosternez-vous et suivez son exemple :
Il ne fut jamais riche, et fit toujours du bien.

The apprehension that this cemetery will be suppressed, and another formed without the walls, induces many persons in easy circumstances, residing in its vicinity, to inter their friends and relatives in other burial-places, where their ashes are less likely to be disturbed.

CIMETIÈRE DE LA MADELEINE.—This cemetery, no longer used as a burial-ground, was a dependence upon the ancient church dedicated to Mary Magdalen, situated in the Ville l'Évêque,* and is principally remarkable for having been the place of interment of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his royal consort. Upon the execution of that monarch, on the 21st of January, 1793, the body and head were deposited in a deep grave in the cemetery de la Madeleine. The queen, Marie Antoinette, was guillotined on the 16th of October in the same year, and, at her own desire, her remains were interred near those of her unfortunate spouse. For a considerable time the cemetery was guarded, lest any attempt should be made to remove the bodies of the royal victims. The church having been

* See vol. I., page 181.

long demolished, it was determined, in 1797, to sell the cemetery by auction. M. Descloseaux, an ancient advocate of the *Parlement*, who was proprietor of a house contiguous, became the purchaser. He caused the ground to be covered with a layer of new mould, and planted as an orchard; the alleys of the old burial-ground were marked out by rows of trees, and the surface covered with turf. The spot where the royal remains were deposited was separated from the rest of the ground by a hedge, above which arose willows and cypresses; and over the grave of the king a small hillock was thrown up, and surmounted by a cross.

By a remarkable coincidence, the royal victims were surrounded by many of their most devoted friends, and some of their bitterest enemies. At their feet lay five hundred of the Swiss guards, who perished on the 10th of August; at a short distance, along the wall, were deposited the most distinguished members of the *Parlemens* of Paris and Toulouse, the courageous Lamoignon de Malesherbes and mesdames de Rosambo and de Chateaubriand, his daughters; the duchess de Choiseul, the duke de Villeroy, the duchess de Grammont, the count de la Tour-du-Pin, the marquis de la Tour-du-Pin-Gouvernet, the count d'Estaing, the civil lieutenant Angrand d'Alleray; the lieutenant of police Thiroux de Crosne, and the grenadiers of the battalion des Filles-Saint-Thomas, who valiantly defended the king on the memorable 20th of June. A little behind were deposited the bodies of five hundred more of the Swiss guards, who also fell victims to their fidelity on the 10th of August. In the middle of the ground lay Charlotte Corday, who assassinated Marat; and near her, the intendant of the civil list Laporte; Cazotte, du Rozoi, d'Aigremont, the first who perished on the Place Royale for the king's cause;

and the eloquent Barnave, who was sacrificed by the populace whom he caressed. On the south were buried Camille Desmoulins, who, with a pistol in his hand, gave the signal in the Palais Royal for revolution and massacre; Danton, Westermann, Hebert, Chaumette, Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonné, Gorsas, and Bailly. In the same sepulchre with these party-leaders, were buried many victims of their attachment to the government and the religion of their ancestors. Near them were the ashes of the unfortunate persons who perished on the place Louis XV. and in the rue Royale, in 1770, when a fête was given by the city of Paris upon the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI.*

Great prudence was requisite on the part of M. Descloseaux to preserve the remains which he had voluntarily taken upon himself to protect. During the absence of the house of Bourbon from France, a few of their devoted servants were occasionally admitted to visit the spot, which the owner was frequently solicited to sell. In 1810, an unknown personage, whose appearance denoted opulence, offered to purchase the orchard at any price M. Descloseaux might fix. A magnificent hotel in Paris, or an estate in the country, was proposed, but he replied:—"Sir, none of your proposals can ever be acceded to. In purchasing this ground I knew the treasure it possessed, and no offers shall make me alienate it; whilst there are laws, I will avail myself of them for its defence; and when there are none, I will seize my musket to punish any one who dares attempt to deprive me of the sacred deposit of which I have constituted myself the guardian. I will restore it to none but the family for whom alone I preserve it; and no vile motive of interest shall ever induce me to yield." The family of M. Descloseaux col-

* See page 50.

lected carefully the flowers which blossomed upon the royal graves, and sent them annually, with slips of the cypresses, to the duchess of Angoulême in a foreign land.

Upon the restoration of his majesty Louis XVIII., in 1814, the cemetery de la Madeleine was resorted to by natives and foreigners. The king of Prussia visited it a few days after his entry into Paris. When the duchess of Angoulême had returned to the palace of her ancestors, her first care was to visit the sacred spot, where, after giving vent to the anguish of her feelings, her royal highness said to M. Descloseaux, “ I did not expect to find such faithful Frenchmen. Good old man, you have religiously preserved the ashes of my parents; your family will be blessed.” The duchess afterwards frequently repaired to the cemetery; and on her last visit was accompanied by MONSIEUR. The prince, taking off his *cordon* of the order of Saint Michael, invested M. Descloseaux with it in the king’s name. His majesty also granted him a pension, with reversion in part to his daughters. M. Descloseaux had already ceded the orchard to his sovereign without fixing a price.

His majesty having decreed that the remains of the late king and queen should be disinterred, and deposited in the abbey church of Saint Denis, the ancient burial-place of the kings and royal family of France, the measures requisite to that effect were forthwith adopted. Previous to searching for the remains, it was determined to examine such persons as could give testimony respecting the interment, in order that the precise spot might be ascertained. The result of this examination is contained in the following report, presented to the king by the chancellor of France :—

“ I, Charles Henry Dambray, chancellor of France, having been charged by your majesty to ascertain and report the circumstances

that preceded, accompanied, and followed the interment of their late majesties Louis XVI. and the queen Marie Antoinette, summoned before me, this 22d day of May, 1814, the witnesses whose names had been handed to me, and received from them the following depositions:—

“François Silvani Renard, formerly rector of the church de la Madeleine, deposed as follows:—‘On the 20th of January, 1793, M. Picavez, curate of the parish de la Madeleine, received an injunction from the executive government to fulfil its commands relative to the obsequies of his majesty Louis XVI. M. Picavez, not possessing the firmness necessary to fulfil so painful and melancholy a duty, alleged indisposition, and appointed me, as his *premier vicaire*, to occupy his place, enjoining me to adhere strictly, upon my own responsibility, to the orders given by the executive government. No one being more strongly attached to the king than myself, I refused to perform the service; but upon M. Picavez justly observing that a second refusal might bring incalculable evils upon both of us, I consented. Accordingly, the next day, January 21, after ascertaining that the orders of the executive power relative to the quantity of lime, and the depth of the grave, which, to the best of my recollection, was ten or twelve feet deep, had been performed, I remained at the church door, accompanied by the late abbé Damoreau and a cross-bearer, till the body of his majesty should be given into our hands. Upon my demanding the surrender of the body, the members of the department and the *commune* answered that they were ordered not to lose sight of it for a moment. The abbé Damoreau and myself were therefore compelled to accompany them to the cemetery situated in the rue d’Anjou. Upon reaching the spot, I ordered the most profound silence to be observed. The king’s body was then presented to us. It was dressed in a white dimity waistcoat, and grey silk small clothes and stockings. We sung vespers, and recited all the prayers of the burial service; and it is but just to acknowledge, that the populace, who but a few moments before rent the air with their vociferations, listened attentively to the supplications offered up for the repose of his majesty’s soul. The clothes were taken off before the corpse was placed in the coffin, which was then deposited in a grave about ten feet from the wall, into which a quantity of quick lime had been thrown by order of the executive government. The coffin was covered with a layer of lime, upon which the earth was thrown in, and beaten firmly down. We withdrew in silence after this painful ceremony; and, to the best of my recollection, minutes were made by the *juge de paix*, and signed by the members of the department and the

commune. On returning to the church I drew up a register, which was taken by the members of the revolutionary committee, who were waiting in the cloisters.'

" Antoine Lamaignère, *juge de paix* of the first *arrondissement*, deposed, that he was not present at the king's interment, but arrived at the spot the moment after the body had been covered with lime. He added, that the spot enclosed in the orchard of M. Descloseaux is really that in which the king was buried.

" Jean-Richard-Eve Vaudremont, registrar to the *juge de paix* of the first *arrondissement*, deposed, that in his official capacity he accompanied the *juge de paix* to the cemetery de la Madeleine, a short time after the king's burial, which took place in the spot marked out in the orchard of M. Descloseaux.

" M. Dominique-Emmanuel Daujon, son-in-law of M. Descloseaux, deposed, that he witnessed the interment of both the king and the queen. He saw them both placed in their graves in coffins without lids, which were then filled up with quick lime and earth; the king's head, which had been separated from the body, was placed between his legs; he had never lost sight of the spot, which he regarded as sacred. Upon the purchase of the ground by his father-in-law, the walls were heightened, and the space in which the bodies of their majesties were interred was surrounded by a hedge of elms, near which several cypresses and willows were planted.

" Alexandre-Étienne-Hippolyte, baron de Baye, deposed, that he saw the carriage pass in which the king's body was conveyed to the cemetery de la Madeleine; he did not follow it, but heard it affirmed that the corpse was deposited at the spot since marked out by M. Descloseaux; and that the latter had been offered an hotel in Paris in exchange for the ground, but refused to comply.

" Done and signed at Paris, in the Hôtel de la Chancellerie, this 22d day of May, 1814.

(Signed)

" DAMBRAY."

This preliminary measure having been executed, it was decreed that the remains of their late majesties should be conveyed to Saint Denis on the 21st of January following, it being the anniversary of the king's death; and to that effect a commission was appointed to superintend the exhumation of the bodies. The following is their report:—

" On the 18th of January, 1815, we, Charles-Henry Dambray, chancellor of France; the count de Blacas, minister of the king's household; M. le Bailli de Crussol, knight; M. de la Fare, bishop

of Nancy, and chief almoner to the duchess of Angoulême; and M. Phillippe Distel, his majesty's surgeon, commissioners appointed by the king to search for the sacred remains of their late majesties Louis XVI. and the queen Marie Antoinette, his august consort, repaired, at eight o'clock in the morning, to the ancient cemetery de la Madeleine, rue d'Anjou.

“ Upon entering the house No. 48, adjoining the cemetery, which had been purchased by M. Descloseaux, and converted into an orchard, in order to preserve the remains deposited therein, we found the said M. Descloseaux, together with M. Daujon his son-in-law, and several other members of his family, who conducted us into the ancient cemetery, and pointed out the spot in which M. Daujon, in his deposition on the 22d of May, 1814, had declared that he saw the bodies of the king and queen interred.

“ Having thus ascertained the spot, we began by searching for the body of the queen, in order that the remains of his majesty might be discovered with the greater certainty, as we had reason to believe that they had been deposited nearer the wall, towards the rue d'Anjou. After the workmen, several of whom had witnessed the interment of the queen, had opened, to the depth of five feet, a space ten feet in length by five or six in breadth, we found a bed of lime ten or eleven inches deep, which we ordered to be removed with the greatest care; under this bed we distinctly perceived the outline of a coffin about five feet six inches in length. Following these traces, we discovered, in the depth of the lime, several pieces of board still fastened together. In this coffin we found a number of bones, but several were wanting, having undoubtedly been reduced to dust; the skull was entire, and its position indicated incontestably that it had been severed from the body. We also found remains of clothing, and particularly two elastic garters, in good preservation. The whole were placed in a chest, and locked up. In another chest were deposited the earth and lime found mixed with the bones. The opening in the cemetery was then covered with thick planks, and we proceeded to search for the body of the king. To that effect, we caused an opening twelve feet square to be dug between the former opening and the wall towards the rue d'Anjou. Not finding any lime to indicate that the king's body had been interred there, we considered it necessary to dig a little lower in the same direction, but the approach of night compelled us to suspend the search until the following day. The two chests were removed into M. Descloseaux's hall, where they were sealed with the arms of France, covered with a pall, and surrounded with lighted tapers. The priests of his majesty's chapel spent the night in the hall, repeating the prayers of the

church. The gates of the cemetery were then locked, and a guard stationed round the ground.

“ We again repaired to the cemetery at half-past eight o'clock on the morning of January 19, attended by the workmen. A deep trench, nearer the wall, being opened in our presence, we discovered some earth mingled with lime, and several small pieces of board, indicative of a coffin. The search was then carried on with the greatest care; but instead of a bed of pure lime, as round the queen's coffin, we found that the earth and lime had been mixed, but that there was a greater proportion of the latter substance. In this mixture of earth and lime we discovered the bones of a man, several of which were on the point of crumbling to dust; the skull was covered with lime, and placed between the leg-bones. Fragments of clothes were carefully looked for, but none were discovered. We collected all the remains, and placed them, together with some pieces of lime, in a cloth brought for the purpose. Although the spot in which the body was found corresponded with that pointed out by several eye-witnesses of the interment, and the situation of the head left no doubt as to its identity, we nevertheless caused the ground to be dug twelve feet deep to the distance of twenty-five feet, in order to ascertain whether there was any where a bed of pure lime. No such bed being found was a corroboration of the proof, already satisfactory, that the remains we were in possession of were those of the king. These remains were enclosed in a chest, sealed with the arms of France, conveyed into the hall of M. Descloseaux, and placed by the side of those of the queen. The priests continued to repeat the prayers of the church over the two bodies.

“ On the 20th of January we proceeded, in pursuance of the king's commands, to the house of M. Descloseaux, where we, the commissioners who had been present at the preceding operations, together with other personages whose right of office, or the king's commands, had assembled, witnessed the removal of the remains of their majesties into leaden coffins made for that purpose.

“ In the presence of these noble and other personages, we broke the seals and opened the chests in which the remains had been deposited. Those of his majesty were placed in a leaden coffin, together with the pieces of lime and wood, and were then soldered down. Upon the lid was fastened a gold plate, with the following inscription:—

Ici est le corps du très-haut, très-puissant et très-excellent prince, Louis XVI. du nom, par la grâce de Dieu, roi de France et de Navarre.

“ The remains of the queen were then deposited in a leaden

coffin, in the presence of the same personages, and soldered down. Upon the lid was the following inscription :—

Ici est le corps de très-haute, très-puissante et très-excellente princesse, Marie - Antoinette - Joséphe - Jeanne de Lorraine, archiduchesse d'Autriche, épouse du très-haut, très-puissant et très-excellent prince Louis XVI. du nom, par la grâce de Dieu, roi de France et de Navarre.

“ The coffins were then covered with palls, and the priests were ordered to continue repeating prayers near them till their removal to Saint Denis.

“ In proof whereof, etc.

“ PARIS, *January 20, 1815.*

(Signed) “ DAMBRAY, DE BLACAS, DE LA FARE,” etc. etc.

On the 21st of January, 1815, the remains of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his royal consort were conveyed to the abbey-church of Saint Denis. At an early hour in the morning, all the regiments in garrison at Paris were under arms, and formed a double line from the rue d'Anjou to the barrier Saint Denis. At eight o'clock, MONSIEUR, accompanied by the duke of Angoulême and the duke of Berry, went from the palace of the Tuileries to the house of M. Descloseaux, and laid the first stone of a sepulchral chapel, upon the spot where the royal remains had been discovered. The coffins were then carried to the funeral car by twelve of the guards de la Manche, and the procession moved forward in the following order :—

A detachment of gendarmes.

The colonel of the king's regiment of hussars.

The trumpeters of the same regiment.

A squadron of the same regiment.

The colonel of the king and queen's regiment of light infantry.

Band and colours of the same regiment.

A detachment of the same regiment.

The governor of the first military division, attended by his staff.

A detachment of the national guards, on horseback.

A detachment of the national guards, on foot.

Lieutenant-general Dessolle, attended by the staff of the national guards.

A captain and officers of the king's guards.

A detachment of grenadiers of the same corps, on horseback.

The great officers of the king's household, and those of the princes, in three carriages drawn by eight horses.

A detachment of fusileers of the king's guards, headed by their officers and band.

A detachment of the light horse of the king's guards, headed by their officers, trumpets, and cymbals.

A number of high personages, appointed by his majesty to attend the procession, in eight carriages drawn by eight horses.

MONSIEUR, the duke of Angoulême, and the duke of Berry, in a carriage drawn by eight horses.

Four heralds, on horseback.

The king at arms, on horseback.

The grand master of the ceremonies, attended by the master of the ceremonies and assistants, on horseback.

Four light horsemen.

Two gentlemen ushers, on horseback.

The funeral car.—At the wheels were the captains of the four *compagnies rouges*. On the sides were six guards de la Manche. It was escorted to the barrier Saint Denis by thirty of the *Cent Suisses*, headed by their captain.

The equerry of the king's stables, on horseback.

The captain of the body guards.

The officers of the same corps.

A detachment of the same corps.

A detachment of gendarmes of the king's guards.

A detachment of MONSIEUR's guards.

MONSIEUR's carriage.

The duke of Angoulême's carriage.

The duke of Berry's carriage.

A detachment of the national guards on horseback.

A squadron of the king's dragoons.

A detachment of artillery joined the procession at the barrier Saint Denis, and followed it, firing minute guns. A regiment of the king's chasseurs lined the road from Paris to Saint Denis. The drums and musical instruments were covered with black serge, and the arms and colours of the troops were ornamented with crape. A deep and solemn silence prevailed among the multitudes who thronged the streets and road by which the procession passed.

Upon reaching the church of Saint Denis, the bodies were taken from the car by the guards de la Manche, and carried into the church, where they were received by the clergy, and presented by the bishop of Carcassone to the bishop of Aire. They were then placed upon a lofty tomb of state in the midst of the choir. MONSIEUR, after retiring for a few minutes, entered the church, and was followed by the duke of Angoulême, the duke of Berry, the duke of Orleans, and the prince de Condé, who occupied the stalls on the right nearest the altar. The duchess of Orleans, the duchess of Bourbon, and mademoiselle of Orleans, entered the opposite stalls. Next to the princes sat the duke of Dalmatia, the duke de Reggio, count Barthelemy, and M. Lainé, whom the king had appointed to support the pall when the coffins were carried to the vault. The other stalls were occupied by deputations from the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accompts, the Council of the University, the *Cour Royale*, the Municipality, and the *Tribunal de Première Instance*. The choir was filled by the great officers of the king's household, the officers of the princes' households, his majesty's ministers, the high personages appointed to form part of the procession, the marshals and peers of France, the deputies of the departments, the grand crosses of the order of Saint Louis, the grand cordons of the Legion of Honour, the major-general and staff of the national guards, the governor of the first military division and his staff, and a great number of generals and other military officers. The governess of the royal children, the ladies in waiting upon her late majesty, and the ladies in waiting upon the duchess of Angoulême, sat upon benches near the coffins. Four hundred young ladies of the maison royale de Saint Denis were seated in front of the altar.

When all these attendants had taken their places, the

service commenced. The princes and princesses, followed by the grand master and master of the ceremonies, and their assistants, approached the altar to present their offerings, after which a funeral oration was delivered by the bishop of Troyes. The absolution having been pronounced, the bodies were lowered into the royal vault, into which MONSIEUR and the two princes, his sons, descended, and prostrated themselves upon the coffins of their royal relatives. Salutes of artillery were fired at the moment when the procession set out from Paris, during the service at Saint Denis, and when the bodies were lowered into the vault.

To perpetuate the memory of these august victims, the king has ordained that solemn funeral services shall be performed annually, in all the churches of the kingdom, on the 21st of January, for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI.; and on the 16th of October, for that of his royal consort; and that on those days the court shall wear mourning, and the public offices, courts of justice, exchange, and theatres be closed.

To testify her sense of his unshaken fidelity, the duchess of Angoulême presented to M. Descloseaux portraits of her unfortunate parents; and upon the spot where he for so many years watched over their remains, a sepulchral chapel, after the designs of Fontaine, has been erected. Its form is a parallelogram one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, by ninety-three and one-half in breadth; it is surmounted by a dome of stone, sculptured in scales, with a demi-cupola on each side, presenting the same ornaments. Two covered galleries, which, with the portico, form a projecting body, consist each of nine arcades, closed by iron gates. Under the arcades are tombs, surmounted by white marble medallions encircled by cypress and poppies; and tablets with inscrip-

tions. At the extremities of the galleries are two large cippi, bearing funereal ornaments, and the inscription—

Has ultra metas quiescunt.

The roof of the galleries is ornamented with garlands of cypress and other emblems. The principal entrance is in the form of a tomb, and leads, by sixteen steps, to a vestibule situated at half the height of the galleries; a second flight of steps conducts to a platform, from which rises the portico, consisting of four Doric columns, supporting a pediment. Twelve steps lead into the chapel. The interior of the dome and cupolas is ornamented with roses; through the centre of the former, light is admitted by a window of coloured glass. The pavement is formed of various coloured marble, wrought in mosaic work to correspond with the roof. Around the chapel are fifteen niches, destined to receive statues of the most distinguished victims of the revolution. From this spot a double staircase leads to a subterranean chapel, in which will be placed a monument to the memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The effect of the building, although of small dimensions, is highly imposing, and cannot fail to produce interesting associations in the mind of the beholder.

THE END.

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Quinine is a powerful antimalarial drug, and its use in the treatment of malaria is well established. It is also used in the treatment of other febrile diseases, such as typhoid fever, and in the treatment of certain types of anemia. The drug is administered in the form of quinine sulfate, and its action is based on its ability to interfere with the growth and development of the malarial parasite. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of heart disease, and in the treatment of certain types of kidney disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of skin disease, and in the treatment of certain types of eye disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of ear disease, and in the treatment of certain types of nose disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of throat disease, and in the treatment of certain types of lung disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of stomach disease, and in the treatment of certain types of intestine disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of bladder disease, and in the treatment of certain types of rectum disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of prostate disease, and in the treatment of certain types of uterus disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of ovary disease, and in the treatment of certain types of testis disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of penis disease, and in the treatment of certain types of vagina disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of clitoris disease, and in the treatment of certain types of anus disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of rectum disease, and in the treatment of certain types of sigmoid disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of colon disease, and in the treatment of certain types of cecum disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of appendix disease, and in the treatment of certain types of gallbladder disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of pancreas disease, and in the treatment of certain types of liver disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of spleen disease, and in the treatment of certain types of stomach disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of duodenum disease, and in the treatment of certain types of jejunum disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of ileum disease, and in the treatment of certain types of cecum disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of sigmoid disease, and in the treatment of certain types of rectum disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of anus disease, and in the treatment of certain types of clitoris disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of vagina disease, and in the treatment of certain types of penis disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of testis disease, and in the treatment of certain types of ovary disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of uterus disease, and in the treatment of certain types of prostate disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of bladder disease, and in the treatment of certain types of stomach disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of intestine disease, and in the treatment of certain types of lung disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of throat disease, and in the treatment of certain types of nose disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of ear disease, and in the treatment of certain types of eye disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of skin disease, and in the treatment of certain types of kidney disease. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of heart disease, and in the treatment of certain types of anemia. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of typhoid fever, and in the treatment of certain types of malaria. The drug is also used in the treatment of certain types of febrile diseases, and in the treatment of certain types of antimalarial drug.

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APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF SAINT DENIS.

ABOUT the year 240, under the reign of the emperor Decius, Saint Denis (Dionysius) set out from Rome with the design of preaching the gospel, and establishing christianity in Gaul. His mission was attended with success; and so great was the number of proselytes, that he acquired the title of *Apostle to the Gauls*. After some time a violent persecution arose against the christians, and Saint Denis, who was regarded as their chief, became a victim to its fury. He, together with his companions Rusticus and Eleutheros, was arrested, condemned to death, and beheaded.

The remote period of the martyrdom of Saint Denis has involved his history in obscurity, and given birth to a multitude of fables. The tradition best known is the following:—Saint Denis having been beheaded, immediately rose upon his feet, took up his head, and carried it more than a league, whilst angels hovered around him, singing *Gloria tibi, Domine!* and others thrice replied, *Hallelujah!* Upon reaching the spot where the church

dedicated to him now stands, he stopped, kissed his head, and after having placed it at his feet, disappeared. A celebrated lady, to whom this absurd miracle was related, replied — *Je le crois bien : en pareil cas, il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte.*

The construction of the church of Saint Denis is allowed by most historians to have originated as follows :—

On the right of the high road leading from Paris to Pontoise, was a field belonging to a lady named Catulla. This lady, who had been converted to the christian faith by the preaching of Saint Denis, witnessed his martyrdom, and being deeply affected by the spectacle, was desirous of rendering to him and his two companions the honours of burial. To accomplish her purpose, she invited the guards to a banquet; and, when they had become intoxicated, she ordered her servants to carry away the bodies, and bury them in her field, which was afterwards ploughed and sown.

The persecution of the christians having ceased about the year 313, Catulla erected a tomb over the remains of the three martyrs; and some time after, the Gallic converts built upon the spot a chapel, which was called *la Chapelle des Trois Martyrs*.

In 496, Sainte Geneviève, aided by the alms of the Parisians, caused this chapel to be rebuilt upon a larger scale. From that period the chapel or church of Saint Denis became celebrated. Towards the end of the sixth century it appears to have possessed considerable riches, for in 574, some of the German soldiers of king Sigebert, when returning from an invasion of the states of king Chilperic, having entered this church, an officer carried off from a tomb a piece of rich silk ornamented with gold and precious stones. Another officer, having mounted to the top of the tomb, which was in the form of a tower, for

the purpose of breaking off a dove in gold, fell from it and was killed.

In the year 580, Chilperic having lost Dagobert, his son, at the age of three months, at Brinnacum, between Paris and Soissons, caused him to be interred in the church of Saint Denis. This was the first prince known to have been buried there. But it appears that, at that period, the benefactors of the church could be interred in it, as a lady, named Theodilane, was buried there in 626, in consequence of having bequeathed to it her property. Fortunat, bishop of Poitiers, wrote the following acrostic epitaph for the young prince:—

D ulce caput populi, Dagoberte, perennis amore,
 A uxilium patriæ, spes puerilis obis,
 G ermine regali nascens generosus et infans
 O stensus terris, mox quoque rapte polis.
 B elligeri veniens Clodovechi gente potenti
 E gregi proavi germen honore pari,
 R egibus antiquis respondens nobilis infans
 C hilpericique patris, vel Fregedunde genus:
 T e veneranda tamen mox abluit unda lavacri,
 H inc licet abreptum lux tenet alma throno.
 U ivis honore ergo, et cum iudex venerit orbis,
 S urrecturus eris fulgidus, ore nitens.

Dagobert I. founded the abbey of Saint Denis in the year 613, and, dying in 638, was buried in a magnificent tomb which he had erected in the church. This prince had three wives and two concubines. His first wife, Gomatrude, sister to Bertrude, whom he married in 626, was divorced under pretence of barrenness; by his second wife, Nantilde, whom he married in 629, he had one son, afterwards Clovis II. Nantilde, who governed the state during her son's minority, died in the year 642, and was buried in the church of Saint Denis. In 630, Dagobert secretly married Raguetrude, a lady of Austrasia. His two concubines were named Welfgonde and Bertilde.

On the tomb of Dagobert were the following epitaphs :—

Hac Dagobertus humo Francorum gloria princeps
 Cum Narchil decubat conjuge pacis apex.
 Quem meritis sceptro Dionysius extulit alto,
 Cujus ope et gazis hic stat in arce locus.
 Nonum Janus agens decimumque per æquora solem.
 Vicesimo lustrò reddidit ossa solo.
 Dives, inops, procures, populus, rex, advena, civis
 Sint, horum memores, dent ac in astra preces.

Cujus in hac fossa carnes tumulantur et ossa,
 Rex fuit ecclesiæ providus et patriæ.
 Dum fuit in sceptris, sic crevit Gallia virtus
 Quod sibi succubuit gens ea quæ voluit.
 Imperiumque suum tali moderamine rexit :
 Nec bonus immeritus nec malus ullus erat.
 Istam basilicam tanto fundavit honore ;
 Vivus ut ad sedem mortuus ad requiem.
 Unde promeruit quod dicat quisque fidelis ;
 Sit sine fine tibi, rex Dagoberte, quies.

From the following epitaph it appears, that the tomb of Dagobert and Nantilde was ornamented with gilt busts :—

Egregii procures Chlotharius ac Dagobertus
 Filius et pater hic memorantur laude perenni.
 Sed magis ecclesiam ditavit hanc Dagobertus
 Cum Nanthilde sua, quam exornant aurea busta.

In the cloister was a statue of Dagobert upon his throne, with his two sons, Clovis II. and Sigebert, by his side. On the base was the following inscription :—

Fingitur hac specie bonitatis adore refertus,
 Istius ecclesiæ fundatòr rex Dagobertus,
 Justitiæ cultor, cunctis targus dator æris.
 Afluit et sceleris ferus et promptissimus ultor.
 Armipotens bellator erat, velutique procella,
 Hostes confregit, populosque per arma subegit.

Pepin-le-Bref, father of Charlemagne, demolished the

church, which had been greatly enriched and ornamented by Dagobert, and began one much more extensive upon its site. He died before it was finished; and Charlemagne, at the solicitation of Fulrad, fourteenth abbot of Saint Denis, completed it; and, in February, 775, it was consecrated in the presence of the monarch and his court. Of the church built by Pepin and Charlemagne, nothing now remains except the crypts or subterranean chapels round the choir. These crypts still present tolerably perfect models of the Lombard architecture, introduced into France by Charlemagne after his conquests in Italy. It was in these crypts that, for a century and a half before the revolution, the kings of France were interred.

Suger, abbot of Saint Denis, and regent of the kingdom during the first crusade of Louis VII., surnamed *le Jeune*, nearly rebuilt the church. The present porch and the two towers date from that period. Louis VII. laid the first stone on the 14th of July, 1140, and every bishop present at the ceremony also laid a stone. When the officiating minister pronounced the words *Lapides pretiosi omnes muri tui et turres, Jerusalem, gemmis ædificabuntur*, the king took a costly ring from his finger, and threw it into the foundations. Several of the other persons present followed his example.

The church being finished in June, 1144, Suger invited the bishops of the kingdom to be present at its consecration. He also sent for the most skilful painters, sculptors, goldsmiths, and glaziers from all parts of France to embellish the church. The windows of coloured glass, put up at that period, were of exquisite design and execution. Besides subjects taken from the Scriptures, they represented the most remarkable events of the first crusade. Being desirous that the works of art in the church should be preserved, the abbot bequeathed funds for the support of

two artists, to survey and keep in repair the windows and ornaments.

At the death of the abbot he was buried in the church, and the following epitaph was placed upon his tomb :—

Decidit ecclesiæ flos, gemma, corona, columna;
 Vexillum, clypeus, galea, lumen, apex,
 Abbas Sugerius, specimen virtutis et æqui,
 Cum pietate gravis, cum gravitate pius.
 Magnanimus, sapiens, facundus, largus, honestus,
 Judiciis præsens corpore, mente sibi.
 Rex per eum caute rexit moderamina regni.
 Ille regens regem, rex quasi regis erat.
 Dum que moras ageret rex transmare pluribus annis,
 Præfuit hic regno, regis agendo vices.
 Quæ duo vix alius potuit sibi jungere, junxit,
 Et probus ille viris, et bonus ille Deo.
 Nobilis ecclesiæ decoravit, reppulit, auxit,
 Sedem, damna, chorum laude, vigore, viris.
 Corpore, gente brevis, gemina brevitate coactus :
 In brevitate sua noluit esse brevis.
 Cui rapuit lucem lux septima Theiophaniæ.
 Veram vera viro Theiophania dedit.

The church built by Suger appears to have been wanting in solidity, for in less than a century after its construction it was falling into ruins. Eudes Clement, abbot of Saint Denis, determined to rebuild it; and, at his solicitation, Saint Louis and his mother, Blanche de Castille, contributed liberally. The works were begun in 1231, but not finished till 1281, under the reign of Philippe le Bel. At that period, the abbot of Saint Denis was Mathieu de Vendôme, who had been regent of France during the second crusade undertaken by Saint Louis, in 1270.

From its having been constructed at different periods, the plan of the church is irregular. To draw straight lines, the principal entrance should be at the spot occupied by the southern tower. This want of regularity did not

escape the notice of Peter the Great, who visited Saint Denis in 1717.

At the time of the revolution, some windows in coloured glass, representing events in the life of Saint Louis, were still in existence. There were others which appeared even more ancient. Among the latter was one in which Saint Paul was represented turning a mill-stone, and the prophets bringing him sacks of wheat. Beneath was this line :—

Tollis agendo molam de furfure, Paule, farinam.

When king John was made prisoner by the English, at the battle of Poitiers, the monks of Saint Denis, apprehensive that their church would be attacked for the sake of plunder, resolved to fortify it. The dauphin, regent of the kingdom during his father's captivity, granted them permission, in 1358, to demolish several houses, in order to erect the fortifications. It is supposed that the battlements which still remain at the lower part of the two towers, date from that period.

In 1373, Charles V. built the first chapel on the right of the entrance, as a place of sepulture for himself and family.

The church of Saint Denis, therefore, as it now appears, was built at five different periods; the first in 775, the second in 1140, the third in 1231, the fourth in 1281, and the fifth in 1373. Few edifices of the kind in France can lay claim to such high antiquity.

The *oriflamme*, that celebrated banner of the French, which they regarded for so long a period as the *palladium* of the country, was deposited in the church of Saint Denis, and the monks of the abbey considered it their highest honour to be constituted its guardians. Whenever the kings of France went out to battle, they came in

state to receive the *oriflamme* from the abbot, which they confided to an officer who was reputed the most valiant knight. The latter, upon receiving it from the monarch's hands, made oath to preserve it unstained, and to sacrifice his life rather than abandon it to the enemy. From Louis VI. to Charles VII. it was always carried at the head of the French armies; and whether victorious or unsuccessful, was never captured. But at the latter period, the white flag having become the banner of France, the *oriflamme* ceased to be held in veneration, and remained among the treasures of Saint Denis. Two inventories of that church, the one made in 1534, and the other in 1594, prove that it still existed at those periods, since which time it is no more mentioned; but the manner of its disappearance is unknown. The *oriflamme* was of scarlet taffeta, cut in three points, ornamented with a gold fringe, and attached to a gilt lance.

No church in France was so rich in relics and ornaments as that of Saint Denis. Its wealth was celebrated far and wide, and few strangers came to Paris without visiting it. The following authentic list, drawn up in 1793, will show, that if it possessed a great number of articles, which credulity alone rendered valuable, it possessed others of which the intrinsic worth was immense.

The treasure of Saint Denis was contained in five presses.

In the first press were

A golden cross, two feet and a half in length, richly studded with jewels, in which was enclosed a piece of the true cross, about a foot long. Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, presented it to Philip Augustus, who gave it to Saint Denis.

A crucifix of the wood of the true cross, presented to Philip Augustus by pope Clement III.

A shrine of silver gilt, in which were parcels of the principal relics of our Lord Jesus Christ.

One of the nails with which Jesus Christ was fastened to the cross, presented by *Charles le Chauve*.

A reliquary, commonly called the *Oratoire de Philippe Auguste*. The front was of gold, and the other parts of silver gilt. According to its inscriptions, it contained more than fifty relics.

Two images of silver gilt, of which one represented the Virgin Mary, holding in her right hand a golden *fleur de lis*, upon which was written—*Des cheveux de Notre Dame*. The person represented by the other is unknown. They were presented by Jeanne d'Evreux, queen of France and Navarre.

A gold reliquary, containing an arm-bone of Saint Simeon, who received our Lord at the Temple.

A reliquary of silver gilt, representing the martyrdom of Saint Hyppolite, and containing a bone of that martyr.

An image of the Virgin Mary, holding a reliquary filled with the swaddling-clothes of the infant Jesus.

A wand of silver gilt, which the chanter used on solemn festivals. It was a present from Guillaume Roquemont, chanter of Saint Denis in 1394.

Two mitres of ancient abbots of Saint Denis. One was a ground of pearls, variegated with precious stones; the other was enriched with *fleurs de lis* of small pearls. On the latter were the words—*Petrus, abbas, me fecit*; which referred to Pierre d'Auteuil, abbot of Saint Denis in 1221.

A cross of silver gilt, upon which were the arms of the cardinal de Lorraine, abbot of Saint Denis, who gave it to the church.

The crowns, sceptre, and hand of justice, used at the coronation of Henry IV. One of the crowns was of gold, and the rest of silver gilt.

A tooth of Saint Pancratius, enclosed in a crystal.

A chalice and paten of silver gilt.

A reliquary, containing some bones of Saint Placide under a piece of rock crystal. On the sides were two images of angels in ivory.

A piece of a marble or alabaster water-pot, which was said to have been one of those used at the marriage of Cana in Galilee, where the water was turned into wine.

A reliquary of silver gilt, containing an arm-bone of Saint Eustatius.

In the second press were

A bust of silver gilt, in which was the head of Saint Hilarius. His mitre and the embroidery of his cope were covered with pearls and

jewels: among others was a superb agate, representing the emperor Augustus.

A cross of gold enriched with precious stones, containing an iron rod taken from the gridiron on which Saint Laurent was roasted.

A reliquary of crystal ornamented with silver, in which were some of the hair and garments of Sainte Margaret.

A reliquary of silver gilt, which represented Mary Magdalen upon a pedestal ornamented with *fleurs de lis*. Upon the base were kneeling figures of Charles V., Jeanne de Bourbon, his consort, and Charles the Dauphin, their son. This reliquary is said to have contained part of the chin of Mary Magdalen.

A reliquary of silver gilt, containing one of the shoulder bones of John the Baptist, sent to king Dagobert by the emperor Heraclius.

A silver image of Saint Leger, bishop of Autun, holding one of his eyes, which were plucked out by order of Ebroin, mayor of the palace.

An image of silver gilt, representing Saint Nicholas, bishop of Myre, some relics of whom were enclosed in the base.

A cross of silver gilt, enriched with enamel, containing some wood of the true cross.

A pair of candlesticks of silver gilt. The clasp of a rich cope, presented by queen Anne of Brittany. Upon this clasp was an oriental hyacinth, encircled by a girdle, upon which was written in golden characters—*Non munera*. It also bore the donor's arms in enamelled gold.

A vase of rock crystal, and another of beryl, cut in diamond points.

A silver gilt image of Saint Denis, containing some of his relics.

An image of silver gilt, which represented Sainte Catherine, and contained some of her relics.

A reliquary of silver made in the form of a church: upon the front were the arms of the abbey of Saint Denis, and those of cardinal de Villiers, abbot of Saint Denis in 1474. It contained relics of several saints.

A basin and ewer of silver gilt. At the bottom of the basin was represented the story of Joseph sold by his brethren, encircled with medallions of emperors.

A wand of enamelled gold ornamented with filligree-work. At the extremity was an eagle bearing a youth. Some antiquaries consider it to have been the sceptre of Dagobert; others believe it to have been a consular staff.

A golden eagle, enriched with a beautiful sapphire and other jewels, supposed to have been the clasp of king Dagobert's mantle.

A reliquary, in which were some relics of Saint Pantaleon.

A reliquary containing bones of the prophet Isaiah.

The two crowns, one of gold, the other of silver, used at the coronation of Louis XIII.

A crown of silver gilt, used at the funeral of queen Anne of Austria.

An ivory image of the Virgin Mary, wearing a gold crown studded with jewels.

A missal, seven or eight hundred years old. A New Testament, written upon vellum, at least nine hundred years old. Several ancient manuscripts, most of which had very costly bindings.

In the third press were

The head of Saint Denis, in gold, wearing a mitre covered with pearls and precious stones. Two angels of silver gilt supported the head, and a third held in his hands a golden reliquary, enriched with pearls and jewels, and containing a shoulder-bone of Saint Denis.

A reliquary of silver gilt, enclosing a hand of Saint Thomas the Apostle, presented by the duke of Berry in 1394.

A reliquary of silver gilt, containing the lower jaw-bone of Saint Louis. This relic was supported by two figures wearing crowns, and having the following inscriptions beneath their feet: on one side—*Philippus IV., rex Franciæ, filius beati Ludovici regis*; and, on the other, *Philippus V., rex Franciæ, filius Philippi Quarti regis*. In front was an image of Gilles de Pontoise, abbot of Saint Denis, holding a small reliquary in which was a bone of Saint Louis.

A piece of rock crystal, upon which were engraved a crucifix and images of the Virgin Mary and Saint John. In this reliquary were some fragments of the garments of Saint Louis. The frame in which it was set was of gold studded with pearls and precious stones.

A head of Saint Denis in silver.

A lapis lazuli set in gold, and surrounded with pearls and jewels, upon which Jesus Christ was represented with the characters which form his name. Upon the reverse was the image of the Virgin Mary, with her initials.

A clasp of the mantle of Saint Denis, of silver gilt, enriched with rings and precious stones.

A hand of silver gilt, containing a small bone of Saint Denis, which Saint Louis always carried with him when he travelled.

A cup of tamarisc wood, said to have been used by Saint Louis as a remedy for the spleen.

The sword worn by Saint Louis in his expeditions to the Holy Land.

A phial of onyx. Saint Louis's ring : it was of gold, ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, and enriched with a sapphire, upon which was the king's effigy, and the letters S. L. (*sigillum Ludovici*.) At the extremity of the chain was a piece of silver coin, struck at Saint Denis, having the legend—*Carolus Dei gratiâ rex* ; and, on the reverse—*Sancti Dionissii M*.

A crown of gold, enriched with precious stones, among which was a ruby. In the ruby was encased a thorn of the crown worn by Jesus Christ.

Two crowns, one of gold and the other of silver gilt, used at the coronation of Louis XIV.

The abbé Suger's chalice and paten. The cup of the chalice was of a beautiful oriental agate, exquisitely wrought. The paten was of a serpentine stone, ornamented with dolphins, etc. in gold.

A chalice and cruets of crystal, said to have been used by Saint Louis.

An agate upon which was represented a queen. The edge was of silver gilt, wrought in filligree, and set with precious stones.

A vellum manuscript, containing the works attributed to Saint Denis the Areopagite, with the commentaries of Maximus. The binding was of silver, ornamented with small ivory figures, and enriched with an immense number of precious stones. At the end of the manuscript it was recorded, that it was a present from the emperor Manuel Paleologus, and that Manuel Chrysolorus, his ambassador, brought it to Saint Denis in 1408.

A clasp of silver gilt, set with precious stones, upon which were Saint Denis and two other figures. Two pontifical rings of gold, ornamented with sapphires encircled with pearls and precious stones. A crosier covered with gold and enriched with enamel and precious stones, said to have belonged to St. Denis.

A crown of silver gilt, used at the funeral of Maria Theresa of Austria, consort of Louis XIV.

In the fourth press were

A bust of Saint Benedict, of silver gilt. The mitre was covered with small medals of agate, and enriched with pearls and precious stones : upon the embroidery of the cope was a medal of agate, representing one of the Roman emperors. This reliquary contained part of the skull of Saint Benedict and a bone of his arm, and was presented by the duke of Berry in 1401.

A golden cross, covered with pearls, sapphires, and emeralds, presented by *Charles le Chauve*.

The *Oratoire de Charlemagne* was a magnificent reliquary of gold, enriched with pearls and jewels. Upon the top was a representation of a Roman princess.

A pontifical, supposed to have been seven hundred years old. The binding was of silver gilt, and represented the ceremony of the coronation of the French kings.

An agate vase, the foot, handle, and cover of which were of silver gilt, enriched with jewels.

A rare and beautiful vase of oriental agate, supposed to have been made by order of Ptolomæus Philadelphus, king of Egypt. Upon it was represented a fete in honour of Bacchus. It was also ornamented with hieroglyphical figures of exquisite workmanship.

A vase of rock crystal, with a cover of gold. An inscription upon it stated that it was intended to contain sweetmeats.

The crown of Charlemagne. It was of gold, enriched with jewels, and was used at the coronation of the kings of France.

A chalice and paten of silver gilt, of extraordinarily large dimensions. A mitre of gold brocade, worn by the ancient abbots of Saint Denis. A clasp of gold, set with rubies and diamonds, and ornamented with a string of large oriental pearls. A golden saucer, in the middle of which was represented a king upon his throne.

A child's head, formed of an oriental agate.

Cæsar Augustus in agate.

A golden sceptre, five feet ten inches in length. At the end was a lily in enamelled gold, on which Charlemagne was represented upon his throne. From the following inscription it appears that that monarch was sometimes designated a saint:—*Sanctus Karolus Magnus, Italia, Roma, Gallia, Germania*.

A plate of silver gilt, upon which Saint Denis was represented, with an inscription stating that, in 1610, Jacques Sobieski gave it to the church of Saint Denis, out of gratitude for having been healed of a dangerous malady through the intercession of that saint.

The sword of Charlemagne, of which the guard, handle, and pommel were of gold. A pair of gold spurs. A hand of justice, made of the horn of an unicorn, with a handle of gold.

The crown of Jeanne d'Evreux, consort of Charles IV. It was of gold, set with jewels, and was used at the coronation of the queens of France, which always took place at Saint Denis.

A book of the epistles and gospels, the binding of which was of gold, enriched with precious stones.

A goblet made of an onyx, adorned with gold and jewels. Another goblet of a rare green stone, ornamented with enamelled gold.

A chalice and paten of silver gilt, presented by Charles V. A porphyry vase, adorned with an eagle's head of silver gilt.

Three crowns of silver gilt, of which one was used at the funeral of Henrietta of France, queen of England; the second, at the funeral of Marie Anne Christine Victoire of Bavaria, consort of Louis, dauphin; and the third, at the funeral of Philippe duke of Orleans, only brother of Louis XIV.

The fifth press contained

A shrine of silver gilt, set with jewels, in which were most of the bones of Saint Louis. It was ornamented by several figures representing the Virtues, and small portraits in enamel of the twelve peers of France.

A shrine covered with plates of silver, ornamented with precious stones, in which was the body of Saint Denis, presented by pope Innocent III., in 1215.*

A bust of silver gilt, containing the head of Saint Peter the Exorcist.

The royal robes used at the coronation of Louis XIV.

Two crowns used at the coronation of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.

In the sixth press was

The royal mantle used at the coronation of Louis XVI. It was of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, and ornamented with *fleurs de lis*.

In the same room were a number of other antiquities and curiosities, among which may be mentioned the portrait of the Maid of Orleans, her sword, and the swords of several warriors of her time, Dagobert's chair of bronze gilt,† etc.

Besides the great number of relics enumerated above, there were many others continually exposed in the church. The principal were the body of Saint Denis, and those of Saint Rusticus and Saint Eleutheros, companions of his

* It is difficult to account for this body having been presented by Innocent III., since Saint Denis is said to have been interred at the spot where the church stands.

† Now in the royal library.

martyrdom. They were enclosed in three silver shrines of such antiquity, that the metal resembled lead. It is recorded of Dagobert, that whenever he went out to war, he carried with him the shrine containing the relics of Saint Denis.

But what principally excited the curiosity and admiration of the strangers who visited Saint Denis, was the magnificent collection of tombs and monuments, which, during a series of ages, had been erected to the memory of kings, queens, princes, and heroes. Of these we shall only notice such as were most remarkable.

In the sanctuary, on the right of the high altar, was the tomb or sepulchral chapel of Dagobert, erected by Saint Louis.* The body of Dagobert, which had been carefully preserved, was placed in a sarcophagus of grey-stone, hollowed in the solid mass. The lid was formed of a flat stone, upon which was a statue of the king, clad in the costume of the time, and having his hands joined.

This monument stood in a Gothic chapel of free-stone, decorated with an infinite number of small ornaments in foliage. The subjects composing the three bas-reliefs which formed the back part of the chapel, invested this monument with a high degree of interest.

Montfaucon relates, that “ a person named Ansoalde, returning from his embassy to Sicily, landed at a small island, where there was an aged hermit, called John, whose sanctity induced great numbers to visit him, and entreat his prayers. Ansoalde entered into conversation with this holy man ; and it having turned upon the Gauls and king Dagobert, John said, ‘ that having been minded to pray to God for the soul of that prince, he saw upon the

* The original tomb was destroyed at the period when the Normans ravaged France.

sea some devils, who kept king Dagobert bound in a skiff, and beat him with *Vulcan's hammers*; that Dagobert called to his aid Saint Denis, Saint Maurice, and Saint Martin, praying them to deliver him, and convey him to Abraham's bosom. These saints pursued the devils, rescued the soul of Dagobert, and conducted it to heaven.'"

The lowest bas-relief represented the corpse of king Dagobert with his hands joined. Above was the following inscription :—

Ci gist Dagobert, premier fondateur de céans, septième roi, en l'an 632, jusques à 645.

In the next compartment Dagobert was seen dying, and Saint Denis exhorting him. A tree separated this bas-relief from another, in which appeared a boat with devils tormenting poor Dagobert's soul. Above it was this inscription :—

Saint Denis révèle à Jean, anachorète, que l'âme de Dagobert est ainsi tourmentée.

In the third compartment were two angels, with Saint Denis and Saint Martin, who walked upon the waves to the boat, and rescued the soul of Dagobert from the devils, some of whom fell headlong into the sea. The inscription was :—

L'âme de Dagobert est délivrée par les mérites de Saint Denis, Saint Martin et Saint Maurice.

In the uppermost compartment, Saint Denis, Saint Martin, and Saint Maurice held the soul of Dagobert in a sheet; they had an angel on each side, while two others sprinkled incense upon the soul. Above were Saint Denis and Saint Martin kneeling before Abraham, and beseeching him to receive the soul into his bosom.

On the side, in front of small pillars, were two statues, the one representing queen Nantilde, the consort of Dagobert, and the other king Clovis, their son.

The bas-reliefs and other parts of this tomb are still at Saint Denis, being built in the wall to the right and left on entering.

The tomb of Henry II., or of the Valois, is adorned with twelve composite columns and twelve pilasters of deep blue marble. This monument, after the designs of Philibert De Lorme,* is forty feet in height by ten in breadth, and twelve and a half in length. The angles are adorned by four bronze figures, representing the cardinal virtues.

The corpses of Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis, in white marble, are represented upon a bed. Above the entablature are bronze statues of the same sovereign and his consort in their state costumes, kneeling before a desk; and in the basement are four bas-reliefs, representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Good Works.

It was Catherine de Médicis who erected this magnificent mausoleum shortly after the death of Henry II. She committed its execution to Germain Pilon, and wished to be represented naked, and asleep by her consort's side. Her portrait is given with remarkable truth, and the light garment thrown over her body is exquisitely beautiful.†

* Primatice, superintendent of the royal buildings after the death of Philibert de Lorme, who died in 1577, finished this monument.

† The following curious statement relating to the expenses of this monument, is taken from the records of the *Chambre des Comptes* :—

SÉPULTURE du feu roi Henri, dernier décédé, que Dieu absolve, de l'ordonnance du sieur de Boulogne (Primadisis), abbé de Saint Martin.

SCULPTEURS. A Germain Pilon sculpteur du roy, la somme de 3,172 liv. 4 sols, en plusieurs articles, de l'ordonnance de M. Primadisis de Bologne, abbé de Saint Martin, pour ouvrages de sculpture, tant de marbre que de bronze, pour servir à la sépulture du feu roy Henry. Savoir, deux gissants en marbre blanc, quatre tableaux en basse taille (bas-reliefs), deux prians de bronze (le roy

Upon a cenotaph of black marble are recumbent figures of Philip III., surnamed *le Hardi*, who died in 1286, and Isabella of Arragon, his consort, who died at Cozenza, in 1271, in consequence of a fall from a horse.

Round the cenotaph is inlaid the following inscription upon white marble :—

D'Ysabelle l'ame ait paradis, dont le corps gist sous ceste ymage, fame, le jour de Saint Agnès seconde, l'an mil. cc. dis 7.

In the chapel of Charles V. was a cenotaph of black marble to the memory of Bertrand Duguesclin, surnamed *le Bon Connétable*, who died in 1380, at the age of sixty-six years. Upon it was his statue in a recumbent posture, and a brass plate with the following epitaph :—

Cy gist noble homme Messire Bertrand du Guesclin, conte de Longueville et connestable de France : qui trépassa à Chastel-Neuf-de-Randon, en Juvaudam, en la Senechaucée de Beaucaire, le xiii jour de Juillet, l'an M.CCC.III.†† Priés Dieu pour lui.

In the same chapel was a similar monument in honour

et la reine à genoux chacun devant un prie-dieu), quatre figures de fortune, aussi de bronze, ainsi que les marques qui ornent ladite sépulture ; le tout suivant le convenement fait avec ledit abbé de Saint Martin.

OUVRIERS BESOGNANS A GAGES.

A François Lerambert l'aisné, conducteur de ladite sépulture pour taille de plusieurs colonnes, bases, chapiteaux, corniches et autres pièces de pierre de marbre, à raison de 20 liv. 16s. 8d. par mois. A Louis Lerambert le jeune, pour lesdits ouvrages, à raison de 15 liv. par mois. A Marin Lemoine idem. A Jean Pometart idem. A François Saillant idem. A Léonard Giroux idem. A André Sayé, maistre maçon, la somme de 565 liv. 6s. 2d., à lui ordonné par ledit abbé de Saint Martin pour ouvrages de maçonnerie par lui faits à l'hostel de Nesle, pour mettre à couvert les scieurs de marbre pour ladite sépulture. A Merry Carré, maistre polisseur, la somme de 300l., pour avoir poli plusieurs colonnes, basses, chapiteaux, corniches et autres pièces de marbre pour ladite sépulture.

of Louis de Sancerre, *connétable de France*, who died in 1402. The epitaph was as follows:—

Cy gist Loys de Sancerre, chevalier, jadis mareschal de France, et depuis connestable de frère-germain du conte de Sancerre, qui trespasa le Mardy vi jour de Fevrier, l'an mil. CCCC et deux.

Cy dedans soubz une lame
Loys de Sancerre, dont l'ame
Soit en repox du paradis,
Car moult bon, proudom fut jadis,
Sage, vaillant, chevaleureux,
Loyal et en armes eueux :
Oncque en sa vie niama vice
Mais il garda bonne justice
Autant au grand comme au petit,
En ce prenoit son appetit.
Mareschal fut ferme et estable
De France, depuis fut connestable
Fait après par ellection
En l'an de l'incarnation
Mil quatre cens et deux fina,
Et le roy voulut et enclina
A l'onnouer tant que ciens
Avec ses parens anciens
Fut mis, pour ce fait bon servir
Cil qu'ainsi le veult desservir
A ses serviteurs en la fin
Quant bien luy ont esté afin.

In the first chapel to the left, behind the high altar, was the superb mausoleum of the viscount de Turenne.* That hero is represented expiring in the arms of Immortality, who is crowning him with laurels. In front is a bas-relief in bronze, representing the last action of Turenne during the campaign of 1671, in which, with twenty-five thousand men, he defeated, in different engagements, a force of more than sixty thousand; and in that of Turckheim cut off the greater part of the enemy's troops, and compelled the other to repass the Rhine. Two female figures adorn

* Now in the church of the Hôtel des Invalides.

the sides of the tomb; one represents Wisdom, who seems astonished at the fatal blow which has smitten the hero; and the other Valour, who appears in consternation. The designs for the monument were by Lebrun. The group above was executed by Tuby, and the two statues at the base, by Marcy.

Arnaud-Guillem de Barbazan, to whom Charles VII. gave the title of *Restaurateur du royaume et de la couronne de France*, was buried at Saint Denis in 1432, in the chapel of Charles V. His tomb was entirely of bronze, and bore the following inscription:—

En ce lieu gist, sous cette lame,
 Feu noble homme à qui Dieu pardonne à l'ame,
 ARNAUD GUILLEM, seigneur de BARBAZAN,
 Qui, conseiller et premier chambellan,
 Fut du roi Charles, septième de ce nom,
 Et en armes chevalier de renom,
 Sans reproche, et qui aima droiture
 Tout son vivant; par quoi sa sepulture
 Lui a été permise d'être icy.
 Priez à Dieu qu'il lui fasse mercy.

Amen.

The 31st of July, 1793, was a day fatal to the wealth and splendour of the church of Saint Denis. At the proposal of Barrère, the National Convention decreed that the tombs and mausoleums of the *ci-devant* kings, erected in the church of Saint Denis, as well as in other temples and places throughout the whole extent of the republic, should be destroyed.

A commission was forthwith appointed to carry the measure into execution; but happily, at the request of some friends of the arts, another commission was created, who were charged to preserve such monuments as might appear worthy of it.

M. Alexandre Lenoir, to whom France is indebted for having saved from destruction many of her most ancient

and valuable monuments, has given the following extract from the account of the exhumation at Saint Denis, which cannot fail to prove an interesting document :—

“ The National Convention having decreed the exhumation of the bodies of the kings, queens, princes, princesses, and celebrated men who had been successively interred in the abbey church of Saint Denis, during nearly fifteen centuries, the municipality of the town of Saint Denis (then called *Franciade*) gave orders, on Saturday, October 12, 1793, for the decree to be carried into execution. The first tomb opened was that of Turenne. On raising the coffin lid, the body appeared in a state of high preservation: the flesh was of a light brown, and the features bore a strong resemblance to the portraits and medallions of that celebrated hero. At the suggestion of several individuals present, the body was placed in an oaken chest, and exhibited in the small sacristy of the church for the space of more than eight months; after which it was removed to the *Jardin des Plantes*, at the solicitation of the learned professor Desfontaines.*

“ The vault of the Bourbons, on the side of the subterranean chapels, was next opened. The first coffin taken out was that of Henry IV., who died in 1610, at the age of 57 years. The body was in such preservation, that the features were not altered; the shroud was also entire. The cranium had been sawn in two, the cerebrum removed, and the vacuum filled with tow steeped in an aromatic liquid, which still retained a powerful and agreeable smell. A soldier, who was present at the opening of the coffin, threw himself upon the corpse, and, after a long silence, drew his sword, and cut off a lock of the beard, which was still fresh, exclaiming at the same moment, in the most energetic manner—‘ I am also a French soldier! Henceforth I will have no other moustachios.’ And placing it upon his upper lip, ‘ Now I am sure,’ said he, ‘ to conquer the enemies of France, and I march to victory.’ The public were admitted to see the body until October 14, when it was carried to the cemetery *de Valois*, and there thrown into a large trench, on the north side of the church.

* On the 15th of April, 1799, the Executive Directory decreed that the remains of Turenne should be transported to the Museum of French Monuments. On the 23d of November of the same year, in pursuance of a decree of the *consuls*, they were translated with great pomp to the church of the Invalides (then called Temple de Mars), and placed in the tomb which had been removed from Saint Denis.

“ On the same day (Oct. 14), several other coffins of the Bourbons were disinterred; namely, that of Louis XIII., who died in 1643, aged 42 years; Louis XIV., who died in 1715, aged 77 years; Marie de Médicis, second wife of Henry IV., who died in 1642, aged 68 years; Anne of Austria, consort of Louis XIII., who died in 1666, aged 64 years; Marie Thérèse, infanta of Spain, consort of Louis XIV., who died in 1688, aged 45 years; and Louis, the dauphin, son of Louis XIV., who died in 1711, aged 50 years.

“ Some of these bodies were in good preservation, particularly that of Louis XIII. The skin of Louis XIV. was of the deepest black. Some other bodies, especially that of the dauphin, were in a state of liquid putrefaction.

“ On October 15, the coffins taken up were those of Marie, princess of Poland, consort of Louis XV., who died in 1768, aged 65 years; Marie Anne Christine Victoire of Bavaria, consort of Louis the dauphin, son of Louis XIV., who died in 1690, aged 30 years; Louis, duke de Bourgogne, son of Louis the dauphin, who died in 1712, aged 30 years; Marie Adelaïde of Savoy, wife of Louis, duke de Bourgogne, who died in 1712, aged 26 years; Louis, duke de Bretagne, eldest son of Louis, duke de Bourgogne, aged 9 months and 49 days; Louis, duke de Bretagne, second son of Louis, duke de Bourgogne, who died in 1712, aged 6 years; Marie Thérèse, infanta of Spain, first wife of Louis the dauphin, son of Louis XV., who died in 1746, aged 20 years; Xavier of France, duke d'Aquitaine, son of Louis the dauphin, who died February 22, 1754, aged 5 months and a half; Marie Zephirine of France, daughter of Louis the dauphin, who died September 2, 1755, aged 5 years; Marie Thérèse of France, daughter of Louis the dauphin, and Marie Thérèse of Spain, his first wife, who died April 27, 1748, aged 24 months; of (*died before named*) duke d'Anjou, son of Louis XV., who died April 7, 1733, aged 2 years 7 months and 3 days.

“ From this vault were also removed the hearts of Louis the dauphin, son of Louis XV., who died at Fontainebleau, December 20, 1765, and Marie Joseph of Savoy, his consort, who died March 13, 1767.

“ On the right and left of the vault were disinterred the coffins of Anne Henriette of France, daughter of Louis XV., who died February 10, 1752, aged 24 years and 6 months; Louise Marie of France, daughter of Louis XV., who died February 19, 1733, aged 4 years and a half; Louise Elisabeth of France, daughter of Louis XV., who died December 6, 1759, aged 32 years 3 months and 22 days; Louis Joseph Xavier of France, duke de Bourgogne, son of Louis the dauphin, brother of Louis XVI., who died March 22,

1764, aged 9 years and a half; of (*died before named*) duke of Orleans, second son of Henry IV., who died in 1611, aged 4 years; Marie de Bourbon de Montpensier, first wife of Gaston, who died in 1627, aged 22 years; Gaston Jean Baptiste, duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV., who died in 1660, aged 52 years; Anne Marie Louise of Orleans, duchess de Montpensier, daughter of Gaston and Marie de Bourbon, who died in 1693, aged 66 years; Marguerite de Lorraine, second wife of Gaston, who died April 3, 1672, aged 59 years; Jean Gaston of Orleans, son of Gaston Jean Baptiste and Marguerite de Lorraine, who died August 10, 1652, aged 2 years; and Marie Anne of Orleans, daughter of Gaston and Marguerite de Lorraine, who died August 17, 1656, aged 4 years.

“None of these coffins presented any remarkable appearance. Most of the bodies were in a state of putrefaction; a black, thick, and infectious vapour which proceeded from them was dispelled by means of vinegar and the explosion of gunpowder; notwithstanding which, the workmen were seized with diarrhœa and fevers, but none of them died.

“The hearts above mentioned were enclosed in leaden boxes, in the shape of a heart, covered with silver or silver gilt. Their contents, together with all the remains, were conveyed to the cemetery, and thrown into the trench. The silver boxes and the coronets were deposited at the municipality, and the lead delivered up to the government commissioner, called *commissaire aux accaparemens*.

“On October 16, the coffins taken up were those of Henriette Marie of France, daughter of Henry IV., consort of Charles I., king of England, who died in 1669, aged 60 years; Henriette Stuart, daughter of Charles I., king of England, first wife of MONSIEUR, brother of Louis XIV., who died in 1670, aged 26 years; Philippe of Orleans, called MONSIEUR, only brother of Louis XIV., who died in 1701, aged 61 years; Elisabeth Charlotte of Bavaria, second wife of MONSIEUR, who died in 1722, aged 70 years; Charles of France, duke of Berry, grandson of Louis XIV., who died in 1714, aged 28 years; Marie Louise Elisabeth of Orleans, daughter of the regent, wife of Charles duke of Berry, who died in 1719, aged 24 years; Philippe of Orleans, grandson of France, regent of the kingdom during the minority of Louis XV., who died September 2, 1723, aged 49 years; Anne Elisabeth of France, eldest daughter of Louis XIV., who died December 30, 1662, aged 42 days; Marie Anne of France, second daughter of Louis XIV., who died December 26, 1664, aged 4 years; Philippe duke d'Anjou, son of Louis XIV., who died July 10, 1671, aged 3 years; Louis François of France, duke d'Anjou, brother of the pre-

ceding, who died November 4, 1672, aged 4 months and 17 days; Marie Thérèse of France, third daughter of Louis XIV., who died March 1, 1672, aged 5 years; Philippe Charles of Orleans, son of MONSIEUR, who died December 8, 1666, aged 2 years and 6 months; of (*died before named*) of Orleans, daughter of MONSIEUR, who died soon after her birth; Sophie of France, aunt of Louis XVI., and sixth daughter of Louis XV., who died May 3, 1782, aged 47 years and 7 months; of (*died before named*) of France, called *d'Angoulême*, daughter of the count d'Artois, who died June 23, 1783, aged 5 months and 16 days; of (*died before named*) MADEMOISELLE, daughter of the count d'Artois, who died December 5, 1783, aged 7 years and 4 months; Sophie Hélène of France, daughter of Louis XVI., who died June 19, 1787, aged 11 months and 10 days; and Louis Joseph Xavier, the dauphin, son of Louis XVI., who died at Meudon, June 4, 1789, aged 7 years 7 months and 13 days.

“The only coffin remaining in the vault of the Bourbons was that of Louis XV. who died May 10, 1774, aged 64 years. It was deposited at the entrance of the vault, on the right, in a kind of niche contrived in the thickness of the wall. As a precautionary measure it was transported to the edge of the trench before it was opened. The body, however, was found quite fresh; the skin was white, the nose purple, and the hips red like those of a new-born child. In the coffin was an abundance of water, formed by the melting of the salt with which the body had been covered, it not having been embalmed according to the usual custom.

“The leaden boxes containing the entrails of the princes and princesses stood beneath the iron tressels which supported the coffins. These were also conveyed to the cemetery, where, together with the bodies, they were thrown into the trench, and covered with a thick layer of quick lime. The trench was then filled up with earth. The lead was carried to a melting-house, which had been erected in the cemetery.

“The next vault opened was situated in the *Chapelle des Charles*. It contained the bodies of Charles V., who died in 1380, aged 42 years; and Jeanne de Bourbon, his queen, who died in 1378, aged 40 years. In the coffin of the former were found a crown of silver gilt, a hand of justice in silver, and a sceptre, about five feet long, of silver gilt, surmounted by foliage, having in the midst a cluster of corymbus, which gave it nearly the form of a thyrsus. These articles were in good preservation, and retained their lustre.

“The coffin of Jeanne de Bourbon contained part of a crown, a gold ring, fragments of bracelets or small chains, a spindle or distaff of

gilt wood, half decayed, and a pair of sharp-toed shoes, similar to those known by the name of *souliers à la poulaine*. The latter were partly consumed, but the embroidery of gold and silver, with which they were ornamented, might still be seen.

“ Charles of France, an infant 3 months old, who died in 1386, was buried at the feet of Charles V., his grandfather. His small bones, completely dry, were in a leaden coffin. His brass tomb, which stood under the steps of the altar, was carried away and melted down.

“ Isabella of France, daughter of Charles V., who died a few days after her mother, Jeanne de Bourbon, at the age of 5 years, and Jeanne of France, her sister, who died in 1366, aged 6 months and 14 days, were interred in the same chapel. Their bones were without leaden coffins, and some pieces of decayed board were found near them.

“ On October 17, the work of disinterment commenced with the tombs of Charles VI., who died in 1422, aged 54 years, and Isabella of Bavaria, his consort, who died in 1435. Nothing was found in their coffins except dry bones, as they had been plundered in the preceding August.

“ The remains of Charles V. and Jeanne de Bourbon, of Charles VI. and Isabella of Bavaria, and of Charles VII. and Marie d'Anjou, his queen, were thrown into the trench, which had been reopened to receive them. It was then filled up, and another trench opened on its left, into which were thrown all the other remains found in the church.

“ The tomb of Charles VII., who died in 1461, aged 59 years, and that of Marie d'Anjou, his queen, who died in 1463, had also been pillaged. In their coffins nothing was found but part of a crown and sceptre of silver gilt.

“ On the same day two coffins were disinterred in the chapel of Saint Hippolyte, namely that of Blanche de Navarre, second wife of Philippe de Valois, who died in 1398, and Jeanne of France, their daughter, who died in 1371, aged 20 years. The head of the latter was missing.

“ The next vault opened was that of Henry II. It was very small. In the centre were two hearts; but as no inscription was found, it is not known to whom they belonged. Four coffins were also found, viz. that of Marguerite of France, daughter of Henry II., first wife of Henry IV., who died May 27, 1615, aged 62 years; Francis, duke d'Alençon, fourth son of Henry II., who died in 1584, aged 30 years; Francis II., who reigned one year and a half, and died

December 5, 1560, aged 17 years; and Marie Elisabeth of France, daughter of Charles IX., who died April 2, 1578, aged six years.

“In the night was opened the vault of Charles VIII., who died in 1498, aged 28 years. His leaden coffin, which rested upon iron tressels, contained nothing but dry bones.

“On October 18, four coffins were taken up, namely, those of Henry II., who died July 10, 1559, in his 41st year; Catherine de Medicis, consort of Henry II., who died January 5, 1589, aged 70 years; Charles IX., who died May 30, 1574, aged 24 years; and Henry III., who died August 2, 1589, aged 38 years. From this vault were also taken the coffins of Louis of Orleans, second son of Henry II., who died in infancy, and Jeanne of France and Victoire of France, daughters of that monarch, who died young.

“Beneath the iron tressels which supported the coffins of Charles IX. and Henry III., were discovered a quantity of bones, which it is supposed were deposited in that place in 1619, when excavations were made to construct the new vault of the Valois; for, antecedently to that period, they had a distinct sepulchral chapel, built by Philibert De Lorme, in the middle of which stood the tomb of Henry II.

“On the same day was opened the vault of Louis XII., who died in 1515, aged 53 years; and that of Anne de Bretagne, his queen, and the widow of Charles VIII., who died in 1514, aged 37 years. In their leaden coffins were found two crowns of brass gilt.

“Under the north transept of the choir was found the coffin of Jeanne of France, queen of Navarre, daughter of Louis X, who died in 1349, aged 38 years. She was buried in the earth, at the feet of her father. The coffin was of stone, lined with sheet lead, and covered with a slab, the use of leaden coffins not having been introduced at that period. It contained nothing but a crown of brass gilt.

“Louis X., surnamed *le Hutin*, was likewise without a vault or leaden coffin. A stone, hollowed in the form of a trough, and lined with sheet lead, contained his bones, with part of a sceptre and crown of brass, corroded with rust. He died in 1316, aged nearly 27 years. The young king John, his posthumous son, who lived only 8 days, lay by the side of his father, in a small stone coffin, lined with lead.

“Near to Louis X., was buried in a plain stone coffin Hugues, surnamed *le Grand*, count of Paris, who died in 956. He was the father of Hugues Capet, the head of the Capetian race. Nothing was found but bones, nearly reduced to dust.

“In the middle of the choir was discovered the grave of Charles

le Chauve, who died in 877, aged 54 years. A stone trough, deposited deep in the earth, contained a small leaden box, in which his ashes were found.

“ On October 19, Philippe count de Boulogne, son of Philip Augustus, who died in 1233, was disinterred. The stone coffin presented nothing remarkable, except that it was hollowed to the shape of the head.

“ The coffin of Alphonse, count de Poitiers, brother of Saint Louis, who died in 1271, contained only dust, and some hair which was in good preservation. The lid was spotted and veined like marble. It is supposed that the putrid exhalations of the body during the process of decomposition had given it this appearance.

“ The body of Philip Augustus, who died in 1223, was entirely consumed. The lid of the coffin was cut shelving, and was rounded at the head.

“ The body of Louis VIII., father of Saint Louis, who died November 8, 1226, aged 40 years, was nearly consumed. Upon the lid of the stone coffin was sculptured a cross. Part of a sceptre of decayed wood was found in the coffin; and his diadem, which was merely a band of cloth of gold, with a large coil of satin, was in good preservation. The body had been wrapped in a winding-sheet of cloth of gold, some fragments of which were still quite fresh; and it had afterwards been sown up in very thick leather, which retained its elasticity. This was the only body among those disinterred at Saint Denis, that was found wrapped in leather.* It is probable that the body of Louis VIII. was thus shrouded to preserve it from putrefaction in its transport from Montpensier in Auvergne, where he died upon his return from the war against the Albigenses.

“ Under a tomb of brass, in the middle of the choir, a fruitless search was made to discover the body of Marguerite de Provence, consort of Saint Louis, who died in 1295. Yet, on the left of the spot where stood the tomb of brass which formerly covered that princess, a stone trough was discovered, filled with earth and rubbish, among which were found a knee-pan and two small bones that probably belonged to her.

“ The vault of Marie of France, daughter of Charles IV., sur-

* The custom of enveloping the dead in leather is very ancient. In Colchis, the women alone were interred; the men were wrapped in the hides of oxen, and suspended to trees by large chains. (See the poem of the Argonauts, by Apollonius.) The use of sheet lead was unknown at that period.

named *le Bel*, who died in 1341, and *Blanche*, her sister, duchess of Orleans, who died in 1392, situated in the chapel of *Notre Dame la Blanche*, was filled with rubbish, without bodies and without coffins.

“ In continuing the excavations in the choir, the coffin in which the remains of Saint Louis, who died in 1270, had been deposited, was found by the side of that of Louis VIII. It was shorter and narrower than the rest. The bones had been removed from it at the time of that monarch’s canonization, which took place in 1297.

“ Under the pavement of the upper part of the choir was found the coffin of Philippe le Bel, who died in 1314, aged 46 years. It was of stone, formed like a trough, lined with lead, and was wider at the head than at the other extremity. The lid was a wide solid slab, and the whole coffin was enclosed in a large sheet of lead, soldered upon iron bars. The skeleton was entire. In the coffin were found a gold ring, part of a diadem of cloth of gold, and a sceptre of brass gilt, five feet long, and terminated by a tuft of foliage, upon which was a bird, of its natural hues, and which, from its shape and colours, appeared to be a goldfinch.

“ In the evening, by torch-light, after breaking the statue upon its lid, the workmen opened the tomb of king Dagobert, who died in 638. It was hollowed to receive the head, which was divided from the body. A wooden chest, about two feet long, lined with lead, was discovered, which contained the bones of Dagobert and those of Nantilde, his queen, who died in 642. They were enveloped in silk, and the bodies were separated from each other by a partition which divided the chest. Upon one side was a leaden plate, with this inscription—

“ Hic jacet corpus Dagoberti.

“ Upon the other side was—

“ Hic jacet corpus Nanthildis.

“ The head of Nantilde was missing. It probably was left in the place of their first sepulture, when queen *Blanche*, mother of Saint Louis, had them removed to the tomb erected by her orders near the high altar.

“ On Sunday, October 20, the workmen resumed their labour near the burial-place of Louis IX., but found nothing except a stone trough, filled with rubbish, and without a lid. It was supposed to have contained the body of John Tristan, count de Nevers, son of Louis IX., who died near Carthage, in Africa, in 1270, a few days before his father, and who was interred at this spot.

“ In the *Chapelle des Charles* was found the lead coffin of Bertrand Duguesclin, who died in 1380. The skeleton was entire, the head well preserved, and the bones dry and very white. Near it was the coffin of Bureau de la Rivière, who died in 1400.

“ After a long search, the entrance of the vault of Francis I., who died in 1547, aged 52 years, was discovered. This vault, which was spacious and well arched, contained six bodies, in leaden coffins, which rested upon iron bars: they were those of Francis I.; Louise of Savoy, his mother, who died in 1531; Claude of France, his consort, who died in 1524, aged 25 years; François, the dauphin, who died in 1536, aged 19 years; Charles, his brother, duke of Orleans, who died in 1545, aged 23 years; and Charlotte, their sister, who died in 1524, aged 8 years.

“ All these bodies were in a state of complete putrefaction, and sent forth an insupportable smell. A black liquid ran through the coffins in transporting them to the cemetery. The body of Francis I. was of an extraordinary length, and very strongly built: one of his thigh bones, measured upon the spot, was twenty inches long.

“ The excavation was then directed towards the south transept of the choir, where a stone coffin was discovered, the inscription of which announced that it belonged to Pierre de Beaucaire, chamberlain of Louis IX., who died in 1270.

“ Near the rails of the choir, on the south side, was found the tomb of Mathieu de Vendôme, abbot of Saint Denis, and regent of the kingdom under Louis IX. and his son Philippe le Hardi. He was interred without either lead or stone, in a wooden coffin, some solid fragments of which still remained. The body was entirely consumed, and nothing was found but the top of his cross of brass gilt, and some shreds of a very rich stuff. He was buried, according to ancient custom, in his abbatial costume. Mathieu de Vendôme died September 25, 1286, at the beginning of the reign of Philippe le Bel.

“ On October 21, the workmen raised the marble slab in the middle of the transept of the choir, which covered a small vault, in which the remains of six princes and one princess of the family of Saint Louis, translated from the abbey of Royaumont to that of Saint Denis, had been deposited in August 1791. These remains were transported to the cemetery, and cast into the trench, where Philip Augustus, Louis VIII., and Francis I., with all his family, had already been thrown.

“ In the sanctuary on the left of the high altar the works were carried on to disinter the coffins of Philippe le Long, who died in

1322; Charles le Bel, who died in 1328; Jeanne d'Evreux, third wife of Charles le Bel, who died in 1370; Philippe de Valois, who died in 1348; and king John, who died in 1564.

“ On October 22, two coffins, placed one upon the other, were discovered in the *Chapelle des Charles*, along the wall of the staircase. The upper one, of hewn stone, contained the body of Arnaud Guillem de Barbazan, chief chamberlain of Charles VIII., who died in 1432. The lower one, which was covered with a sheet of lead, was that of Louis de Sancerre, high constable under Charles VI., who died in 1402, aged 60 years. His head was still covered with long hair, divided into two large tresses.

“ The next discovery was the stone coffins of the abbé Adam, who died in 1121; the abbé Suger, who died in 1152; and the abbé Pierre d'Auteuil, who died in 1229. They contained nothing but dry bones. An excavation was then made in the *chapelle du Lépreux*, where was found the coffin of Sedille de Sainte Croix, wife of John Pastourel, councillor of king Charles V., who died in 1380. This coffin only contained decayed bones.

“ On October 23, the workmen resumed their labour in the sanctuary. The first coffin discovered was that of Philippe de Valois. It was of hard stone, lined with lead, closed with a thick sheet of the same metal, soldered upon iron bars, and the whole covered with a large slab. It contained a crown, and a sceptre surmounted by a bird, of brass gilt. Nearer the altar was the coffin of Jeanne de Bourgogne, first wife of Philippe de Valois, in which were found a silver ring worn by that princess, a distaff, and a spindle. The bones were quite decayed.

“ On October 24, to the left of Philippe de Valois, was found the coffin of Charles le Bel. It resembled that of Philippe de Valois, and contained a crown of silver gilt, a sceptre seven feet long, of brass gilt, a silver ring, part of a hand of justice, an ebony staff, and a pillow of lead, upon which the head reposed. The body was consumed.

“ On October 25, the coffin of Jeanne d'Evreux was opened, it was broken into three pieces, and the sheet of lead which closed it was detached. Nothing was found except dry bones, and the skull was missing.

“ Near the same spot was discovered the stone coffin of Philippe le Long. The skeleton was entire, and was clad in royal robes. Upon the head was a crown of silver gilt; the mantle was ornamented with a golden clasp, in the shape of a lozenge, and a smaller one of silver. A sceptre of brass gilt, and part of a satin

girdle with a silver buckle, were also found. At the foot of this coffin was a small vault which contained the heart of Jeanne de Bourgogne, wife of Philippe de Valois, enclosed in a wooden box, almost decayed, with an inscription upon a brass plate.

“ In the coffin of king John, who died in England, in 1364, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, were found a crown, a sceptre, originally very long, but broken, a hand of justice of silver gilt, and the skeleton entire.”

A few days after, the commissioners and workmen repaired to the church of the Carmelites to take up the coffin of madame Louise of France, daughter of Louis XV., who died, December 23, 1787. They carried it to the cemetery and threw into the trench the body, which was entire, but in a state of complete putrefaction. Her habit of a Carmelite nun was in good preservation.

“ In the night of November 11, 1793, by order of the Department, the church was stripped of its treasure in the presence of the commissaries of the district and the municipality of Saint Denis. All the rich ornaments of the church, candlesticks, chalices, pyxes, covers, *chasubles*, and even the shrines and relics were placed in large wooden chests. At 10 o'clock on the following morning this valuable property was transported to the National Convention, in waggons sent for that purpose.

“ On the 18th of January, 1794, the tomb of Francis I. having been demolished, it was easy to open that of Marguerite, countess of Flanders, who died in 1380, at the age of sixty-six years, which stood in a strongly built vault. Upon opening the leaden coffin, which rested upon iron bars, it was found to contain some bones in good preservation, and some fragments of chesnut wood. As lead coffins were not in use at the period of her interment, we are warranted in believing that her remains were originally deposited in wood alone, and that when her tomb was displaced to make room for that of Francis I., the wooden coffin, which contained the body, was placed in one of lead.”

The remains of the kings, princes, and princesses of the three dynasties having been, by order of the Convention, thrown into two spacious trenches, in which quick lime had been spread to hasten their decomposition, were covered with earth; and the grass now grows over the common tomb of monarchs who had governed France for twelve centuries.

Several members of the Convention were desirous that the church of Saint Denis should be rased to the ground; and this senseless proposition had well nigh been adopted. In 1794, the lead was stripped off the roof to make bullets; and in 1795, the magnificent windows were taken down. This noble structure then remained exposed to all the injuries of the air and weather till 1796, when it was resolved to roof it with tiles. When the project was partly executed, the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, an VII. (1797) occurred; and it was again proposed to demolish the church, and form a market-place upon its site. M. Petit-Radel, then inspecting architect of the public edifices of Paris, succeeded in preserving it from total destruction; but during the whole period of the directorial government it remained completely abandoned. Under the consulate, when order had at length succeeded to anarchy, the friends of the arts united in their solicitations for the repair of the church of Saint Denis, and the government readily complied with their desires. Upon Bonaparte's becoming emperor, the works were pushed with still greater activity. In 1804, the minister of the interior, attended by several architects, visited the church, and determined upon the alterations and embellishments that should be made.

Two years after, Napoleon issued a decree, dated February 20, which set forth as follows:—

“ The church of Saint Denis is consecrated to the sepulture of the emperors. A chapter, consisting of ten canons, is appointed to do duty in the church. These canons shall be chosen from among bishops upwards of sixty years old, who are unable to discharge episcopal functions. In this retreat they shall enjoy the honours, prerogatives and revenues attached to episcopacy. His majesty's grand almoner shall be at the head of the chapter. Four chapels shall be erected in this church; namely, three on the spot formerly occupied by the kings of the first, second and third races; and the fourth one, that destined to be the place of sepulture for the em-

perors. Marble tablets, placed in each of the chapels of the three races, shall contain the names of the kings whose mausoleums formerly existed in the church of Saint Denis."

Another decree, issued shortly after, founded an expiatory mass in honour of Louis XVI.; but it does not appear that this decree was executed.

In pursuance of the decree of February 20, 1806, M. Legrand, architect of the public edifices of Paris, was charged to superintend the works of the church of Saint Denis; and upon his death, on the 10th of November, 1808, M. Gélérrier was appointed his successor. In 1813, the latter was nominated to another office, and the works at Saint Denis were then placed under the direction of M. Debret.

The works, which have been carried on for eighteen years, are not yet finished; but the church begins to resume its ancient beauty and splendour. The repairs and embellishments already completed are extensive; and most of the tombs and monuments have been restored.

The sacristy is ornamented with the ten following pictures, presented by the government:—

1. The preaching of Saint Denis, by Monsiau.
2. Dagobert commanding the construction of the church of Saint Denis, in 629, by Ménageot.
3. The church of Saint Denis constituted the burial-place of the kings of France, by Garnier.
4. The dedication of the church of Saint Denis in the presence of the emperor Charles V., by Meynier.
5. Saint Louis ordering the cenotaphs, which he erected, in 1264, to the kings his predecessors, to be placed in the choir of the church of Saint Denis, by Landon.
6. Saint Louis receiving the *oriflamme* at Saint Denis, previous to his departure for the Holy Land, by Barbier, senior.
7. Philip, bearing upon his shoulders the mortal remains of Saint Louis, his father, who died at Tunis, in 1270, by Guerin.*

* Philip, after having made peace with the king of Tunis, re-

8. Charles V. visiting the church of Saint Denis, where he is received by Francis I., accompanied by his two sons and the nobles of his court, by Gros.

9. The coronation of Marie de Médicis at Saint Denis, by Monsiau.

10. Louis XVIII. commanding the works of the church of Saint Denis to be continued, by Menjaud. The architect is presenting the plan to his majesty, and pointing out the alterations which he proposes to make. *

The new statues which decorate this edifice are placed in the vault of the Bourbons, between the columns. They originally formed part of the interior embellishment of the sepulchral chapel, built after the designs of Legrand, as a place of sepulture for the emperors of the dynasty of Napoleon, from whence they were removed to the vault of the Bourbons in 1814. They are six in number, and are placed in the following order :—

1. Charlemagne, in marble, by Gros.
2. Louis I., surnamed *le Debonnaire*, by Bridan.
3. Charles II., surnamed *le Chauve*, by Foucou.
4. Louis II., surnamed *le Begue*, by Deseine.
5. Charles III., surnamed *le Gros*, by Gaule.
6. Louis IV., surnamed *Outremer*, by Dumont.

The last five statues are of stone. It is singular that the statues of these kings, all of whom are of the second race,

turned to France with the remains of the king his father, queen Isabella his wife, and the count de Nevers his brother.

This prince, an example of filial piety, caused the most magnificent obsequies to be celebrated for his father, whose remains he bore upon his own shoulders to Saint Denis, barefoot. Monuments were placed from distance to distance upon the road from Paris, to point out the spots where he rested during the procession.

These monuments were four in number, and were in the form of towers, forty feet in height, surmounted by the statues of Saint Louis, Philip III., the count de Nevers, and Robert, count de Clermont. At the revolution they were all destroyed.

* In this picture originally was the figure of Napoleon.

should be placed in the vault of the Bourbons, who are of the third race.

The vault of the emperors is now quite empty. A single body was deposited there during the short reign of Napoleon. It was that of Louis duke of Berg, son of Louis Bonaparte, *ci-devant* king of Holland, who died in 1808, at the age of ten years. This corpse was removed in 1814 to the cemetery of Saint Denis.

Since the restoration, the remains of their majesties Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette have been disinterred at the cemetery de la Madeleine,* and deposited in the vault of the Bourbons. His royal highness the duke of Berry was also interred there.

At the moment when Bonaparte returned to France from the isle of Elba, a search was making in the cemetery of the parish of Sainte Marguerite, to discover the remains of the young king Louis XVII.; but the consternation spread by the Ex-Emperor's re-appearance caused the search to be discontinued, and it has never been renewed.

MANUFACTURE ROYALE DE PORCELAINE AT SÈVRES.

This magnificent manufactory is situated in a village about two leagues from Paris. It was established at Vincennes, in 1738, by the marquis de Fulvy, governor of the château, who spent his fortune in its formation. The château of Vincennes having ceased to be a royal residence, that nobleman determined to form a porcelain manufactory in part of the buildings. To execute his project, he sent to Tournay and Chantilly for workmen, who made a kind of coarse porcelain or fine earthenware. He after-

* See p. 371.

wards associated with Messrs. Dubois and Bulidon, sculptors, and in a short time they produced porcelain little inferior to that of China or Japan.

The enterprise being found not only unprofitable but ruinous, the company, in 1750, sold their manufactory to the farmers-general of the taxes, who resolved upon transferring it to Sèvres. With this view they built an immense structure upon the left side of the road from Paris to Versailles, between the village and the bridge. The building was finished in 1755, and the manufactory established there under the direction of M. Boileau, who had been under-director at Vincennes. In 1759, Louis XV., at the solicitation of madame de Pompadour, bought it of the farmers-general, and, since that time, it has formed part of the domains of the crown.

The directors of the establishment are appointed by the king, and several have contributed greatly to its prosperity. The manufactory suffered considerably from the revolution, and several times was upon the point of being dissolved. At length, in 1800, it attracted the attention of the government; and, in 1801, M. Brongniart, a distinguished geologist and mineralogist, was appointed director. To his exertions the establishment is principally indebted for the celebrity it has acquired since the revolution.

This manufactory is unquestionably the first of its kind in Europe; and is remarkable for the purity, richness, and magnificence of its productions. Previous to the revolution it displayed a complete service made for Louis XVI., of which each plate cost 600 francs. Since that period its productions have augmented in value and beauty. All the presents made by the king to foreign sovereigns are manufactured at Sèvres, and generally consist of services, vases, or tables.

Till the period of the revolution, the porcelain manufactured at this establishment, called *porcelaine tendre*, was much more vitrified than that which is now produced. At the time of M. Brongniart's nomination another kind of porcelain, called *porcelaine dure*, was begun to be made. The clay, which is *kaolin*, is brought from Limoges, in the department de la Haute Vienne.

This manufactory possesses a museum, containing a complete collection of specimens of foreign porcelain, and the clay used in their fabrication; a collection of specimens of all the kinds of porcelain, earthenware, and pottery made in France, and the clay of which they are made; and a collection of all the models of the ornamental vases, services, figures, and statues which have been produced at the manufactory since its commencement. These different models and specimens are methodically arranged, and present a very extensive and curious assemblage.

The manufactory has a dépôt at Paris, No. 55, rue Sainte Anne.

LIST OF CELEBRATED PERSONS BORN IN PARIS.

The city of Paris has produced a considerable number of illustrious men, the principal of whom are the following :—

JEAN-LEROND D'ALEMBERT, a celebrated mathematician and philosopher, born in 1717. He died at Paris, in October, 1783.

GUILLAUME AMONTONS, inventor of a hygroscope, and author of *Remarques sur les baromètres*. He was born in 1663, and died October 11, 1705.

JEAN-BAPTISTE-BOURGUIGNON D'ANVILLE, a celebrated

geographer, born July 11, 1697. He died at Paris, January 28, 1782.

ANTOINE ARNAULD, councillor of the *Parlement* of Paris, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and probity; born in 1560, died December 29, 1619.

ROBERT ARNAULD D'ANDILY, his eldest son; born in 1589, died September 27, 1674.

HENRI ARNAULD, his brother; born in 1597, died at Angers, March 8, 1692.

ANTOINE ARNAULD, his brother; born February 6, 1612. He died at Brussels, August 8, 1694.

SIMON ARNAULD, marquis de Pomponne, ambassador to various courts, and minister for foreign affairs in 1662: born in 1618, died in 1699.

JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, an astronomer; born September 15, 1736, beheaded November 12, 1793.

MICHEL-ANTOINE BAUDRAND, a man of letters; born July 28, 1633, died April 29, 1700.

CHARLES LE BEAU, an historian, professor of rhetoric, and member and secretary of the Académie des Inscriptions; born in 1701, died in 1778. He left an *Histoire du Bas-Empire*.

JEAN-LOUIS LE BEAU, his brother, member of the Académie des Inscriptions, professor of rhetoric; born in 1721, died in 1760.

NICOLAS BELLIN, a naval engineer and geographer; born in 1703, died in 1772.

SAMUEL BERNARD, a celebrated engraver, and professor of the Academy of Painting; born in 1615, died in 1687.

PIERRE BIARD, a celebrated sculptor and architect; born in 1559, died in 1609.

JÉRÔME BIGNON, an historian, geographer, councillor of state, and biographer to the king. He was born in 1589, and died in 1656.

NICOLAS BOILEAU-DESPRÉAUX, a poet, and member of the Académie Française; born in 1636, died in 1711.

NICOLAS BOINDIN, at first a *Mousquetaire*, and afterwards a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres; born in 1676, died November 30, 1751.

LOUIS-LAUS DE BOISSY, author of *l'Anti-chancelière*, *l'Art d'Aimer*, etc.; born December 15, 1753.

RENÉ LEBOSSE, a monk of the abbey of Sainte Geneviève, and author of some *critiques*; born in 1631, died in 1680.

ANTOINE-GASPARD BOUCHER D'ARGIS, councillor of the *Châtelet*, and one of the authors of the *Encyclopédie*; born in 1709, died in 1780.

FRANÇOIS BOUCHER, surnamed *le Peintre des Grâces et l'Albane de la France*, director of the Academy of Painting; born in 1704, died in 1770.

JEAN BOUDOT, a bookseller, printer, and author of a *Dictionnaire latin-français*; died in 1706.

JEAN-PIERRE DE BOUGAINVILLE, secretary to the Académie des Inscriptions; born December 1, 1722, died June 22, 1763. He was translator of the *Anti-Lucrèce*.

DOMINIQUE BOUHOURS, a Jesuit and philologist; born in 1628, died May 27, 1708.

BOULLANGER, says *le petit père André*, was an Augustin reformer, a preacher much followed for his originality; born in 1577, died in 1657.

NICOLAS-ANTOINE BOULLANGER, a philosopher and engineer; born in 1722, and died in 1759.

BOULÉE, a distinguished architect; born in 1728, died in 1799.

BON BOULLONGNE, professor of the Academy of Painting, and a skilful imitator of the Italian masters; born in 1649, died in 1717.

LOUIS BOULLONGNE, his brother ; born in 1654, died in 1733.

JACQUES DU BREUL, a Benedictine monk ; born in 1528, died in 1614.

GERMAIN BRICE, printer ; born in 1657, died in 1722.

CHARLES LEBRUN, historical painter, and director of the Academy of Painting ; born in 1619, died in 1690.

GUILLAUME BUDÉ, surnamed *l'oracle des savans*, *maître des requêtes*, and librarian of Francis I. ; born in 1467, died August 24, 1540.

PIERRE-JEAN BURETTE, physician, *professeur royal*, and member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres ; born November 21, 1665, died May 19, 1747.

LOUIS-CLAUDE CADET-GASSICOURT, member of the Académie des Sciences, and the Académie Imperiale des Curieux de la Nature ; born July 24, 1731, died October 17, 1799.

PHILIPPE DE CANAYE, *sieur du Fresne*, a councillor of state, and skilful diplomatist ; born in 1551, died in 1610.

PIERRE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE MARIVAUX, a dramatic performer ; born in 1688, died February 12, 1763.

PIERRE-JACQUES CASES, a painter ; born in 1678, died in 1754.

NICOLAS CATINAT, marshal of France ; born in 1637, died at Saint Gratien, in 1712.

FRANÇOIS CATROU ; born in 1659, died October 18, 1737.

ANNE-CLAUDE-PHILIPPE DE TUBIÈRES DE GRIMOARD DE PESTELS DE LÉVI, count de Caylus, an antiquary, biographer, and romance writer ; born in 1692, died September 5, 1765.

ROBERT CÉNALIS, or CENEAU, bishop of Avranches, an historian ; died April 27, 1560.

JEAN-ANTOINE DU CERCEAU, a Jesuit, Latin and French

poet, and dramatic writer; born in 1670, died suddenly at Veret, in 1730.

JEAN CHAPELAIN; born in 1595, died in 1674.

JEAN CHARDIN; born in 1643, died at London, in 1713. He travelled to Persia and the East Indies.

PIERRE CHARRON, advocate to the *Parlement* of Paris, philologist, and the friend of Montaigne, who bequeathed him his *armoires*; born in 1544, died suddenly in the street in 1603.

TIMOLÉON-CHEMINAIS DE MONTAIGU, a Jesuit, orator, and preacher; born in 1652, died in 1689.

ELIZABETH-SOPHIE CHÉRON, member of the Academy of Painting, and the Academies of *Ricovrati* and Padua, a poet and painter; born in 1648, died in 1744.

LOUIS CHÉRON, her brother, an engraver and skilful painter; born in 1660, died in London, in 1773.

STANISLAS DE CLERMONT-TONNERRE, deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and a distinguished orator; born in 1752, assassinated at Paris, August 10, 1792.

HENRI COCHIN, advocate to the council and the *Parlement*; born in 1687, died in 1747.

CHARLES-NICOLAS COCHIN, a celebrated engraver; born in 1688, died in 1754.

JEAN-BAPTISTE COLBERT DE SEIGNELORAY, eldest son of the great Colbert, and minister of the marine; born in 1651, died November 3, 1690.

GUILLAUME-COLLETET, an advocate to the council, member of the Académie Française, and a dramatic writer; born in 1598, died in 1659.

CHARLES-MARIE DE LA CONDAMINE, member of the academy, a traveller, astronomer, etc.; born in 1701, died February 4, 1774.

LOUIS DE BOURBON, PRINCE DE CONDÉ, surnamed *le Grand*; born in 1621, died at Fontainebleau, in 1686.

FLORENT LECOMTE, a painter, sculptor, and author ; died in 1712.

VALENTIN CONRARD, secretary to the king, founder and perpetual secretary of the Académie Française ; born in 1603, died in 1675.

LOUIS-GÉRARD DE CORDEMOI, lecturer to the grand dauphin, member of the Académie Française, philologist, and historian ; died in 1684.

MICHEL CORNEILLE, painter, engraver, and professor of the Académie ; born in 1642, died in 1708.

GILLES CORROZET, a bookseller, author, and printer ; born in 1510, died in 1568.

ROBERT DE COTTE, architect ; born in 1656, died in 1735.

NOËL COYPEL, a painter, and director of the French school at Rome ; born in 1628, died in 1707.

ANTOINE COYPEL, son of the preceding, member of the Academy of Painting ; born in 1661, died in 1722.

CHARLES-ANTOINE COYPEL, chief painter to the king and the duke of Orleans, director of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and a dramatic writer ; born in 1694, died June 14, 1752.

CLAUDE-PROSPER-JOLYOT DE CRÉBILLON, *censeur royal*, and romance writer ; born in 1707, died in 1777.

JEAN-BAPTISTE-LOUIS CRÉVIER, professor of rhetoric ; born in 1693, died in 1765. He continued Rollin's Roman History.

ANTOINE DESGODETS, architect to the king ; born in 1653, died in 1728.

ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER DE LA GARDE DESHOULIÈRES ; born in 1633, died in 1694.

CLAUDE-JOSEPH DORAT, author of tragedies, comedies, and fables ; born in 1734, died in 1780.

PIERRE DE L'ESTOILE, *grand audiencier de la chancel-*

lerie, and author of the *Journal de Henri III.*; born in 1540, died in 1611.

HENRI ESTIENNE, a celebrated painter and man of letters; born about the year 1470, died in 1520.

ROBERT ESTIENNE, a celebrated printer; born in 1503, died in 1559.

CHARLES ESTIENNE, son of Henry, a printer, physician, and man of letters; born in 1504, died in 1564.

ROBERT ESTIENNE, second son of Henry; born in 1503, died at Geneva, September 7, 1559.

HENRI ESTIENNE, son of Robert, a printer and man of letters; born in 1528, died at Lyons, in 1598.

ÉTIENNE-MAURICE FALCONET, sculptor; born in 1716, died in 1791. His works are published in six volumes octavo.

CHARLES-SIMON FAVART, a dramatic writer; born November 13, 1710, died May 12, 1792.

CLAUDE FAUCHET, president of the *cour des Monnaies*, a learned historian and compiler; born in 1529, died in 1601.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS FÉLIBIEN, member of the Académie des Inscriptions, and historiographer of the royal edifices; died in 1733.

CLAUDE FLEURY, an advocate of the *Parlement* of Paris, who afterwards became a priest and under-preceptor to the dukes de Bourgogne, d'Anjou, and de Berri. At a later period he was appointed preceptor of Louis XV. He was born in 1640, and died in 1723.

JEAN FOREST, landscape painter to the king; born in 1656, and died in 1712.

CHARLES DE LAFOSSE, rector and professor of the Académie Royale; born in 1640, died in 1716. The dome of the Hôtel des Invalides is from his pencil.

ANTOINE DE LAFOSSE, sieur d'Aubigny, nephew to the preceding, a tragic poet; born in 1653, died in 1708.

ÉTIENNE FOURMONT, a celebrated linguist, and author of several works; born in 1683, died in 1745.

PIERRE-SIMON FOURNIER, an engraver and letter-founder; born in 1712, died in 1768.

NICOLAS FRERET, advocate of the *Parlement*, historian and chronologist; born in 1688, died March 8, 1749.

CHARLES-ALPHONSE DUFRESNOY, a painter and poet; born in 1644, died at Villiers-le-Bel, in 1665.

CHARLES-RIVIÈRE DUFRESNY, *valet de chambre*, controller of the king's gardens, and a dramatic poet; born in 1648, died October 6, 1724.

LOUIS GALLOCHE, a skilful painter; born in 1670, died in 1761.

ÉTIENNE-FRANÇOIS GEOFFROY, professor of medicine and chemistry; born in 1672, died in 1734.

PIERRE-LOUIS-CLAUDE GIN, a man of letters; born November 17, 1726, died November 19, 1807.

LOUIS GODIN, member of the Academy of the Sciences, and one of those who went to Peru to measure a degree of the earth. He was born in 1704, and died September 11, 1760.

JEAN GOUJON, a celebrated sculptor and architect; died August 24, 1572.

DE LAGRANGE, a translator; born in 1738, died in 1775.

SIMON GUILLAIN, a celebrated sculptor; born in 1581, died in 1658.

NOEL-GUYARD DE BERVILLE, a man of letters; born in 1697. He died in 1770, at Bicêtre, where poverty had constrained him to retire.

JEAN-BAPTISTE DUHALDE, a Jesuit; born in 1674, died in 1743.

CLAUDE-ADRIEN HELVÉTIUS, born in 1715, died December 26, 1771.

BARTHÉLEMI D'HERBELOT, professor of the Syriac language; born December 14, 1625, died December 8, 1695.

LAURENT DE LAHYRE, a landscape-painter, and professor of the Academy; born in 1606, died in 1656.

ANTOINE HOUDAR DE LA MOTTE, a dramatic writer, epic poet, fabulist, and philologist; born in 1672, died in 1734.

ÉTIENNE JODELLE, *sieur de Limodin*, a Latin and French author, and tragic and comic composer; born in 1532, died in 1573.

HENRI-LOUIS LEKAIN, a celebrated tragic actor; born in 1728, died February 8, 1778.

JEAN - FRANÇOIS LAHARPE, a distinguished writer, and member of the Institute. He was born in 1739, and died a capuchin, in 1803.

ANNE-THÉRÈSE DE MARGUENAT DE COURCELLES, marchioness de Lambert, a celebrated writer; born in 1647, died in 1733.

CHRÉTIEN-FRANÇOIS DE LAMOIGNON, a councillor of the *Parlement*, next *maître des requêtes*, and afterwards advocate-general, president *à mortier*, and a member of the Académie des Inscriptions. He was born in 1644, and died in 1709.

CHRÉTIEN-GUILLAUME LAMOIGNON-MALESHERBES, first president of the *cour des Aides*, a minister, and member of the Académie Française; born December 6, 1721, beheaded at Paris, April 22, 1794.

CLAUDE LANCELOT, a man of letters; born in 1615, died in exile at Quimperlay, in 1695.

NICOLAS LANCRET, a celebrated painter; born in 1690, died in 1743.

MARTIN LANGLOIS, *échevin de Paris* and *prévôt des mar-*

chands. In concert with the duke de Brissac, governor of Paris, he secretly admitted the forces of Henry IV. into the capital in the night of March 22, 1594. This prince recompensed him by creating him a *maître des requêtes*.

ANTOINE-LAURENT LAVOISIER, member of the Académie des Sciences, a general farmer, and celebrated chemist; born August 16, 1743, and beheaded at Paris, May 8, 1794.

ANTOINE-MARIN LEMIERRE, a dramatic writer, and member of the Académie Française; born in 1733, died in 1793.

PIERRE LEGROS, a celebrated sculptor; born in 1656, died in 1719.

ANNE, called *Ninon de Lenclos*; born in 1616, died October 17, 1706.

DAVID L'ENFANT, a Dominican friar; died in 1688.

EUSTACHE LESUEUR, a skilful painter, born in 1617, died in 1655; his brother, still more celebrated as a painter, died in 1695.

GUILLAUME DELISLE, a famous geographer; born in 1675, died by apoplexy in 1726.

JOSEPH-NICOLAS DELISLE, brother to the preceding, an astronomer and mathematician, a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe, and professor of astronomy and geography at the royal college. He was born in 1688, and died in 1768.

CHARLES LOISEAU, a learned judge; died in 1627.

JACQUES LELONG, an orator and linguist; born in 1665, died August 13, 1721.

LOUIS-ISAAC LEMAÎTRE, known by the name of Sacy; born in 1613, died at Pomponne, in 1684. He was sent to the Bastille in 1666, and confined there two years and a half.

NICOLAS MALEBRANCHE, an orator, and member of the

Academy of the Sciences; born in 1638, died October 13, 1715.

CLAUDE DE MALLEVILLE, one of the first members of the Académie Française; born in 1597, died in 1647.

LOUIS-JULES BARBON-MANCINI MAZARINI, duke de Nivernois; born in 1716, died February 25, 1798. He was a minister of state, and member of the Académie Française and the Académie des Belles-Lettres.

FRANÇOIS MANSART, first architect to the king; born in 1598, died in 1666. He was the inventor of *Mansardes*, a kind of roofing.

JULES HARDOUIN-MANSART, nephew to the preceding, chief architect to the king; born in 1645, died in 1708.

PIERRE-SYLVAIN MARÉCHAL, a poet and man of letters; born in 1750, died in 1803.

JACQUES MARSOLLIER, a monk of the abbey of Sainte Geneviève, afterwards *prévôt*, and at length archdeacon d'Uzès. He was an historian and geographer; born in 1647, died August 30, 1724.

MARTIAL D'Auvergne, *procureur au Parlement*, notary of the Châtelet, and a comic poet; born in 1440, died in 1508.

PHILIPPE MEUNIER, a skilful painter; born in 1655, died in 1734.

MARIE-JEANNE DE MÉZIÈRES DE SAVORAS, wife of Riccoboni; born in 1714, died December 5, 1792.

FRANÇOIS LEMOINE, a painter, and member of the Académie Royale. Having become deranged through embarrassed circumstances, he imagined that he was going to be arrested; and on the 4th of June, 1737, stabbed himself in nine different places with a sword, which caused his death. He was born in 1688.

JEAN-BAPTISTE POCQUELIN DE MOLIERE, surnamed the

Aristophane Français, a comic author; born in 1622, died February 17, 1673.

NICOLAS-HUBERT DE MONGAULT, a member of the Académie Française; born in 1674, died in 1746.

FRANÇOIS DE LA MOTHE LE VAYER, deputy to the procureur-général du Parlement, a man of letters, and member of the Académie Française; born in 1588, died in 1672.

LOUIS-SÉBASTIEN LENAIN DE TILLEMONT, a celebrated historian and divine; born in 1637, died in 1698.

GABRIEL NAUDÉ, secretary to cardinal de Bagny, next physician to Louis XIII., and afterwards librarian to cardinal Mazarin; born in 1600, died at Abbeville, in 1653, on his return from Sweden.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS NICERON, optician, a pupil of Descartes, and author of the *Perspective curieuse*; born in 1613, died at Aix, in 1646.

JEAN-PIERRE NICERON, a learned Barnabite; born in 1685, died in 1738. He was the author of the *Histoire des Hommes Illustres*.

ANDRÉ LENOSTRE, succeeded his father as superintendent of the garden of the Tuileries. He was born in 1613, and died in 1700.

FRANÇOIS-AUGUSTIN PARADIS DE MONCRIF, born in 1687, died in 1770.

FRANÇOIS PARFAIT, author of the *Histoire générale du Théâtre Français*; born in 1698, died in 1753.

FRANÇOIS PARIS; born in 1690, died in 1727. He is better known as the *Deacon Paris*.

ÉTIENNE PASQUIER, advocate to the *Parlement*; born in 1529, died in 1615.

OLIVIER PATRU, advocate to the *Parlement*, and member of the Académie Française; born in 1604, died in 1681.

ANTOINE LEPAUTRE, a celebrated architect, and member of the Academy of Painting; died in 1691.

JEAN LEPAUTRE, brother of the preceding; was an excellent designer, engraver, and architect. He was a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture; was born in 1617, and died in 1682.

PIERRE LEPAUTRE, son of Antoine, architect and sculptor; born in 1660, died January 22, 1744.

CLAUDE LEPELETIER, councillor of the *Parlement*, prévôt des marchands, and afterwards comptroller-general of the finances; born in 1631, died in 1711.

CLAUDE PERRAULT, born in 1613, died in 1688. He was a physician, and a celebrated architect.

CHARLES PERRAULT, brother to the preceding, an architect, and superintendent-general of the royal edifices; born in 1703, died in 1728. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Painting and the Academy of the Sciences.

JEAN-LOUIS PETIT, surgeon, anatomist, member of the Academy of the Sciences, and director of the Royal Academy of Surgery; born in 1674, died in 1750.

MARIE-JOSEPH PEYRE, a celebrated architect; born in 1730, died in 1785.

RAIMOND POISSON, a celebrated comedian and author. It was he who created the rôles de Crispin; died in 1690.

PHILIPPE POISSON, son of the former, a comedian and author; born in 1683, died in 1740.

FRANÇOIS POURFOUR, called *Petit*, a physician, and member of the Academy of the Sciences; born in 1664, died in 1741. He invented an ophthalmometer, or instrument, to measure the parts of the eye.

PHILIPPE QUINAULT, poet, and a member of the Académie Française; born in 1636, died in 1688.

LOUIS RACINE, son of the tragic poet, member of

the Académie des Inscriptions ; born in 1692, died in 1763.

ARMAND-JEAN LE BOUTHILLIER DE RANCÉ; born in 1626, died October 26, 1700.

JEAN-FRANÇOIS REGNARD, a comic author; born in 1647, died in 1709.

FRANÇOIS-SÉRAPHIN REGNIER-DESMARAIS, an abbot, a member of the Académie Française and of the Florence Academy, and a French, Latin, Italian, and Spanish poet. He was born in 1632, and died in 1713.

ARMAND-JEAN DE PLESSIS-RICHELIEU; born September 5, 1585, died December 4, 1642. He was bishop of Luçon at the age of twenty-two, and was consecrated at Rome by pope Paul V., to whom he represented that he had attained his twenty-fourth year. The pope, after having absolved him from the falsehood, said: *Ce jeune Evêque a de l'esprit; mais ce sera un jour un grand fourbe.*

LOUIS-FRANÇOIS-ARMAND DU PLESSIS, duke of Richelieu, marshal of France, member of the Académie Française and of the Academy of the Sciences; born March 13, 1696, died August 8, 1788.

DIDIER-ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, geographer, and member of the Academy of Nancy; born in 1688, died in 1766.

CHARLES ROLLIN, rector of the University, professor of Eloquence at the College Royal, and member of the Académie des Inscriptions; born in 1661, died in 1741.

JACQUES ROUSSEAU, painter of architecture and landscapes; born in 1630, died at London, in 1693.

JEAN-BAPTISTE ROUSSEAU, son of a shoemaker, but one of the first lyric poets; born April 6, 1671, died at Brussels, March 17, 1741.

CHARLES DE LARUE, a Jesuit, professor of rhetoric, a

celebrated preacher, and Latin and French tragic poet ; born in 1643, died in 1725.

JEAN-BAPTISTE SANTEUL, or SANTEUIL, canon of Saint Victor, author of many sublime *hymnes Latines*. His lively poetic sallies and adventures are collected in the *Santaliona*. He was born in 1630, and died at Dijon, in 1697.

PAUL SCARRON, son of a councillor of the *Parlement* ; born in 1610, died in 1661.

PIERRE SEGUIER, councillor of the *Parlement*, afterwards keeper of the seals, chancellor, and patron of the Académie Française, and the Academy of Painting and Sculpture ; born in 1588, died in 1672. He was a man of great firmness and integrity.

RENÉ-MICHEL SLODTZ, surnamed *Michel Ange*, a member of the Académie Royale, and designer to the king's cabinet ; born in 1705, died in 1764.

TOUSSAINT-GASPARD TACONNET, a performer, and composer of farces, etc. He was born in 1730, and died in the Hôpital de la Charité, December 29, 1774.

PAUL TALLEMANT, member of the Académie Française, secretary to the Académie des Inscriptions, and author of a *Voyage à l'Ile d'Amour* ; born in 1642, died July 30, 1712.

LOUIS TESTELIN, a distinguished painter, and the intimate friend of Lebrun ; born in 1615, died at Paris, in 1655.

MELCHISEDECK THÉVENOT, a member of the Academy of the Sciences, and librarian to the king ; died in 1692.

EVARD TITON DU TILLET, born in 1677, died December 26, 1762. He executed the *Parnasse Français*, in bronze, which is in the royal library.

ANNE-ROBERT-JACQUES TURGOT, comptroller-general of the finances ; born in 1727, died March 18, 1781.

HENRI DE VALOIS, a man of letters; born in 1603, died in 1676.

CLAUDE VILLARET, a man of letters, and poet; born in 1715, died in 1766. He continued the abbé Vélly's *Histoire de France*.

JEAN DONNEAU, sieur de Visé, a dramatic author and romance-writer; born in 1640, died in 1710. He was editor of the *Mercure galant* from 1672 to his death.

MARIE-FRANÇOIS AROUET DE VOLTAIRE, born February 20, 1694, died May 30, 1778.

SIMON VOUET, painter of the Académie de Saint Luc, at Rome, and afterwards chief painter to Louis XIV.; born in 1582, died in 1641.

MARC - PIERRE VOYER DE PAULMY, count d'Argenson, lieutenant of the police, afterwards chief of the conseil de la régence, then minister of war, and founder of the military school. He was born in 1696, and died at Ormes, in 1764.

JEAN VRAC DU BUISSON, a mathematician; born in 1704, died in 1762. He was inspector, and afterwards superintendent, of the buildings of the hospitals. The French are indebted to him for the *puits de Bicêtre*, the *fours de Scipion*, and the *moulins de l'Hôpital*.

MICHEL-ÉTIENNE TURGOT, president of the *Grand Conseil*, and prévôt des marchands; born in 1699, died in 1751.

JEAN MAROT, a celebrated architect; born in 1630, died in 1694.

BENOIT-JOSEPH MARSOLLIER DE VIVETIÈRES, poet, and author of comic operas; born in 1750, died in 1817.

NICOLAS DE LA MARC, author of the *Traité de la Police* and other works; born in 1639, died in 1723.

JEAN-BAPTISTE MARTIN, a celebrated painter of battles; born in 1759, died in 1735.

CHARLES-CLAUDE GENEST, a man of letters, and a member of the Académie Française; born in 1639, died in 1719.

PHILIPPE-LOUIS GERARD, a man of letters, and author of the *Comte de Valmont; ou Egarements de la raison*; born in 1737, died in 1813.

THOMAS GERMAIN, architect, sculptor, and silversmith; born in 1673, died in 1748.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE POPULATION, ETC. OF PARIS.

The following statements are derived from official documents and calculations published in 1823, by order of the French government. Although some of them are of a distant date, it is the latest period to which the accounts have been made up.

The following is a table of the total number of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Paris, from 1806 to 1821 inclusive.

Years.	Births.	Foundlings.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1806	18,667	4,238	3,759	19,752
1807	18,495	4,234	3,612	20,587
1808	18,495	4,302	4,252	17,352
1809	19,002	4,556	4,416	16,718
1810	19,037	4,502	4,866	17,705
1811	21,168	5,152	4,534	16,029
1812	20,294	5,394	4,561	19,952
1813	20,096	5,000	6,585	19,761
1814	21,247	5,137	4,188	33,116
1815	22,612	5,080	5,576	20,429
1816	22,358	5,080	6,869	19,124
1817	23,759	5,467	6,382	21,124
1818	23,067	4,779	6,616	22,421
1819	24,352	5,057	6,246	22,671
1820	24,858	5,101	5,877	22,464
1821	25,156	4,963	6,465	22,668

*List of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Paris,
during the Years 1819, 1820, and 1821.*

		BIRTHS.			MAR- RIAGES.	DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan.	1819	1,136	1,043	2,179	470	1,036	1,401	2,437
	1820	1,108	1,113	2,221	428	1,067	1,238	2,305
	1821	1,017	1,052	2,069	460	983	1,109	2,121
Feb.	1819	1,062	1,027	2,089	620	897	933	1,830
	1820	1,115	968	2,083	526	918	993	1,911
	1821	1,066	1,039	2,105	532	1,022	1,099	2,121
March	1819	1,228	1,117	2,345	424	1,131	1,215	2,346
	1820	1,161	1,207	2,368	302	1,081	1,274	2,355
	1821	1,176	1,102	2,278	513	1,142	1,125	2,267
April	1819	990	1,001	1,991	480	1,086	1,115	2,201
	1820	1,097	1,052	2,149	528	1,034	1,117	2,151
	1821	1,208	1,117	2,325	397	1,086	1,132	2,218
May	1819	1,017	981	1,998	616	1,069	1,119	2,188
	1820	1,112	1,082	2,194	552	1,067	1,138	2,205
	1821	1,056	1,025	2,081	595	1,064	1,026	2,090
June	1819	928	835	1,783	550	902	965	1,867
	1820	993	986	1,979	459	874	961	1,835
	1821	999	989	1,988	555	1,032	1,001	2,033
July	1819	1,027	951	1,998	559	743	858	1,601
	1820	1,030	976	2,006	534	783	875	1,658
	1821	999	989	1,988	555	1,032	1,001	2,033
Aug.	1819	1,029	1,021	2,050	518	869	944	1,813
	1820	1,025	979	2,004	530	728	841	1,569
	1821	1,016	1,010	2,026	540	873	846	1,719
Sept.	1819	986	988	1,974	518	740	813	1,563
	1820	1,064	968	2,032	563	743	811	1,554
	1821	1,098	937	2,035	559	826	858	1,684
Oct.	1819	993	967	1,960	592	753	747	1,500
	1820	1,022	980	2,002	511	760	766	1,526
	1821	1,008	1,073	2,081	712	835	843	1,678
Nov.	1819	992	1,053	2,045	488	789	927	1,716
	1820	969	948	1,917	498	768	794	1,562
	1821	1,051	906	1,957	540	833	752	1,585
Dec.	1819	1,004	956	1,960	411	849	834	1,683
	1820	957	946	1,903	446	761	826	1,587
	1821	1,121	1,017	2,138	496	837	866	1,703
Total	1819	12,412	11,940	24,352	6,246	11,050	11,621	22,671
	1820	12,653	12,205	24,858	5,877	10,780	11,684	22,464
	1821	12,860	12,296	25,156	6,465	11,401	11,516	22,917

Died in 1819, under a year old	2,285	males, 1,236 females.
1820	2,261	1,903
1821	2,336	1,876
In 1819 from 1 to 2 years	785	786
1820	630	710
1821	908	985
In 1819 from 2 to 3 years	411	400
1820	291	303
1821	488	516
In 1819 from 3 to 4 years	293	282
1820	222	200
1821	332	276
In 1819 from 4 to 5 years	186	162
1820	144	167
1821	221	229
In 1819 from 5 to 6 years	128	145
1820	88	106
1821	176	155
In 1819 from 6 to 7 years	116	121
1820	94	80
1821	110	143
In 1819 from 7 to 8 years	64	83
1820	70	63
1821	84	64
In 1819 from 8 to 9 years	48	53
1820	54	65
1821	68	64
In 1819 from 9 to 10 years	68	46
1820	50	48
1821	53	50
In 1819 from 10 to 15 years	198	238
1820	172	223
1821	209	236
In 1819 from 15 to 20 years	421	391
1820	386	317
1821	367	337
In 1819 from 20 to 25 years	815	650
1820	749	590
1821	776	556
In 1819 from 25 to 30 years	374	567
1820	381	524
1821	405	460
In 1819 from 30 to 35 years	326	489
1820	260	481
1821	299	442

Died in 1819, from 35 to 40 years	296 males,	453 females,
1820	302	429
1821	292	397
In 1819 from 40 to 45 years	300	477
1820	338	459
1821	320	411
In 1819 from 45 to 50 years	369	482
1820	360	469
1821	354	480
In 1819 from 50 to 55 years	460	496
1820	517	502
1821	450	459
In 1819 from 55 to 60 years	473	467
1820	529	517
1821	470	444
In 1819 from 60 to 65 years	582	576
1820	681	676
1821	573	516
In 1819 from 65 to 70 years	646	702
1820	703	701
1821	626	627
In 1819 from 70 to 75 years	529	594
1820	561	805
1821	547	663
In 1819 from 75 to 80 years	372	558
1820	401	685
1821	374	530
In 1819 from 80 to 85 years	201	331
1820	230	393
1821	188	290
In 1819 from 85 to 90 years	94	158
1820	93	175
1821	101	134
In 1819 from 90 to 95 years	20	24
1820	14	35
1821	28	32
In 1819 from 95 to 100 years	5	8
1820	2	8
1821	4	8
In 1819 upwards of 100 years	—	1
1820	1	—
1821	2	1

In 1819 there were in the number of the births—

	8,641 bastards, of which 4,384 were boys and 4,257 girls.		
1820	8,870	4,523	4,347
1821	9,176	4,705	4,471

In 1819 of these bastards there were recognized—

	404 by marriage ; — after the birth.		
1820	533	169	
1821	655	157	

There were among the marriages—

	Between bachelors and maids.	Between bachelors and widows.	Between widowers and maids.	Between widowers and widows.
In 1819	5,035	315	671	225
1820	4,723	296	658	200
1821	5,234	296	704	231

In 1819 there were—

	1,346 infants still-born, 754 males, and 592 females.		
1820	1,337	754	583
1821	1,414	797	617

There died—

	At the hospitals.	At the military hospitals.	In the prisons.
In 1819	8,010 of which 4,289 women ;	737	57
1820	8,293	611	98
1821	7,795	634	64

Accidental and violent deaths, voluntary and involuntary.

In 1819 asphyxiés	16, of which 6 women.	
1820	29	18
1821	32	13
In 1819 ditto by charcoal.	31	14
1820	25	11
1821	25	14
In 1819 ditto by suffocation	9	3
1820	14	3
1821	6	3
In 1819 by drowning	190	33
1820	188	44
1821	198	32
In 1819 by falls	65	21
1820	87	29
1821	66	25
In 1819 by burning	41	22
1820	65	44
1821	58	42
In 1819 by sharp instruments	54	—
1820	47	—
1821	61	5
In 1819 by fractures, contusions and falling in of earth, etc.	77	24
1820	118	38
1821	81	20
In 1819 by fire-arms	34	—
1820	31	3
1821	35	—
In 1819 crushed by carriages	12	6
1820	19	3
1821	14	2
In 1819 by strangulation	21	5
1820	20	5
1821	21	1
In 1819 by poison	12	7
1820	16	8
1821	14	5
In 1819 suicides, of which the means of destruction are unknown	41	13
1820	49	20
1821	40	14

In 1819 assassinated	4, of which — women.	
1820	6	2
1821	3	1
In 1819 executed	1	—
1820	3	—
1821	3	—
<hr/> Total 1819	<hr/> 605	<hr/> 156
1820	717	228
1821	657	177

As many suicides are committed without the bounds of Paris, particularly by drowning, the number given above cannot convey an exact idea of the suicides committed by the inhabitants of the capital. A more correct notion may be formed by the following list of those which have taken place in the department of the Seine :—

There were in the department of the Seine—

			In the number there were	
			Unmarried.	Married.
In 1819, suicides 376, of which 126 women.			196	180
1820	325	114	157	168
1821	348	112	185	163

Of the suicides of these three years, 25, 20, and 35, were attributed to love, and 52, 42, 43, to despair arising from misconduct, gaming, the lottery, etc. But the causes of one-fourth of the suicides are unknown.

In the deaths of the three years, there died of the small-pox—

In 1819	355, of which 156 females, and 128 above 3 years of age.	
1820	105	46
1821	272	125
		97

Nevertheless in these three years there were 946, 861, and 1,137 persons vaccinated gratuitously.

A table of the deaths at Paris occasioned by various diseases during four consecutive years.

	Spring.		Summer.		Autumn.		Winter.		Average proportion of the four years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males one out of	Females one out of
There died of asthma in.....	39	35	43	44	47	20	34	30		
1816	22	24	42	43	44	24	39	24		
1817	26	24	47	46	23	29	48	52		
1818	23	27	22	40	30	27	464	462		
1819	410	410	64	53	84	400	44	40½	9,905	40,244
Total	27½	27½	46	43½	21	25	271	302		40,075
Average annual deaths.....	470	488	408	406	419	465	477	454		
There died of catarrhs in.....	231	225	407	415	477	482	238	224		
1816	487	238	407	434	434	478	253	256		
1817	488	253	87	439	464	246	931	933		
1818	776	904	409	491	648	774	232½	233½	529	4,405
1819	494	226	402½	422½	454½	493½	429	408		4,463
Total	414	88	42	30	56	60	89	66		
Average annual deaths.....	432	426	51	27	42	40	80	418		
There died of inflammation of lungs in..	83	406	68	70	94	73	441	452		
1816	429	400	52	51	84	407	489	444		
1817	460	420	243	478	276	280	109½	111	3,014	3,449
1818	415	405	53½	44½	69	70	248	360		
1819	227	398	206	308	204	315	260	298		
Total	288	363	254	338	278	302	245	324		
Average annual deaths.....	229	389	222	293	237	379	281	372		
There died of consumption in.....	306	440	237	366	243	332	1,034	1,354		
1816	4,050	4,590	949	1,305	962	4,328	258½	338½	4,054	780
1817	262½	397½	288½	226½	240½	332	2,568	2,893		894
1818	2,356	3,024	4,605	2,037	4,940	2,479	642	723	491	417
1819	599	756	404	507	485	619	4,365			452
Total	4,355	908	908	908	4,104					
Average annual deaths.....										
There died of the four diseases.....										
Average annual deaths.....										
And of the two sexes by affections of the lungs										

The small-pox carried off in 1820, 41 individuals, in 1821, 412, and in 1822, 4,136.

Account of the Number and Value of the Cattle sold at the Markets of Poissy, Sceaux, and Paris, to the Butchers of the Capital, in the space of Ten Years.

Years.	OXEN.			COWS.			CALVES.			SHEEP.		
	Number.	Value.	Average price per head.	Number.	Value.	Average price per head.	Number.	Value.	Average price per head.	Number.	Value.	Average price per head.
		fr. c.	fr. c.		fr. c.	fr. c.		fr. c.	fr. c.		fr. c.	fr. c.
1812	72,537	24,339,444	1 335 54	4,024	810,698	26 201 61	70,892	5,459,370	75 72 78	332,956	7,240,038	55 21 74
1813	69,389	23,482,695	55 338 42	3,759	745,809	22 498 41	66,704	4,624,084	40 69 28	297,542	7,049,352	95 23 69
1814	67,348	21,639,937	0 321 32	6,040	977,874	44 161 89	67,860 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,271,944	20 62 95	341,295	6,725,665	72 21 60
1815	86,453	25,947,260	80 296 53	8,472	4,242,261	50 452 4	68,465	4,084,690	50 59 70	349,262	7,474,589	50 21 40
1816	71,664	23,352,548	88 325 87	4,604	853,977	51 185 61	67,748	4,799,819	25 70 85	348,919	8,087,435	24 25 36
1817	70,032	24,036,744	0 343 23	5,433	4,068,588	50 496 68	70,035	5,038,407	57 71 94	320,705	7,333,181	50 22 87
1818	73,863	25,941,628	55 350 80	7,366	4,494,389	95 202 47	71,984	5,933,361	92 82 42	327,840	8,364,048	78 25 50
1819	74,966	23,908,936	0 332 22	6,200	4,324,458	0 213 9	67,734	5,535,967	48 79 28	326,937	7,959,248	25 24 34
1820	71,935	17,500,310	5 243 28	6,784	4,152,227	50 169 92	67,642	4,458,659	55 64 54	349,589	6,640,297	95 20 77
1821	73,354	49,739,669	25 267 28	7,483	4,302,461	0 181 33	70,065	4,544,553	30 64 39	334,766	6,763,574	25 20 20
Total.	729,738	229,459,474	9	59,556	40,966,445	88	688,799 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,941,858	92	3,239,841	73,634,432	69
Average of ten years.	72,874	22,945,947	41	5,956	4,096,644	59	68,880	4,794,485	89	323,981	7,363,443	27
												22 73

HORSES.

Upon the 404 market days of 1820, the number of horses offered for sale was 486,979; the number sold was 24,026; and the average price of each 165 fr. 52 c. The average number of asses offered for sale on each market-day is 14, and the average number sold is 5. The price of them varies from 5 fr. to 150 fr. The average number of goats is 5 each market-day.

The number of horses annually fed in Paris, estimated according to the forage consumed, is 46,382. The horses of military corps habitually on duty in the capital, may be reckoned at about 3,500. The average number of horses killed is 4,442. The average number killed by order of the police is 30.

Statement of the Consumption of Paris in 1818.

522,891 hectolitres of wine.

40,343 ditto of brandy.

22,950 ditto of cider and perry.

83,407 ditto of beer.

14,211 ditto of vinegar.

73,870 oxen; 9,064 cows; 77,767 calves; 335,616 sheep; 62,406 hogs and wild boars; 366,354 kilogrammes of meat sold without weighing; 180,901 ditto of offal; 1,151,113 francs worth of cheese; 2,825,567 francs worth of sea-fish; 673,926 ditto of oysters; 456,578 ditto of fresh-water fish; 6,689,318 ditto of poultry and game; 11,114,097 ditto of butter and eggs; 6,013 hectolitres of olive oil; 32,595 ditto of other oil; 714,790 kilogrammes of tobacco and snuff; 899,054 steres of hard wood; 122,246 ditto of white wood; 1,613,569 hectolitres of charcoal; 503,372 ditto of coals; 8,743,093 trusses of hay and lucerne; 10,625,627 ditto of straw; 879,681 hectolitres of oats; 27,270 steres of oak and hard timber; 2,433,355 metres courans of ditto for sawing; 2,687 steres of fir and white wood; 3,498,505 metres courans of ditto for sawing; 33,442 hectolitres of lime; 1,247,700 ditto of plaster of Paris; 5,996,785 thousands of large slates; 219,362 ditto of small ditto; 2,890,244 ditto of bricks; 3,770,519 ditto of tiles; 4,043,454 ditto of square pavements; 111,852 hundreds of bundles of laths.

According to notes taken by the police in 1811, a part of the consumption of poultry and game consisted of 931,000 pigeons; 174,000 ducks; 1,289,000 chickens; 251,000 capons; 549,000 turkeys; 328,000 geese; 131,000 partridges; 177,000 rabbits; 29,000 hares.

Dealers in Eatables.

Paris contains 560 bakers' shops, 355 butchers' shops or stalls, 265 porkshops, 927 *restaurateurs*, *traiteurs*, and inn-keepers, 325 pastry-cooks and *rôtisseurs*, 2,333 retail dealers in wine, 1,466 retail grocers, 1,767 fruiterers, 281 cornchandlers, 787 *limonadiers*, 416 retail dealers in brandy, 87 distillers, 74 confectioners, 51 chocolate makers, 10 *vermicelliers*, 5 Italian warehouse men, and 52 milkmen.

There are 3,000 dealers who have covered places in the markets; 1,749 milk-women who have places in the public streets, and 326 graziers who supply milk to a part of the inhabitants.

*Table of the principal manufactures in Gold and Silver
in Paris during the year 1821.*

Number of the establishments *exercés* in an average year by the
Warranty-Office:—

1. In a special manner:—500 jewellers (gold); 130 ditto (silver); 60 ditto (precious stones); 20 *jazeronistes*; 25 gold and silver melters; 50 ornament makers; 52 silversmiths (services of plate); 20 ditto [(spoon-makers); 15 ditto (small articles); 25 watch-case mounters; 10 flatteners; 10 embossers; 10 carvers; 40 polishers.

2. In an accessory manner:—25 spectacle-makers; 100 working cutlers; 60 armourers; 40 sword-cutlers; 50 manufacturers of plated goods; 5 gold wire drawers. Total, 1,247.

They use during an average year:—

	Gold.	At the rate of the mark. fr.	Marks.	fr.	fr.
1.	0.920	790	2	1,580	5,332,388
2.	0.840	721	248	178,808	
3.	0.750	654	8,000	5,152,000	

Total of the gold, 8,250

	Silver.	At the rate of the mark. fr. c.	Marks.	fr.	
1.	0.950	52 0	162,090	8,424,000	9,220,500
2.	0.800	44 25	18,000	796,500	

Total of the silver, 180,000

The expenses for an average year are:—

1. Purchases of bullion, as above, 14,552,888
2. Manual labour, the wages of which varies from
3fr. to 5fr. for the men, and from 1 fr. 50 c.
to 2fr. 50c. for the women, may be estimated
at 6,000,000

Divided between 7 or 8,000 hands, of which
1000 are women. The latter are employed in
setting jewels, polishing and piercing.

3. Expense of warranty stamps amounts to 800,000
4. Expense of firing, lighting, rent, licenses, and in-
terest of capital for first establishment, not to
be estimated in the mass.

Total, 21,352,888

The receipts for an average year consist of:—

1. The sale of manufactured goods, according to the declarations of exporters relative to the value of their exportations (declarations which were carefully examined for 1821, by the Warranty-office). The product of these goods may be estimated at—

1st, For gold bullion.

Intrinsic value of the gold,	5,332,388
Workmanship, 878 fr. 41 c. the mark,	7,246,882
Value of the gold wrought,	<u>12,579,270</u>

2d, For silver bullion.

Intrinsic value of the silver,	9,220,500
Workmanship, 31 fr. 8 c. the mark	5,594,400
Value of the wrought silver,	<u>14,814,900</u>
Value of the two metals,	<u>27,394,170</u>

2. Profit upon articles exchanged and mended, impossible to make a valuation.

27,394,170

The average weight for twenty-three years of the articles of plate and jewellery which have paid the warranty duty is 4,458 marks of gold, and 114,116 marks of silver.

The value of the articles exported from Paris to foreign countries, according to the accounts of the Custom-house, taking upon an average 1818, 1819, and 1820 is

Gold and silver gilt plate	144,871
Ditto trinkets	1,220,837
Silver plate	684,333
Ditto trinkets	83,444

Total 2,133,485

The total of all the articles made at Paris, and not sold in France, during the year 1819, is 1,953 kil. of gold, value 5,457,534 fr. 60 c. and 71,313 kil. of silver, value 14,921,205 fr. 94 c.

Trade in Clocks and Watches in the city of Paris during the year 1822.

In Paris there are 520 establishments for clock and watch-making, of which 245 are shops for common goods, 15 shops for fine goods, 200 private rooms, and 60 factors. Common clock and watch-making employs 1,000 workmen, fine ditto 56, and repairs 1,000. The number of movements used for common goods is 80,000 in gold, and 40,000 in silver; for fine goods, 300 gold movements are used. Of the movements, 15,000 come from the departments, and of these nine-tenths are brought from Dieppe and one-tenth from Jappy. For common goods the gold used is 1,528 kilogrammes, at the rate of five drachms per watch; and the silver is 1,223 kilogrammes 6 grammes, at the rate of one ounce per watch. The gold used for fine goods is 11 kilogrammes 46 grammes, at the rate of 10 drachms per watch. The value of the frames of time-pieces in bronze, marble, alabaster, japan-ware, wood, crystal, etc. for the movements made use of, amounts to 15,000 francs.

The rent, taxes, etc. of a watch-maker in a shop amount to 1,100 fr.; for a watch-maker in private rooms, 575 fr.; for a factor, 1,300 fr.; or for an establishment taken upon the average, 920 fr. The total amount of rent, etc. for common clock and watch-making, is 478,400 fr. The total wages of the 2,056 workmen employed is, for common goods, 1,500,000 fr.; for fine goods, 168,000 fr.; and for repairs, 1,500,000 fr.; making together the sum of 3,468,000 fr. Thus the total expense of clock and watch-making, including repairs, is 16,306,356 fr. 50 c. The annual sale of common goods is 80,000 gold watches, at the average price of 140 fr. each; 40,000 silver watches, at the average price of 35 fr. each; and 15,000 time-pieces, at the average price of 250 fr. each. In fine goods, the annual sale is 300 gold watches, of which a third are sold at the average price of 2,400 fr. each; a third at 1,250 fr. each; and a third at 650 fr. each. The total product of the sale of common goods is 16,350,000 fr.; of fine, 415,000 fr.; and of both together, 16,765,000 fr. The amount produced by repairs, reckoned at double the sum paid to the workmen, is 3,000,000 fr.

There are in Paris (1822) 105 manufactories of time-pieces, lamps, candelabras, lustres, and ornaments of every kind for furniture, decoration, etc. of which the first establishment of each, upon an average (including models), cost 33,000 fr. They employ 300

carvers, 250 gilders and platers, 90 founders and finishers, and 200 turners, at the average wages of six francs per day. The value of charcoal consumed is 441,000 fr. They use 150,000 kilogrammes of German or Swedish copper, at the rate of 1 fr. 50 c. per kilogramme; and 150,000 kilogrammes of native iron, wire, etc. at the average rate of 60 cents. per kilogramme. The gilding and plating of bronzes amount to 1,195,875 fr. They use marble for stands, frames, etc. to the value of 80,000 fr.; and 4,000 movements for time-pieces, at the average rate of 150 fr. each, or to the value of 420,000 fr. The rents, etc. at the rate of 650 fr. for each establishment upon an average, amount to 68,250 fr.; the interest of the capital employed, reckoned at six per cent. per annum, amounts to 207,900 fr.; the workmen's wages is 1,209,600 fr. Total expense, 4,087,625 fr. The product of the average annual sale of gilt bronzes, etc., amounts to 5,250,000 fr., which leaves a profit of 1,162,375 fr.

For curiosities in marble, including mosaic work, there are in Paris three manufactories, whose annual sale amounts to about 250,000 fr.

Gauzes, Barèges, Shawls, Tissues, etc. in the year 1821.

There are in Paris, the environs, and in Picardy, 65 manufactories of gauze, *barèges*, shawls, etc., of above five looms. The number of looms for Paris is 811, of which 56 are for gauzes, 385 for shawls of silk and wool mixed, and 370 for Merino shawls. These establishments employ 3,270 weavers, of which three-fourths are men and one-fourth women, at the average wages of 4 fr. per day; 3,270 windsters, of which one-eighth are men and seven-eighths women, at the average wages of 1 fr. 20 c. per day; and 4,716 children, of which three-fourths are boys and one-fourth girls, at the average wages of 70 cents. per day. They employ moreover 750 other hands, such as clippers, warpsters, dyers, etc. at the average wages of 2 fr. 50 c. per day. Thus the total amount of wages is 5,233,248 fr. These establishments use for gauzes and *barèges* 12,109 kilogrammes 37 grammes of French silk; for shawls of silk and wool, 5,411 kilogrammes 11 grammes of Piedmontese silk, and 128,800 kilogrammes of Merino wool; for shawls of floss silk, 370 kilogrammes 37 grammes of Piedmontese silk; at the average price of 80 fr. per kilogramme for French silk, of 90 fr. for Pied-

montese silk, and of 25 fr. for Merino wool. They use, moreover, other wool to the amount of 1,943,750 fr., and floss silk to the value of 166,666 fr. 66 c. Total, 6,792,500 fr.

The expense of repairing the looms, the interest of capital, etc. are estimated at 1,419,252 fr. The general total of the annual expense for all the establishments is 13,535,000 fr.

Upon an average, they manufacture annually gauzes to the value of 2,790,000 fr.; shawls of silk and wool mixed, 8,537,600 fr.; Merino shawls, 3,480,000 fr.; and shawls of floss silk, 464,000 fr. Total of the annual sales, 15,271,600 fr.

The annual exportation to foreign countries is, upon an average, gauze to the amount of 328,512 fr., and shawls of silk and wool, 4,407,608 fr.; making a total of 4,736,120 fr.

In the department of the Seine there are 52 cotton-yarn manufactories (fine); of which 37 are worked by horses, two by steam, one by water, and the others by manual labour. They employ 744 spinning-jennies, 71 *batteries*, 548 carding combs, 136 *étirages*, 136 *boudineries*, and 393 reels. The annual interest of 150,000 *broches*, at 50 cents. each, is 75,000 fr.; rent and taxes, 82,500 fr. 25 c.; fire and lighting, 37,500 fr.; various expenses and the interest of capital advanced amount to 150,000 fr.; expense of the first establishment, 3,275,900 fr.; the annual interest, at six per cent. each, is 196,554 fr. They use 750,000 kilogrammes of cotton wool, at 3,750,000 fr., including brokerage and waste. They employ 4,835 hands, of both sexes and all ages, at the average daily wages of 1 fr. 25 c. each, forming a total of 1,800,000 fr. per annum. The total annual expense of the 150,000 *broches* is 6,091,554 fr., and of each *broche* 15 fr. 61 c.

These 150,000 *broches* spin annually 750,000 kilogrammes, or each five kilogrammes, at the rate of one-eightieth of a kilogramme per skain. These results are founded upon the supposition that each *broche* turns upon an average 7,963 times in a day; but when the manufactory is in its fullest activity, the number of the turns of each *broche* may be carried to 12,000 in the twelve hours of labour. In the case of the 150,000 *broches* spinning 1,436,250 kilogrammes per annum, a single *broche* spins 7 kilogrammes 57 1/25.

Of the 750,000 kilogrammes of cotton spun (about one-thirteenth of the cotton spun in France, according to M. Chaptal), 185,000 kilogrammes are used for hosiery. This branch of industry occupies 1,200 knitters and 450 bleachers or dressers. The remaining 565,000

kilogrammes are used for calicoes; this branch employs 3,766 weavers and 600 bleachers. The average expense of a pair of hose is for raw material, fr. 0.625; for spinning, fr. 0.390; for making, fr. 0.750; for bleaching, fr. 0.200; for dressing, fr. 0.83. Average price, fr. 2.048. The average expense of an ell of calico, three quarters wide, is for raw material, fr. 0.625; for spinning, fr. 0.390; for weaving, fr. 0.835; for bleaching, fr. 0.450. Average price, two francs.

The 52 cotton-yarn manufactories, in their fullest activity, can spin 1,136,250 kilogrammes of cotton. A quarter in hosiery would produce 2,270,000 pair of hose, which, at the price calculated above, would be equal to 4,657,600 fr. The three quarters in calico would give 6,818,000 ells, or 34,900 pieces, equal to 13,636,000 fr. at the price estimated above. The two articles together would amount to 48,293,600 fr.

N.B. This statement is of the year 1813. In 1821, there were at Paris 67 cotton-yarn manufactories, which shows that this branch of industry has extended since 1813. The cotton spun is used by 44 calico manufacturers and 310 hosiers or stocking manufacturers; but supposing the value of the raw material to be as great, the diminution in the expense of manufacturing, occasioned as well by the more general use of machinery as by the reduction of the price of weaving, which now is only 40 cent. per ell for three-quarters wide, 60 cent. for four-quarters, and 65 cent. for five-quarters; these causes have occasioned such a reduction in the cost price, that it may now be reckoned at nearly two-thirds of that indicated for the year 1813.

In Paris and the environs there are 25 sugar-refineries, the value of which in buildings, machinery, etc. is 6,300,000 fr.; of this sum the interest at six per cent. amounts to 378,000 fr. Upon an average they use annually 16,800,000 kilogrammes of raw and clayed sugar, of the average value of 27,659,520 fr., without reckoning one-half per cent. upon the amount for brokerage. They consume 1,680,000 kilogrammes of animal coal, at the rate of 18 fr. per 100 kilogrammes; 151,200 hectolitres of fossil coal, at the average price of 420 fr. per 100 hectolitres; 5,544 barrels of bullocks' blood, at the rate of 675 fr. per 100 barrels; 1,008,000 eggs, at the average price of 6 fr. 25 c. per 100; 474,906 kilogrammes of paper, at 65 fr. per 100 kilogrammes; 94,981 kilogrammes of twine, at the rate of 120 fr. per 100 kilogrammes. They employ regularly 598 work-

men, at the average rate of 2 fr. 74 c. per day. With the expense of insurance against fire, at one-half per cent. upon the amount, and the interest upon the capital for one quarter of the annual manufacture, supposing that there is always three months' stock on hand, it results that the total expense of the 25 refineries is 30,444,346 fr.

They manufacture 10,348,800 kilogrammes of loaf-sugar, at the average price of 260 fr. per 100 kilogrammes, which with the paper brings 27,965,919 fr. They likewise obtain more than 2,688,000 kilogrammes of *vergeoises*, at the average price of 120 fr. per 100 kilogrammes; and 3,773,200 kilogrammes of molasses, at the average rate of 40 fr. per 100 kilogrammes. Upon deducting three per cent. for brokerage and insurance of the goods, we have a total product of 32,700,799 fr., which, after the deduction of the disbursements, leaves a profit of 1,281,052 fr.; but this is upon the supposition that the manufactories are constantly in full activity, and that the prices remain steady at nearly the same rate.

There are in Paris (upon an average) 30 tan-houses, the value of which is estimated at 100,000 fr. in moveable property, and 2,450,000 fr. in immoveable. These establishments employ 300 hands, at the average wages of 2 fr. 50 c. per day. The interest upon the value of the moveable and immoveable property is 135,000 fr. The total wages of the workmen is 180,000 fr. They use 43,500 French ox-hides, each weighing 45 kilogrammes, at the average price of 90 cents. per kilogramme; 1,500 foreign ox-hides, each weighing 15 kilogrammes, at the average price of 2 fr. 30 c. per kilogramme; 4,000 cow-hides, each weighing 35 kilogrammes, at the average price of 90 cents. per kilogramme; 60,000 calf-skins, each weighing six kilogrammes, at the average price of 1 fr. 20 c. per kilogramme; and 8,000 horse-hides, each weighing 27 kilogrammes, at the average price of 15 fr. per hide. For the leather tanned they use lime to the value of 2,450 fr.; 5,492,500 kilogrammes of tan (brought from Burgundy or Normandy), at the average price of 10 cents. per kilogramme; 48,400 kilogrammes of alum, at the average price of 43 cents. per kilogramme; 3025 kilogrammes of tallow, at the average price of 1 fr. per kilogramme; and 3,025 kilogrammes of salt, at the average price of 44 cents. per kilogramme. Thus the estimate of the total expenditure is 3,383,368 fr.

These establishments prepare (in 18 months) 31,400 French ox-hides, at the value of 169,010 fr.; 1,500 foreign ditto, at 81,353 fr.;

(in two months, after the Hungarian mode), 12,100 ox-hides, at the value of 567,424 fr.; (in 12 months), 4,000 cow-hides, at 463,310 fr.; (in 12 months), 60,000 calf-skins, at 588,860 fr.; (in eight months), 8,000 horse-hides, at 240,080 fr. The product of the shreds, hair, horns, etc. amounts to 86,962 fr. Thus the total product of the tan-houses is 3,726,979 fr.

The tan-houses scarcely supply one-third of the thick hides, one twenty-second of the cow-hides, one-ninth of the calf-skins, and one-third of the horse-hides, annually sold at Paris. As to hides dressed after the Hungarian fashion, they suffice for nearly one twenty-fourth part of the consumption of Paris. The average value of dressed hides exported from Paris since 1819 is 675,513 fr.

The 32 manufactories of *fecula* of potatoes employ 244 hands, at the average wages of 2 fr. 53 c. per day, and use potatoes to the value of 588,000 fr. The produce is 6,860,000 kilogrammes of green *fecula*, of the value of 960,400 fr.; the total expense being 728,991 fr.

The 20 distilleries, employing 29 stills and 58 hands, whose total wages amount to 52,200 fr., and incurring an expense of 743,620 fr., produce 13,979 hectolitres of brandy, of the value of 1,258,160 fr. 40 c. The net produce of the sale amounts to 1,409,880 fr. 76 c.

There are in Paris (in 1822) 80 printing-offices, which have 600 presses in activity. The value of the moveable property, such as presses, type, etc., amounts to 5,600,000 fr. The average rate of rents, licences, taxes, etc., is 216,000 fr.; the interest upon the value of the moveables, 336,000 fr.; and the expenses for repairing the presses, renewing the type, etc., 936,000 fr. These establishments employ 3,010 hands, viz. 80 foremen, 70 correctors, 1,400 compositors, 1,200 pressmen, and 260 apprentices, whose total wages amount to 2,082,200 fr. The hanging and folding of the printed sheets, at the average rate of 60 cents. per ream, cost 168,480 fr. The ink used is 20,571 kilogrammes 5 grammes, at the average price of 3 fr. 50 c. per kilogramme; and the paper, 280,800 reams, at the average price of 12 fr. the ream. The interest of the capital advanced by the printer for the expenses of printing, and repaid by the publisher at the year's end, at the rate of 10 per cent., upon

6,628,280 fr. Thus the general total of the expenses is 7,291,108 fr. The receipts are 8,749,329 fr.

The proportion of the works of different kinds printed in France of late years (periodical works not being included), may be considered as follows :—Theology, 7 ; jurisprudence, 5 ; arts and sciences, 20 ; politics, 16 ; belles lettres, 28 ; history, 24.

To resume : the average price of composing and drawing off 1000 copies of a printed sheet may be reckoned at 58 fr. By adding the value of 1000 sheets, or two reams of paper, 24 fr., the expense of a printed sheet of which 1000 copies are drawn off (paper included) is 62 francs.

*Value of goods exported from Paris for foreign countries in
1820, according to duties paid at the Custom-House.*

	fr.		fr.
Ornamental arms.	493,487	Brought forward	9,723,209
Chessmen, dominos, etc.	119,972	Gold leaf	15,649
Gilt framing	74,526	Gold or silver gilt plate	845,225
Wines.	38,209	Trinkets of gold or silver	
Vinegar	22,509	gilt	1,489,177
Distilled liquors	32,160	Platina goods	4,925
Candles	916	Platina trinkets	1,456
Wrought Wax	7,436	Silver plate	591,067
Ink	26,436	Trinkets in silver	73,682
Varnish	64,953	Furniture	771,788
Cutlery	112,347	Millinery	2,222,808
Pencils	41,922	Artificial flowers	349,567
Wrought copper	68,207	Mustard	38,445
Ditto tin	11,681	Natural History	14,336
<i>Farineux</i> (Italian pastes).	9,906	Curiosities	4,784
Wire	37,573	Bronze statues and busts	5,000
Wrought iron	114,205	Marble ditto	24,864
Iron carbonaté	78,378	Pictures	438,704
Felt	300,050	Drawings	6,548
Coloured thread	5,859	Medals	14,628
Coloured sewing cotton	15,708	Mill-boards	142,330
White ditto	3,604	White paper	106,662
Seeds	27,671	Coloured ditto for binding	51,315
Clocks and Watches	1,243,346	Ditto ditto for hangings	717,836
Wheels, springs, etc. used		Books	2,583,871
in ditto	8,420	Maps	43,858
Tools	39,293	Engravings	790,250
Type	91,231	Music books	73,727
Garding combs	24,996	Silk umbrellas	366,443
Machines and mechanism	82,691	Perfumery	965,119
Scientific instruments	166,410	Dressed skins	747,849
Musical Instruments	490,505	Wrought ditto	1,642,577
Prepared medicines	91,253	Unwrought furs	258,804
Common haberdashery	1,435,714	Wrought ditto	12,000
Fine ditto	1,450,507	Native pearls (not set).	380,050
Plated metals	508,484	Wrought marble	4,744
Double plated and gilt do.	2,143,979	Wrought alabaster	19,243
Japanned and watered do.	838,665	Plaster casts	12,456
Carried forward	9,723,209	Carried forward	25,252,996

	fr.		fr.
Brought forward	25,252,996	Brought forward	34,393,417
<i>Carton pierre</i>	640	Silk manufactured goods	4,554,874
Diamonds and coloured gems (not set)	479,200	Silk and worsted shawls	3,365,509
Dress feathers	325,474	Gauzes	500,983
Merino wool	410,693	Crapes	239,336
Spun wool	63,512	Tulle	91,840
Earthenware	47,022	Blonde lace	553,074
Porcelain	4,833,726	Silk hose	591,025
Chemical substances	37,804	Gold and silver fringes, epaulettes, etc.	86,224
Sadlery	118,674	Imitation ditto	49,355
Sweetmeats	44,746	Ditto <i>sans mélange</i>	536,671
Sewing silk	76,493	Ribbons	4,358,671
Working silk	5,255	Silk hats	5,367
<i>Tabletterie</i> (Tunbridge ware)	562,473	Bleached cloths (calicoes).	9,775
Substances for dyeing and tanning	212,679	Printed calicoes	306,226
Linen cloth	464,226	Quilting for waistcoats	33,482
Cambric and lawn	4,443,348	Cotton shawls and hand- kerchiefs	30,819
Lace	409,664	Cotton counterpanes	27,706
Thread hosiery	8,826	Cotton hosiery	24,348
Tapes	7,303	Cotton hats	3,480
Blankets	8,948	Nankeens	5,457
Carpets	29,525	Cotton fringes, bindings, etc.	36,794
Casimirs	449,486	Basket work	423,646
Woollen cloth	2,092,944	Ditto of another texture	34,240
Shawls	4,073,029	Straw and willow hats	614,573
Worsted hosiery	38,450	Plate glass	410,940
Fringes, cords, bindings, etc.	39,353	Glass ware	442,978
Angola shawls	5,848	Carriages and carriage springs	42,508
Angola hose	7,217	Total	48,472,715
Tissues of horse-hair	44,496		
Carried forward	34,393,417		

In the preceding year the goods exported amounted to 48,826,893 fr. In 1821 they amounted to 46,049,052 fr. The total amount of goods exported from France in 1820, according to the accounts of the director general of the customs, was estimated at 450,000,000 fr.

The annual amount of gilt and plated metal goods exported to foreign countries from Paris, in a common year, is 2,000,000 fr. They consist of, 1. New articles in gilt bronze, which are valued at between 500,000 and 600,000 fr. 2. Ancient bronzes, purchased at sales by auction. 3. Various articles, such as lamps, vases, etc., which are merely ornamented with bronze. 4. Metal buttons, and other gilt and plated goods, not bronzes.

The total number of doors and windows towards the end of 1821 was 920,238. The number built or re-opened between 1807 and 1821 inclusive was 57,496. The number demolished, either by the owners or for the public utility, was 34,342. The number demolished for the public utility was 14,907.

The total number of houses being 26,801, and that of doors and windows 920,238, the average number of doors and windows in each house is about 34 one-third.

The number of doors and windows built or re-opened during the space of fifteen years being 57,496, the mass of buildings constructed within the same space forms nearly one-sixteenth of all the existing structures.

By taking as a scale of comparison a detached *quartier* (the Isle of Saint Louis), where there are 8,823 doors and windows, it will be found that the houses built during the last fifteen years form a mass six times and a half as great as all those of the Isle of Saint Louis; but if we deduct the demolitions that have taken place, in order to ascertain the real increase alone, we find that this increase is equal to twice and one-third of the edifices of the Isle of Saint Louis.

The real increase during the last fifteen years is about the fortieth part of all the edifices existing in the capital. The nearest calculation is 1 to 39-74.

By a comparison of the above numbers, it is easy to ascertain upon an average the duration of a house in the capital. It is natural to suppose that the mass of edifices increases annually in a proportion obviously steady; that is to say, that the mass of existing edifices, of those built, and of those demolished, preserve the same proportions to each other. It follows that the demolitions of the last fifteen years (34,342 doors and windows) represent the constructions which were executed when the total existing class was only 549,652; for the proportion of 57,496 to 34,342 is that of 920,238 to 549,652. Now it is easy to ascertain at what period there existed only 549,652; for the actual increase being as 1 to

39-74 in fifteen years, we find by the regular calculation of geometrical progression that 310 years and one-fifth are required to carry the number of 549,652 to 920,238. It may therefore be concluded that the average duration of a house in the capital is about 310 years.

It is necessary to remark, that this calculation is merely intended to give a general idea of the result; for divers causes may occasion the proportion between the houses existing, erected, or demolished, to vary; and particularly those demolitions required by public utility or on account of decay. Thus the average duration, as shown above, is not only determined by the antiquity of the constructions, but likewise by events dependent upon the acts of the public administration.

Produce of Houses or Lodgings let in Paris. (Taken from the list of the personal taxes for 1820.)

In 1820, the total amount of the rents of houses or lodgings, declared by the proprietors, was 56,781,275 fr.

This sum does not show the total amount received, because it comprises only one-fourth of what is paid for ready-furnished lodgings, the remaining three-fourths being regarded as the product of industry. By adding, therefore, these three-fourths (2,743,528 fr. 20 c.), we have for the total amount of all the houses and lodgings let in Paris the sum of 59,524,803 fr. 20 c. The population of Paris being 713,966, the average sum of each inhabitant for lodgings is 89 fr. 37 c.

The rents of unoccupied houses, or lodgings, are estimated to amount to 740,588 fr. The average amount of each, taking the twelve *arrondissemens* together, being 289 fr. 6 c., there are 2,562 houses or lodgings unoccupied, or thirteen out of every thousand. This proportion varies in each *arrondissement*.

The number of the licences, for an average year, may be estimated at 36,000. The total amount of the rents of the licensed dealers of every class amounting to 27,305,241 fr., the rate of each is 758 fr. 47 c.

Navigation of the Seine.

In 1821, there arrived at Paris by the Seine 6,048 boats of every kind; viz. from the Upper Seine, 460 *barquettes*, 17 fishing-smacks, 505 barges, 109 passage-boats, 16 fly-boats, 1,245 *margottas*, 2,240 coupled *margottas*, and 1,000 *toues*; and by the Lower Seine, 14 Picardy barges, 413 Normandy ditto, 22 steam-boats, 3 fishing-smacks, 10 passage-boats, 1 *flotte*, 2 *toues*, and 1 raft. There arrived in the Upper Seine, by the Aube, 461 boats; by the Yonne, 912; by the Marne, 769; and by the canals, 2,353, of which 2,222 were *toues*.

The *margottas* employed above Montereau are boats 11 metres in length, and can carry 5,500 kilogrammes; the Marnese boats and the *barquettes* employed below Montereau are of much larger dimensions; a Marnese boat is 37 metres long, and can carry 250,000 kilogrammes; a *barquette* is 23 metres, and can carry 125,000 kilogrammes; a Normandy barge is 58 metres long, and carries 500,000 kilogrammes; the Picardy barges, which carry from 225,000 to 400,000 kilogrammes, are from 32 to 42 metres in length.

The total number of all the boats which arrived at Paris in 1821, was 11,034.

In the same year there arrived at Paris, by the Upper Seine, 2,134 floats, *coupons* and *parts*, of wood; by the Aube, 208; by the Yonne, 64,823; by the canals, 69; by the Marne, 2,169. A common float is 70 metres 17 centimetres in length, and 4 metres 55 centimetres in width; a sluice-float is of much smaller dimensions, in order to be able to pass the sluices; a *coupon* is the eighteenth part of a float, being only 12 feet long; a *part* is composed of *coupons*, and forms half a float.

The number of boats that departed from Paris was 902, of which 21 were steam-boats and 135 floats of wood.

The average annual number of craft and boats of every kind which arrive at Paris is from 11,000 to 13,000. The number that depart is 1,000, the rest being broken up.

The two branches of the canal which are now forming from the Seine to the Seine will afford a passage for 1,900 boats.

Table of the Hospitals and Hospices of Paris.

	Number of beds.	Average number admit- ted annually.		Annual average mortality	
		Men.	Women.	Of each hospital. One out of	Of all the hospitals. One out of
Beaujon.....	440	770	604	5.50	Men 7.72 Wom. 6.97
Saint Louis.....	1,050	4,324	2,342	26.23	
Saint Antoine.....	250	4,216	1,041	5.50	
Hôtel Dieu.....	1,262	6,032	4,322	40.93	
La Pitié.....	600	4,282	754	5.00	
La Charité.....	300	2,363	390	7.80	Boys 7.22 Girls 7.02
Enfans.....	600	4,272	931	4.37	
Necker.....	436	561	593	6.00	
Cochin.....	400	604	618	7.50	
Accouchement.....	350	....	2,405	women 25 still born children 22
Vénériens (includ- ing 100 out door patients).....	650	4,448	1,345	men 56 women 67 children 2.50	Of both sexes and all ages, 1 out of 7.35
Sainte Péline.....	475	Men 5.70 Wom. 7.42
Incurables hommes.	450	....	....	6.82
Orphélins, 300 boys 300 girls.....	600	....	....	....
Ménages.....	614	....	....	8.50
Incurables femmes.	500	....	....	8.58
Enfans trouvés.....	250	7.39	Of both sexes 1 out of 6.69
Salpêtrière, 3,950 paupers, 700 lu- natics, 350 pa- tients.....	5,000	....	....	7.26
Bicêtre.....	2,500	....	....	5.43
Maison de Retraite.	450	....	....	5.26
	45,678	49,872	105,045		

General Summary of the Accounts of the Hospitals and Hospices of Paris, for 1820.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.			Number of paupers re- lieved by each establishment.	Average ex- pense for each pauper.
CHAPTERS.			ESTABLISHMENTS.				
SUMS.			SUMS.				fr. c.
fr.	c.		fr.	c.			
Fixed and variable revenue of all the estab- lishments.....			Hospitals.....			43,650	63 49
Supplementary grants out of the product of the entrance duties.....			Hospices.....			{ 49,032	458 0
Out of the funds of the department.....			Secours à Bureau de Charité.....			441	....
Extraordinary receipts.....			donnée Gen. Admin. and Works.			86,870	44 9
Total of the receipts.....			Foundling Hospital.....			....	....
Disbursements.....			Two Clinical Establishments.....			17,349	73 94
Excess of the receipts over the disbursements.			Vaccination.....			754	97 4
			Placing out Children.....			459	43 74
			Direction des Nourrices.....			2,441	23 60
			Charges foncières.....			....	....
			Extraordinary expenses.....			....	....
			Total of the disbursements.....			....	....
						470,636	....

Bread	fr. 0.4963
Wine.....	0.4215
Drugs	0.0504
Direct expenses of the establishment...	0.7435
Ditto of the general administration	0.0512

The daily expense for each inmate of the *hospices* and hospitals united, is fr. 4.4629, which may be divided as follows :--

The daily expense for each inmate of the hospices and hospitals united, is fr. 4.4629, which may be divided as follows :—

Bread.....	fr. 0.4963
Wine.....	0.4245
Drugs.....	0.0304
Direct expenses of the establishment...	0.7435
Ditto of the general administration...	0.0342
	fr. 4.4629.

In 1817 the paupers in the *hospices* and hospitals of Paris amounted to 9,748 individuals, which may be divided into the following classes :—Infants at the breast 11 ; ditto under age 529 ; ditto orphans 551 ; foundlings 180 ; paupers without specific profession 3,386 ; ditto without calling 1,235 ; old servants of the *hospices* 270 ; 214 scientific men and artists, including 101 schoolmasters ; 100 painters ; 506 persons holding civil, military, or private offices ; 555 dealers, including 101 fruiterers ; 111 rentiers ; 232 ecclesiastics ; 5,130 working persons of every kind, including 881 mantua-makers ; 335 shoemakers ; 324 washerwomen ; 202 tailors ; 195 spinners ; 193 joiners ; 178 gardeners ; 160 masons ; 162 embroiderers ; 106 wig-makers ; 103 blacksmiths ; 1,726 porters and day-labourers ; 1,385 persons on wages or hire, including 83 men-servants, and 123 maid-servants.

In 1820 the *bureaux de charité* relieved 37,541 families, consisting of 20,495 men, 32,615 women, 16,691 boys, 17,069 girls, forming a total of 86,870 individuals. They distributed 747,408 loaves ; 135,220 kil. of meat ; 151 sacks of flour ; 73,425 portions of soup ; 803 *stères* of fire-wood ; 56,556 faggots and bundles of wood ; 23,334 metres of linen cloth ; 9,120 coats ; 1,499 blankets ; 2,276 straw mattresses ; 7,090 pair of wooden shoes ; and 454 parcels of child-bed linen.

Mont de Piété.

In 1821 effects were pawned at the <i>Mont de Piété</i>	fr.	c.
to the amount of	18,002,095	0
Which gives the value of each article	16	20
The amount of those redeemed was	14,148,875	0
Of those re-pawned	3,549,086	0
Of those sold	777,588	0
Thus the average value of an article redeemed is	16	32

The average amount for six years from 1816 to 1821 inclusive, is—

Effects pawned	18,256,200	0
Those redeemed	18,270,516	0

In 1821 there were pawned in the 1st division (plate, jewels, diamonds, cachemires, etc.) to the amount of 4,919,304 0

In the 2d (plate, jewels, diamonds, lace, cachemires, woollen and linen cloths, muslins, cambrics, etc. in pieces) to the amount of	3,700,872	0
In the 3d (arms, bronzes, curiosities, furniture, carpets, linen, wearing-apparel, etc.) to the amount of	1,028,293	0
In the 4th (linen and wearing-apparel) to the amount of	973,496	0
In the 5th (linen, wearing-apparel, shawls, etc.) to the amount of	1,169,861	0
In the 6th (linen and wearing-apparel) to the amount of	849,399	0
In the 7th (linen and wearing-apparel) to the amount of	892,000	0
In the 8th (plate, jewels, diamonds, shawls, etc.) to the amount of	3,125,015	0
In the 9th (linen, wearing-apparel, etc.) to the amount of	1,182,170	0
In the 10th, or, <i>dépôt des laines</i> ,* to the amount of	161,685	0

Number and Product of the Sales of Goods by Auction which took place in 1821.

In 1821 there were in Paris :—

1°. Voluntary sales :—of furniture 635 ;	fr.	c.
Product	2,795,701	0
Average per ann. from 1812 to 1821 inclusive, 619.9 ;		
Average product	2,384,713	50
Of objects of art and curiosity, 34 ; average 52.4 ;		
Product	771,389	0
Average	629,559	0
Of books, 57 ; average 58.9 ;		
Product	668,659	0
Average	481,075	60
Of stock in trade, 6 ; average 11.4 ;		
Product	36,280	0
Average	6,921	60
Total product of the voluntary sales during the 10 yrs.	35,652,697	0
Of an average year	3,565,269	70

* This division has been abolished.

2°. Sales after decease :—

Of furniture, 834 ; average 768.2 ;

Product 3,481,866 0

Average 3,086,977 50

Of objects of art, etc., 3 ; average 1.9 ;

Product 25,795 0

Average 34,392 60

Of books, 5 ; average 2.3 ;

Product 36,579 0

Average 25,501 40

Of stock in trade, 35 ; average 32.5 ;

Product 109,115 0

Average 165,765 40

Total of the product of the sales after decease, during the 10 years 33,126,369 0

Of an average year 3,312,636 90

3°. Sales by judicial authority :—

Of furniture, 331 ; average 323.9 ;

Product 578,835 0

Average 656,488 40

Of objects of art, etc., 1 ; average 1.1 ;

Product 17,030 0

Average 3,074 50

Of books, 1 ; average 0.7 ;

Product 2,256 0

Average 5,973 10

Of stock in trade, 7 ; average 4.7 ;

Product 86,884 0

Average 36,001 10

Total of the product of the sales by judicial authority, during the 10 years 7,015,371 0

Of an average year 701,537 10

4°. Sales at the Mont de Piété, 48 ; average 48 ;

Product 1,117,320 0

Average 196,357 0

Total of the product for the 10 years 11,963,570 0

Of an average year 1,196,357 0

5°. Sales for want of lawful heirs, 123; average 122;

Product	35,402 0
Average	45,358 10
Total of the product for the 10 years	453,581 0
Of an average year	45,358 10
Total product of all the sales during the 10 years	88,211,588 0
Of an average year	8,821,158 80

Receipts at the Custom-House of Paris from 1815 to 1821 inclusive.

	Custom Duties.		Storehouses for Salt.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
1815.	93,056	88	8,103,819	93
1816.	133,937	99	426,763	20
1817.	184,043	88	2,135,968	80
1818.	338,037	4	1,720,457	40
1819.	274,806	57	3,135,608	10
1820.	256,622	40	3,245,575	80
1821.	362,746	50	3,443,854	80
Total	1,643,251	26	21,912,048	3
Average annual product	234,750	18	3,130,292	57

This average amount comprises the duties collected upon all the salt consumed in the department of the Seine. The average quantity consumed in Paris alone being, according to the last three years, 3,911,139 kilogrammes; the sum to which the duty upon the salt consumed at Paris amounts to is, 1,173,341 fr. 70 c. at the rate of 30 centimes per kilogramme.

Annual Product of the Entrance Duties (Octroi) of Paris, and Amount of the net Tenth paid into the Treasury in 1821.

In 1821, the gross product of the entrance duties	fr.	c.
was,	25,977,790	8
And the amount of the deductions from it was, .	10,356,499	87*
The net sum of which a tenth was paid into the treasury was,	15,621,290	21
The tenth paid into the treasury was, . . .	1,562,129	2
The average of the seven years from 1815 to 1821 inclusive was, gross product,	22,057,276	27
Deductions,	8,906,962	15
Net product,	13,150,314	12
Tenth paid into the treasury,	1,315,031	41

Summary of the average Amount paid annually to the State by the City of Paris.

	Total.		Which is per head.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
For the domains, registering stamps } and mortgages,	16,654,796	19	23	32
For the customs and duties on salt,	1,408,091	88	4	97
Indirect taxes,	19,156,835	85	26	83
Post-office,	4,235,754	33	5	93
Lotteries,	6,438,800	0	9	2
Direct taxes,	28,029,087	84	39	25
	75,923,366	9	106	32
Annual produce of the gaming- houses, according to the budget, }	5,500,000	0	7	70
Total,	81,423,366	9	114	2

* These deductions consist of, 1. Expense of collecting; 2. The sum which substitutes the furniture-tax; 3. The amount of the annuities of the city loan; 4. Incidental expenses.

Product of the Indirect Taxes for the year 1821.

	fr.		fr.
Transport of liquids.....	265,310	Ferries.....	1,220
<i>Par expédition</i>	1,623	Rents upon the Seine and its banks.....	21,658
<i>Détail à l'enlèvement</i>	2,698	A tenth of the city tolls...	1,562,129
Consumption.....	14,320	Warehouse dues.....	127,500
Licences.....	6,927	Reimbursement for ex- pense of collecting the city tolls.....	22,749
Stamps (<i>Estampilles</i>).....	838	Extraordinary receipts....	372
Public conveyances on ex- traordinary service.....	3,271	Part of the Treasury fines.	10,597
Navigation.....	8,569	Sales in the entrepôts....	5,386,005
Warranty of gold and sil- ver bullion.....	843,150	Other products.....	136,311
Stamps (<i>Timbres</i>).....	67,343	Gunpowder.....	76,627
Common liquids (<i>Boissons</i>)	45,772	Reimbursement of ex- penses of management.	44,151
Oil.....	869,430	Entrance duties upon com- mon liquids.....	10,361,621
Beer.....	382,349	Ditto ditto upon oils.....	819,814
Public conveyances.....	1,643,945		
Cards.....	145,959		
Nitre.....	26,575		
<u>Total . 22,898,833 fr.</u>			

	fr.
Total amount of the years 1815 to 1821 inclusive.....	132,087,647
Annual total upon an average of the above seven years.....	19,156,836

Product of the Direct Taxes for the year 1821.

	fr.	c.	Personal and furniture Tax.....	fr.	c.
Land Tax.....	11,190,232	20		6,280,728	40
Door and Window Tax.	1,943,720	42	Patents.....	4,768,119	50
<u>Total . 24,182,800 fr. 92 c.</u>					

	fr.	c.
Total amount from 1806 to 1821 inclusive.....	351,302,425	66
Average of the last seven years.....	28,029,087	84

In 1821 the net product of the direct and indirect taxes was..	45,650,650	40
In 1806.....	38,190,798	98
Difference.....	7,459,851	42

Product of the Stamp-Duty for the year 1820.

	Principal.		Fines.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
Timbre proportionnel pour effets de com- merce, etc. Débite	1,884,342	75	—	—
Extraordinary Stamps, <i>idem</i>	850,799	0	290,291	21
Total	2,735,141	75	290,291	21

Total for the years from 1815 to 1820 inclusive,	fr.	c.
principal and fines	48,007,720	20
$\frac{1}{6}$ for the average year	3,001,286	70

	Reams.	Quires.	Sheets	Sum.	
				fr.	c.
Journals { Stamp duty . . . }	50,777	10	24	{	1,161,414 90
Special duty . . . }					359,810 20
Music books	473	—	9		13,476 89
Commercial books	283	17	13		56,749 30
Notices, hand-bills, etc.	9,735	—	11		202,887 20
Fines for infractions	—	—	—		37,922 50
Passports for the interior	—	25,647	—	{	81,284 0
Passports for foreign countries	—	2,999	—		
Passports gratis to paupers	—	2,016	—		
Port-d'armes, full duty	—	2,313	—	{	34,695 0
Port-d'armes duty reduced to 1 franc	—	—	—		
Total	61,269	9	7		4,947,910 0

Total of the product of Stamps of every kind in 1820.	4,973,342 96
Total <i>idem</i> , for the years from 1815 to 1820	26,667,163 13
For one year on an average	4,444,527 19

Receipts of the Post-Office.

	fr.	c.
The gross product of the Post-Office was—		
In 1815,	3,801,343	0
In 1816,	4,179,517	0
In 1817,	4,269,074	0
In 1818,	4,436,267	0
In 1819,	4,375,300	0
In 1820,	4,353,025	0
Total,	25,414,526	0

The average annual product is 4,235,754 fr. 33 c.

The greatest receipt takes place in January; it then amounts to 15,000 fr. per day, or 450,000 fr. per month. The smallest receipt takes place in September; it then amounts to 11,000 fr. per day, or 330,000 fr. per month.

	There are despatched from Paris in a		There arrive at Paris in a	
	Day.	Year.	Day.	Year.
Letters or packets, small parcels, }	28,000	10,220,000	18,000	6,570,000
Put in the metropolitan post, }	10,000	3,650,000	...	...
Charges, }	...	5,560	...	5,000
Post-paid, }	905	326,000	...	...
To be left at post-office, (Come for,) . . . . }	...	...	...	90,000
(Not come for,) . . . }	...	...	...	14,000
Letters or packets re- fused, . . . . . }	...	...	...	144,000
Articles d'argent. . . . }	90	32,888	774	282,711
Periodical publications, Prospectuses, }	28,333	10,200,000	...	...
Pamphlets, }	6,666	2,400,000	...	...
Catalogues, and works not periodical, . . . }	...	...	...	...
Mails, }	10½	3,771	10½	3,771
Travellers. The number of arrivals is reckoned to be equal to that of departures, viz. . . }	23	8,395	23	8,395

Out of the 326,000 post-paid letters which leave Paris annually, it is estimated that 145,000 go to foreign countries.

Receipts of the Lottery from 1816 to 1820 inclusive.

	Sums paid for tickets.	Sums paid to winners.	Profit paid into the Treasury.
	fr.	fr.	fr.
1816 . .	49,552,000	43,383,000	6,169,000
1817 . .	21,461,000	16,513,000	4,948,000
1818 . .	29,371,000	22,765,000	6,606,000
1819 . .	27,524,000	22,306,000	5,218,000
1820 . .	29,036,000	49,783,000	9,253,000
Total . .	126,944,000	94,750,000	32,194,000

Droits d'Hypothèques collected at Paris from 1815 to 1820 inclusive.

	1820.			Total for the years 1815-16-17-18 et 20.		
	Nombre des actes.	Droits perçus y compris le 10c.	Créances in- scrites et prix des ventes.	Nombre des actes.	Droits perçus y compris le 10c.	Créances in- scrites du prix des ventes.
Inscriptions conventionnelles	fr. 3,005	fr. 34,660	fr. 28,297,645	fr. 23,278	fr. 269,475	fr. 218,084,358
Inscriptions judiciaires	753	6,237	4,895,546	4,546	43,297	34,374,726
Inscriptions d'office en faveur des vendeurs .	4,212	—	52,697,844	6,047	—	233,656,397
Inscriptions légales déterminées	92	3,583	2,897,449	722	40,375	32,117,472
Inscriptions légales indéterminées	84	—	—	468	—	—
Transcriptions, droit proportionnel	21	48,558	65,497,110	6,572	723,124	279,795,079
Transcriptions, droit fixe (loi du 28 avril, 1816.)	4,307	4,409	—	41,633	1,075,974	798,028,032
1/6 of the average year	6,474	64,417	154,285,594	6,939	479,329	133,004,672

Table of the Number and Product of the Deeds enregistered and Fines levied in the City of Paris,
From 1815 to 1820 inclusive.

	NUMBER of the deeds or titles.	PRODUCT including the decime.	TOTAL for the years from 1815 to 1820.	
			NUMBER of the deeds or titles.	PRODUCT including the decime.
COUNCIL OF STATE.	740	17,903 f	3,447	83,334 f
COMMISSION DU SCAU DES TITRES.	440	54,978	4,077	358,260
COURT OF CASSATION.	1,222	32,785	7,721	190,546
COUR DES COMPTES.	1,820	45,090	10,609	55,319
	8	105	49	502
	295	363	1,779	3,276
	2,310	68,645	13,905	331,402
	1,180	6,490	7,805	42,983
	1,795	44,405	10,862	261,696
	517	1,904	2,615	6,691
	30,386	1,355,376	172,921	9,039,845
	6,821	11,842	36,328	80,269
	13,710	287,718	102,941	2,219,920
	1,891	5,314	8,027	34,772
	29,110	368,472	166,106	2,205,848
	18,138	27,728	102,284	166,486
	28,392	116,170	147,470	823,217
	11,147	57,492	73,176	338,350
	3,625	4,041	17,524	20,188
	2,180	189,273	12,727	1,160,798
	58,518	95,816	354,556	326,974
	240,445	630,015	1,453,581	3,469,454
	1,797	101,827	9,207	426,945
	157	5,134	1,065	23,348
	555	19,053	7,927	213,887
	579	58,238	4,355	180,415
	3,115	12,010	13,449	69,207
	121	2,860	883	21,269
	79	5,721	2,567	140,181
	95,900	7,589,736	571,784	36,796,718
	5,135	309,553	25,890	1,228,338
	57,688	180,507	311,932	1,150,237
	39,368	335,967	266,177	2,713,193
	373	12,693	1,714	80,948
	7,303	1,484,634	31,797	7,498,969
	1,785	38,451	7,965	157,277
	605,437	13,555,324	3,920,043	72,185,637
	TOTAL.			

In 1821 the causes carried before the <i>Tribunal de Commerce</i> were	49,131
The average number of seven years, from 1815 to 1821 inclusive, is	17,337
The number of causes presumed to have been compromised before or after judgment, is	7,993
Average of seven years	5,719
The judgments <i>levés</i> were	11,138
Average	11,618
(Nearly all the judgments warranting arrest.)	
The number of failures terminated by agreement was	44
Average	51
By contract of union	14
Average	14
The number of failures not terminated, still pending at the year's end	139
Average	88
Affording no resources	75
Average	48
Le nombre des faillites rapportées à été de	12
Average	8
Referred to other tribunals	1
The total number of failures was	285
Total average	209
The <i>maximum</i> of a failure was	1,824,749
The number of bankrupts placed in dépôt were	7
Average	4
Of those imprisoned	553
Average	357
Of those set at liberty by opposition or by arrangement	238
Average	219

Fires.

The corps of *sapeurs-pompiers*, who are exclusively employed in extinguishing fires in the city of Paris, consisted in 1821 of 568 men, occupying four barracks; but in pursuance of a subsequent ordinance, the number has been carried to 636 men, including 16 officers. Of this corps 316 men are on duty daily; viz. for the various theatres, 154 men; and in forty guard-houses and two stations in boats, 162 men. At the barracks of the gendarmes, the

theatres, the abattoirs, and the Bank of France, there are fire-engines, of which 73 are distributed at the barracks and the guard-houses of the *sapeur-pompiers* and seven other depots. There are also 52 water carts distributed at different places, and 43 stables for horses for the night service. There are also ladders and buckets at various places. The water-carriers of Paris who supply the inhabitants are 1,338 in number, and are bound to have their carts full during the night, in order to conduct them in case of fire to the spot where they may be required. For the water thus supplied they are paid at the rate of one sou per pail, and a premium of twelve francs is granted to the first which arrives, and one of six francs to the second. There are in Paris six fire-insurance companies, the principal of which are the Royal Company and the Company of Mutual Insurance. The former has a capital of 10,000,000 fr.; and the latter, up to January 1, 1822, had issued policies to the amount of 860,000,000 fr. Two of these companies undertake to sweep chimneys.

The following table will show the number of fires that have taken place at Paris from 1805 to 1820 inclusive.

Years.	Chimnies on fire.	Houses on fire.	Fires extinguished without the aid of the Sapeur-Pompier.
1805	429	47	..
1806	366	73	..
1807	372	73	..
1808	406	84	..
1809	358	78	..
1810	404	83	..
1811	274	66	..
1812	392	100	..
1813	391	94	..
1814	426	61	41
1815	464	103	27
1816	475	83	46
1817	494	85	49
1818	544	133	48
1819	524	148	82
1820	631	179	56
Total.	6,495	957	289

*Receipts of the Theatres and other Places of Amusement in
Paris in the year 1818.*

	Amount of receipts.		Per centage for paupers.		Average number of representations.	Average price of places.		Average produce of each representation.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.		fr.	c.	fr.	c.
French Opera. . . .	769,259	4	70,387	17	160	5	29	4,654	26
Théâtre Français . .	824,695	22	74,972	21	346	3	75	2,324	34
Opéra Comique. . .	807,026	40	73,765	94	347	3	73	2,131	70
Odéon	282,003	33	25,636	70	337	3	28	748	54
Italian Opera	80,061	50	7,283	31	85	2	96	1,451	65
Théâtre des Variétés.	495,581	35	45,052	84	355	2	19	1,577	59
Vaudeville	540,473	25	49,133	92	354	2	77	1,445	97
Gaieté	400,112	90	36,373	91	353	1	44	1,149	39
Ambigu Comique. . .	413,815	10	37,619	56	354	1	32	1,106	46
Porte St. Martin. . .	451,839	40	41,076	31	347	2	0	1,261	69
Cirque Olympique. .	221,499	10	20,136	27	259	1	37	969	33
Total	6,286,376	59	481,438	21	3,297	29	0	18,820	92

	Receipts.		Per centage for paupers.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
13 Petty exhibitions	136,604	95	16,583	45
28 Balls	114,087	40	13,753	18
6 Public gardens	408,136	50	50,853	74
15 Concerts	88,924	30	9,622	38
63 Musical entertainments	10,748	0	1,364	12
11 Cafés with entertainments . . .	47,056	0	2,132	0
60 Exhibitions of Curiosities . . .	66,687	56	7,236	89
Total	839,244	71	101,595	76

THE END.



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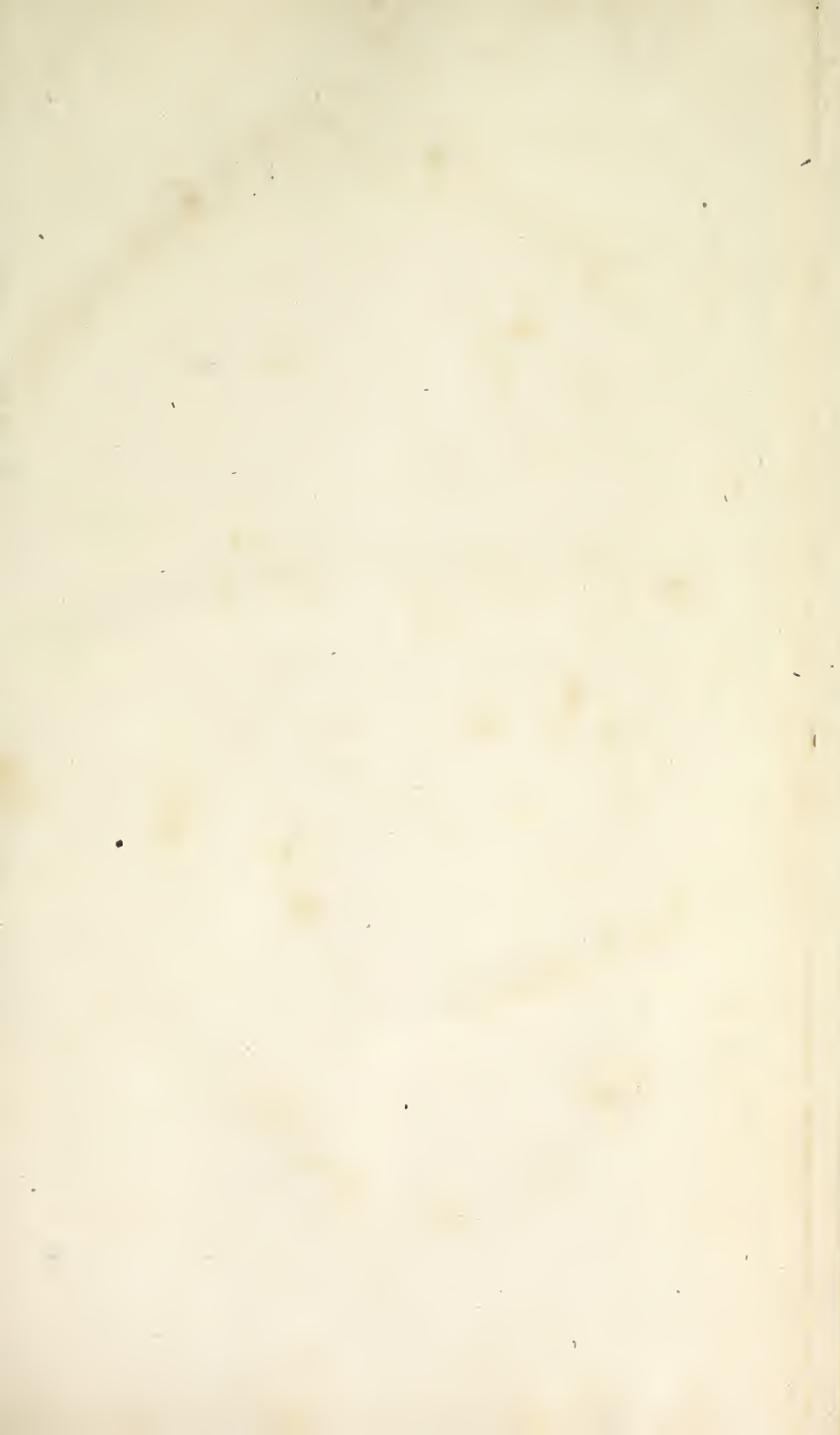
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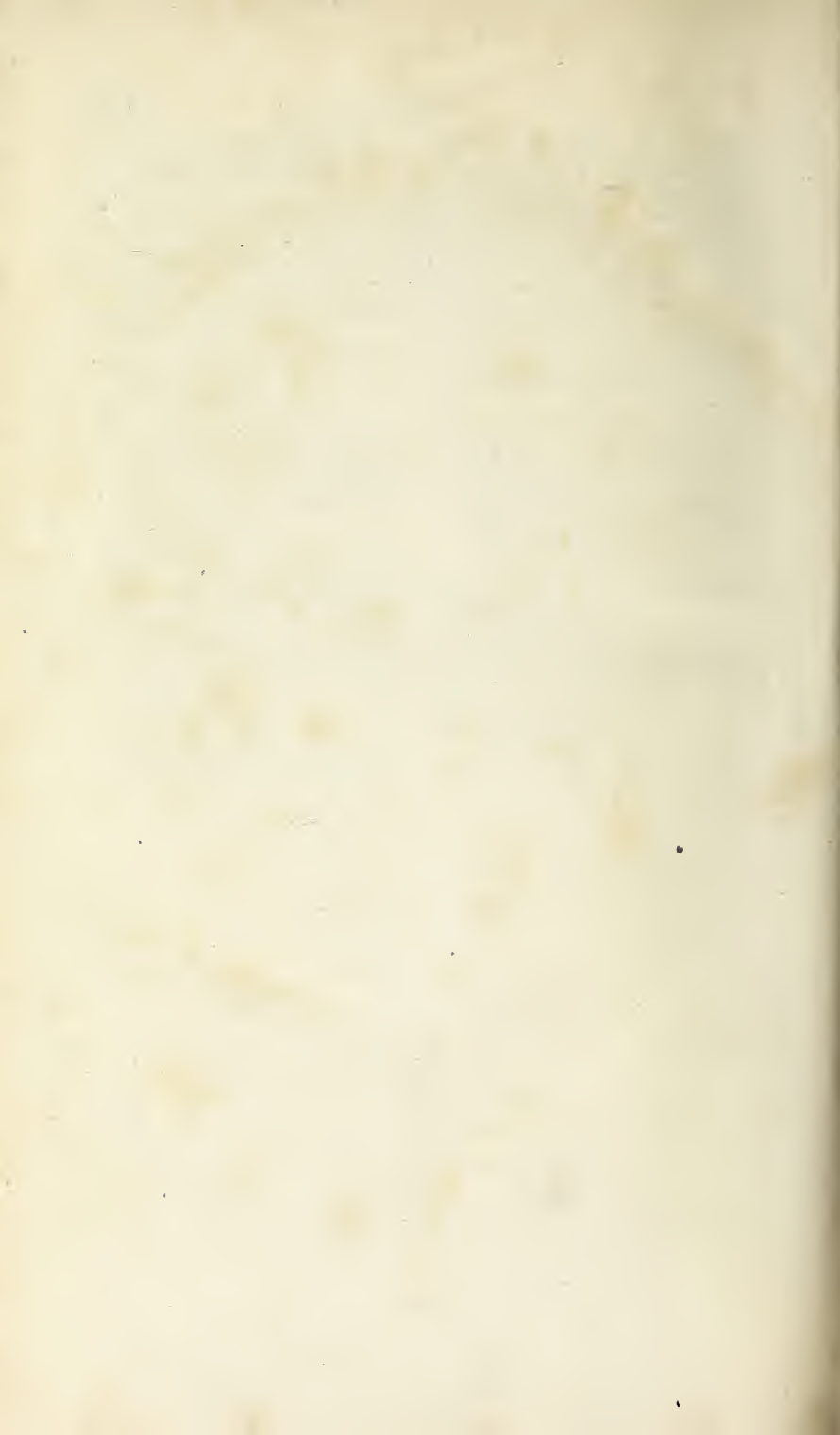
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